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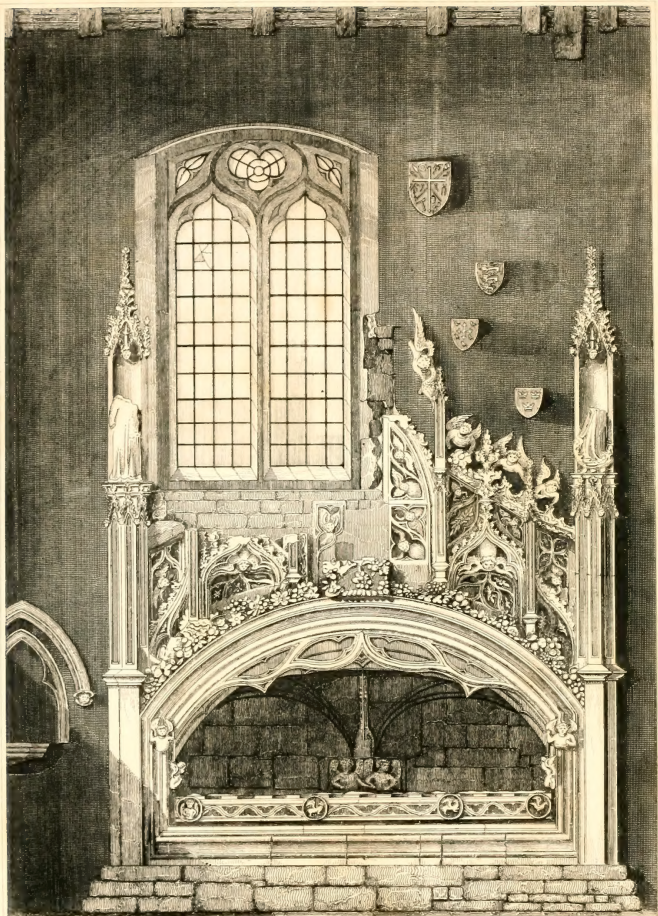


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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
SEIGNIORY OF HOLDERNESS.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall]

HULL:
PRINTED BY THOMAS TOPPING,
6, BOWLALLEY-LANE.



Engraved by John Smith, Birmingham.

Designed by Richard Owen Jones.

MONUMENT IN WELWICK CHURCH.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
Seigniorj of Holderness,

IN THE
EAST-RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK,
INCLUDING
THE ABBIES OF MEAUX AND SWINE,
WITH
THE PRIORIES OF NUNKEELING AND BURSTALL:

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC CHARTERS, RECORDS,
AND THE
UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REV. WILLIAM DADE,
REMAINING IN THE LIBRARY OF BURTON CONSTABLE:

With numerous Embellishments:

BY GEORGE POULSON, ESQUIRE,
AUTHOR OF BEVERLAC, OR HISTORY OF BEVERLEY.

— FOR MONUMENTS EXTRACTS SATIS EST. —

VOL. II.

HULL:
THOMAS TOPPING, BOWLALLEY-LANE; AND W. PICKERING, LONDON.

MDCCCXLI.

KILLIAM
D I C K E N S
Burton Agnes
Timon
R I C H A R D S O N
Allypops
Pinkish

Tharpia

Mr. et H. m.

Lyons, Ill.

W A P O N -

Lowther,

Grassroots

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MAP
OF
HOLDERNESS
BY
J. TUKE.

and *Unguis*
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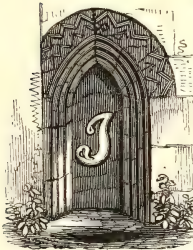
Final copy

SCALE

MIDDLE BAILIWICK.º

ALDBROUGH,

WITH THE HAMLETS OF BEWICK, CARLTON AND FOSHAM, WEST OR CONSTABLE NEWTON, TANSTERN, ETHERDWICK, THORPE-GARTH, EAST OR RINGBOROUGH NEWTON, AND RINGBOROUGH.



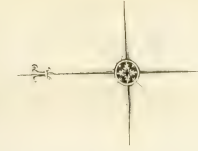
N Aldenbvg Ulf had nine carucates of land to be taxed, where there may ten ploughs. In Niuuetoone and Scirelai and Totele there are two carucates of land, and six oxgangs to be taxed where there may be three ploughs; Drogo has now there one plough, and a certain knight of his one plough, and fourteen villaines with two ploughs. There are one hundred acres of meadow. Wood pasture four quarentens long and three broad. To this manor belongs the soke of these, Wagene, seven carucates; Melse, two carucates; Benincol, two carucates and five oxgang; Rugbeton, two carucates; Scherle, four carucates; Duuetorp, three carucates; Meretone, two carucates; Fosham, three carucates; Biuinch, six carucates; Niuuetoone, one carucate and a half, Ringheburg, one carucate; Wassum, two carucates and two oxgangs; Totele, five carucates and six oxgangs; and Otrege, half a carucate. To be taxed together forty one carucates of land, where there may be forty ploughs. Drogo has now there two ploughs and six sokemen, and thirteen villaines, and three bordars having seven ploughs. Three of Drogo's knights or

soldiers have there two ploughs and two villaines and three bordars. One hundred and seventy four acres of meadow belong to these. The whole manor, with the appurtenances, nine miles long and six miles and a half broad. Value in king Edward's time, forty pounds, now six pounds.

Ulf, the Danish possessor of Aldburgh, alluded to in the above extract, is supposed to have lived in the time of King Canute, or Cnute, as well as in that of Edward the Confessor. The learned Samuel Gale, Esq. gives an extract from an ancient manuscript in the Cotton library, where Ulf is stiled *Consul et insignis comes*.^b It is evident he possessed a great estate in Deira which Mr. G. conjectures was granted to him by King Canute, for assisting him in reducing these northern parts; a sufficient proof of their being considerable is afforded by Domesday itself. Thomas, the abp. of York, his canons, and his men, held many manors in the province of Deira, which were held by Eldred the archbishop, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and *had belonged to Ulf*. In naming one of them the record expressly says, "In Stanegrif (tempore Regis Edwardi) tenuit Ulf sex bovates, idem dedit Sancto Petro," a proof that Ulf lived in the Confessor's time, and probably died in his reign, as Edward confirmed all the donations which he had

^a The townships in each Division are enumerated, pp. 161, 162.

^b Archæol. vol. I. p. 168.



THE GERMAN OCEAN.

THE RIVER Humber
LINCOLNSHIRE

MAP
OF
HOLDERNESS
IN
JULY.

SCALE

(Holderness)

from the old Village to the Sea by the old road. Measurement taken in the Year 1790.

— Perimeter from the Sea to the Coast in 1790. 1799

Measure from the Coast

1799

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ALDBROUGH,

WITH THE HAMLETS OF BEWICK, CARLTON AND FOSHAM, WEST OR CONSTABLE NEWTON, TANSTERN, ETHERDWICK, THORPE-GARTH, EAST OR RINGBOROUGH NEWTON, AND RINGBOROUGH.



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^b Archæol. vol. 1. p. 168.

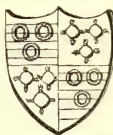
made to the church. Independent of the manors referred to he held others, among which were Aldbrough, and those enumerated in page 13.

The following descent of Ulf is given by J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald.^a

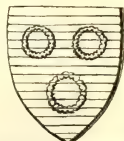
Stemma Ulfæ Comitis, in Provincia Deiræ ante Conquestum. D'ni de Alburgh t. Edwardi Conf. Regis, et Ecclesie de Aldburgh edificatoris, ut per inscriptionem constat.



Thoraldus, Pater Ulf.



Iro, filius Formonis, Dominus de Greystock, tenuit terras Paris sui in Comitatus Ebor. Northumbr. Cumb. et Westmorlandia ex dono Will'i Conq. concessi Baroniam de Greystock.



Ulfus, filius Thoraldi. Comes in Provincia Deiræ, dedit multas terras Archiepiscopo Eborac, D'n's de Aldbrough, et Setton temp. Edwardi Conf. Regis, ut apparet in libro vocato Doomsday. Edificavit ecclesiam de Aldbrough, ut per inscriptionem constat.

Iro, filius Formonis, Dominus de Greystock, tenuit terras Paris sui in Comitatus Ebor. Northumbr. Cumb. et Westmorlandia.

Willielmus, filius Ulfæ, cui Hen. I. Rex Angliæ concessit manerium de Thiope, Fangeosse, Mettembia et Gevelala in comitatu Eborac.

Sirus, filius Ulfæ, dictus civis dives, in chronico Simonis Dunelm; habuit multas domos in civitate Eborac, ut ex lib. vocato Doomsday constat.

Walterus filius Iroonis, D'n's de Greystock, vixit tempore Henrici primi, regis Angliæ.

Radulphus, filius Will'mi filii Ulfæ, Dominus de Grimethorpe, &c. in co. Eb. Emma, filia Waldeni, habuit manerium de Nesham in com. pal. Danelm in libero maritagio ut per cart. sine dat.

Ranulphus, filius Walteri, D'n's de Greystock, vixit tempore Henrici secundi, et obiit 12 Johis. Amabilis, uxor Ranulphi, ut per cart. s. d.

Radulphus, filius Rad'li filii Will'mi, D'n's de Grimethorpe, Fangeosse, Mettembia & Gevelala, in co. Eb. & de Nesham.

Willielmus, filius Ranulphi, Dominus de Greystock, in comitatu Cumberlandiæ.

Willielmus, filius Rad'li Dominus, Joanna, soror Roberti de Meinill habuit octo libratas terras in Attingwic in libero maritagio, ut per cart. s. d.

Thomas filius Will'mi, D'n's de Greystock, vixit tempore Henrici secundi, et obiit 12 Johis. Maria, filia Roberti de Tickhill, Veteri-Ponte, D'n's de Tickhill.

Radulphus filius Will'mi, Dominus de Grimethorpe, &c. vix 12 Hen. III. 1228, ut per cart. s. d. Joanna, filia Thomæ filii Willielmi, D'n's de Greystock.

Willielmus filius Thomæ de Greystock, Maria, prima filia et cohæres Roberti de Morpeth, &c. obiit 28 & 46 Hen. III. 7 & 8 Edw. I. obiit in anno 17 ejusdem regni.

Willielmus, filius Radulphi, Dominus de Grimethorpe, Mettembia, Fangeosse, Gevelala, Nesham, &c.

Johannes de Greystock, D'n's et Baro de Greystock, summ. ad parlam. a 23 Edw. I. usque ad mortem ejus. at. 25 ann. 17 Edw. I. Dedit terras suas Rad'li filii Will'i de Grimethorpe, aud ob. s. p. 34 Edw. I.

Galfridus filius Willielmi, D'n's de Grimethorpe, &c. primus filius et hæres. Obiit sine prole, anno 24 Edwardi primi regis Angliæ.

Radulphus filius Willielmi, D'n's de Grimethorpe, hæres fratris ejus, & adoptatus hæres Joh'is de Greystock, summ. ad parlam. a 23 Edw. I. ad 10 Edw. II. obiit. anno, sepultus apud Nesham in comitatu palatin. Danelmens.

Mariora, filia & cohæres Hugonis de Bolebec, relicta Nicholai Corbett nupta Rad'li de Grimethorpe, anno 16 Ed. primi.

Robertus, dictus de Greystock, D'n's de Grimethorpe, Greystock, Morpeth, &c. obiit 10 Edw. I. sepult. apud Butterfield, in com. Ebor.

Elizabetta, filia Radulphi de Neville de Seaton, obiit 25 Octobr. anno 20 Edw. III. ut per inquisitionem post mortem.

Radulphus de Greystock, D'n's et Baro de Greystock, &c. at. 18 ann. 10 Edw. II. summ. ad Parli. 14, 15 & 16 Edw. II. Obiit veneno, 3 July, 16 Edw. II. 1323, sepult. apud Newminster in co. Northumb.

Allicia, filia Hugonis, D'n's Audley, nupta licentia papali 12 Edw. II. renupta Radulpho, D'no Neville de Raby.

Willielmus, D'n's et Baro de Greystock, at. 3 ann. 1233, summ. ad Parli. a 23 ad 31. Edw. III. edificavit castrum de Greystock, ob. 20 July, 31 Ed. III. solutus de maneribus de Greystock, Grimethorpe, Hinderdale &c. & de Seaton, in co. Eb. quod Ulfus, antecessor ejus, tenuit t. Edw. Conf. regis sepult. apud Greystock, cui tumulus ejus nunc exstat.

Antonio de Lucy, obiit anno 45 Edw. III.

^a Archæol. vol. 6, p. 43.

In 1115, 16 H. I. Earl Stephen, lord of Holderness, gives to the monks of St. Martins de Albm. the church and tenths of the *castle of Aldbro'*, but the tithes, with which this church, attached to the castle, was endowed, does not appear; nor is there any account of the lands subject to them.^a

William le Gross, the son of Stephen, granted lands in this place to the monks of Melsa, which were confirmed to them by the Countess Hawise, his daughter, and ratified by King John in 1204.^b Robert, one of the monks of the abbey of Meaux, about 1182, who had been a monk upwards of twenty years, and afterwards master of the stone works of the abbey, bought with a legacy of sixty marks, left to him by his brother Henry, a carucate of land in Thorp and Aldborough, of Wm. de Lauz, a knight templar, for the use of the church of the abbey, but which were afterwards exchanged for tenements in Myton.^c

Stephen de Alseim gave the homage and all services of his man William, son of Hugo, to St. Bartholomew de Aldburgh.^d

18 H. III. 1234.—Richard de Norwich, and Agnes his wife, give to the lord the king 10 marks, to have two assizes of mort D'Ancestre, before Wm. de Ebor and Robert de Lexington, as against Wm. de Ros, and Wm. de Ruwe, of a tenement in Aldburgh, Thorp, and Kelk; mandate to the sheriff of York, that he take security.^e

26 H. III. 1242.—Wm. St. Quintin releases, to the prioress of Swine, his common pasture and right in the territory and fields of Uleburgh.^f

34 H. III. 1250.—John de Beverley was Lord of Aldbrough and Thorp.

9 E. I. 1281.—Robert de Roos held lands here, according to Kirby's Inquest.^g

9 E. II. 1315.—Wm. de Ros, of Hamelake, and John Ros, of Gedney, held Aldbrough, with its members.^h

6 E. III.—James, son of Robert de Roos, obtained a grant of a fair every year, for two days, in September, and a market every week, on Tuesday, at his manor of Aldbro'.ⁱ

R. Archiepis' &c. Sal't'm &c. Sciatis nos de gra' n'ra speciali concessisse & hac carta n'ra confirmasse dil'e'o & fideli n'ro Jacobo de Ros q'd ip'e & heredes sui' imp'pet'm h'eant unum mercat'm singulis septimanis p' diem Martis apud manerium su'm de Aldburgh in Com' Ebor' & unam feriam ibidem singulis annis p' duos dies duratur videlicet in Vigilia & in die S'ci Matt' Apostoli nisi illud & feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinor' mercator' & vicinar' feriar' quare volumus & firm't p'cipimus p' nobis & here'ib' n'ris q'd p'd'cis Jacobus & heredes sui' imp'petu'm h'eant p'ca mercata & feriam apud manerium suum p' d'eum cum omnib' libertatib' & li'b'is consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi Mercat' &c. &c. &c.

His testibus venerabilis patrib' A' Ebor' Archiepi' Ang' prim' H. Lincoln J. Carl Epis' Johe de Warennia comite Turr Thom' de Bello Campo comite Warr' Willi' de Ros de Hamlake Rad'o Basset de Drayton Rad'o de Senescalco hospicij n're & alijs. Dat apud Ebor' decimo die decembris

P. Ip'm Regem.

Mag'ro Rob'to de Stratford.

The family of Roos seem, from the above particulars, to have held the manor many years, but how or when it passed from them is not ascertained. 4 H. VI. *Ralph* Lord Neville is found at his death to have died seized of the manor of Aldburgh, which, with that of Catwick, was subsequently granted to Sir John Conyers, (see page 291). This *Ralph* was created Earl of Westmoreland, 29 Sep. 1397, K. G. Earl Marshall; he died

^a Cart. 97-44, B. C. Lib. ^b Cart. 30-39, B. C. Lib. ^c Meaux Chart. ^d Cart. 152-56, B. C. Lib.

^e Excep. E. Rot. Fin. ^f Meaux Chart. ^g See p. 40. ^h See p. 47. ⁱ 6 E. III. p. U. in Tur. Lon.

^j Esch. 4 H. VI. No. 113.

1425. It will be seen that he presented to the chantry of St. Germans, in the parish church here.

29 Eliz. Richard Michaelburn held, *inter alia*, the manor of Aldbrough.* It has not been ascertained how the manor passed from them, or who was the next immediate lord. A family who appear to be settled here about the same period, of the name of Thorp, continued their residence for a long time, but they are not named at any time as holding the manor.

By an inquisition, taken on the death of Richd. Thorp, in 1559, 2 Eliz., he held a messuage and an oxgang of land in Aldbrough of the queen, as of her manor of Thorp Garth. He married a daughter of — Dunn, of Thornton, Com. Linc. they were married 24 Jan. 1544, at Aldbrough; he left Robert, John, and Stephen; Robert, s. and h. married Izabel, daughter of Mr. Wm. Leonard Robinson, of Newton Garth, (*see that ped.*) Richard Thorp, his eldest son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Towry, of Dunnington; there were also two daughters, Alice and Jane. John, the son and heir of the last Richard, is supposed to have lived 10 Jas.^b Wm. Thorp, of Aldbrough, made his will 15 Feb. 1696, “To Rd. his brother, 10sh.; to Rd. his son, £2.; to Hannah Capson, his daur. 10sh.; same to Mary Thorp, his daur.; to Hannah Bushill, his wife’s kinswoman, £10.; to his wife’s son, Henry Forster, 5sh.; to the *poor of our monthly meeting*, 5s. 8d.; to William Thorp, his brother’s eldest son, his house and land in Aldbrough, he paying his (the testator’s) wife her thirds; residue to his wife and Wm. Thorp, his brother’s son. The following is an extract from a will, supposed to be the brother’s son above alluded to:—“I Wm. Thorp, of Aldbrough, soul into the hands of Almighty God, my maker and Redeemer, &c.; to poor man’s box, 12s.; to sonne Robert, the lease of my house, one stagess, and one corne wayne, and the wood that came home this year, and also my couple of oxen; to Alison, my daur. 2 black kye; to daurs. Annas and Elizabeth, 3 kye between them; to Anthony Robinson, a * * * Stott, of four years old, and a met of beans, and to his children, a met of ditto; son Robert, and three daurs. all executors.”

The next lord of the manor appears from the will of William Tymperon, of Beverley, dated 20 Nov. 1723, in which he bequeaths all that his manor, or reputed manor of Albrough alias Aldbrough, to Robert Davye, of the city of Yorke, Esq. for and during the term of his natural life, and after his decease, to the ministers of the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, Beverley, and of Albrough, in Holderness, for the purposes which are subsequently enumerated in the account of the charities. The trustees of Mr. Tymperon’s charity, claim and exercise, to a certain extent, the manorial rights, and Mr.

* Hold. Rec. letter in. No. 17, p. 581, in B. C. Lib.

^b Dr. Burton, 8 vol. East-Riding ped.

From a book of Escheats, marked

Harrison, of Benningholme, as lord of the manor of Thorp Garth, professes to have certain privileges. There was a court held about 38 years ago at Thorpe Garth, and one about the same time at the farm house belonging to the charity; a dispute about the appointment of a game-keeper existed, but nothing definitive being settled, the rights continue to be debateable.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—16 E. I. Thomas de Newton held 4 bovates of land here.^a

16 E. I. John de Camrington, and Beatrix, his wife, "ten cont' in lib' maritagio — Simonis de Gloucester 1 claus and 4 bovates of land in Aldburgh and rem' 4d."^b

6 E. III.—Peter de Grimsby, Thos. Disney and Rd. Vavasor granted to John Boothby, of Ryhill, and Lora his wife, 2 bovates of land here.^c

Richard II.—John Boothby, Lord of Ryell and Camerton, gave to trustees all his lands, tents, and rents, and services in Aldburgh.^d The said lands and tenements given to pious uses.^e

Ed. IV.—Gerard Rednes and John Ingram release all their right and claim to John Paynel, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret de Snaidby, John Moor, of Middleton, and Sibil his wife, Thos. Oudeby, and Joan his wife, and John, son of John Constable, of Frismarsh, knt. in Ryhill, Camerton, East Halsham, Ottringham, and Aldburgh.^f

8 E. VI.—The king, founding Giggewick school, grants to the maintenance thereof a cap. mess. a garden, 2 orchards, and 5 bovates of land, in Ryse and Albro', late parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded in the ch. of Rise and Aldbro'.^g

Robert Thorpe held 1 mess. 1 bov. terr in occup. Rd. Thorp, and mess. with a croft, called Miton Crofte, in the occupation of Anthy. More, in Aldbro', of the queen as of the manor of Thorpe Garth, near Aldbro'. Rd. son and heir, æt. 15.^h

Wm. Gee held a cottage and 20 acres of land, and 250 acres of meadow here.

Mary Hall, widow, for rectory here, rent £20. parcel possess. de Kirkstal.

The family of Hastings (see Bewyk) held here, and in Sutton, 12 bovates of land, where 48 carucates make a knight's fee.

THE PRIORY OF BURLINGTON had a grant from Wm. son of John Laschells, towards the support of a light in the chapel of St. Cuthbert, at the infirmary, a rent of 12d. issuing out of lands here.ⁱ

The Castle of Aldborough was in existence 16 H. I. A.D. 1115, as appears by the grant of Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the monks of St. Martin de Alb'm' of the church and tenths of the castle, (see p. 2) It does not occur, nor is it referred to, in any other later document. Tradition states that the castle well is near the high road, but there is reason to suppose that it rather belongs to Bewick.

The Church of Aldbrough, of which express mention is thus made, has not escaped the notice of antiquaries, and seems to have elicited the attention of the curious Gale.^j Drake,^k may also be consulted with respect to the Horn of Ulphus, given to the church of York. The former has been followed, in the account of this manor, as the authority

^a Esch. No. 29.

^b Turr, 334.

^c Cart, 214.-19, 20, 21.

^d Cart. 233.-45.

^e Cart. 230.-16, 45.

^f Cart. 241.-17.

^g Miscell. 48. 78.

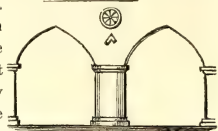
^h Ridley, 4 18. 6.

ⁱ Burt. Mon.

^j Archæol. vol. 1. p. 168.

^k Ebor. p. 481.

for fixing the period of the existence of Ulf. The Saxon inscription in Aldbro' church is noticed by John Charles Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald, in 1778.^a A paper on the subject was read before the Society of Antiquaries, and a plate given both of the church and the inscription; the drawing of which, Mr. Brooke states, was taken by his worthy correspondent, the Rev. Wm. Dade. The following extract is from Dade's letter to Brooke, which accompanied it:—“An attack from the gout prevented me from executing your commands at the time proposed, I was, however, happy in being enabled yesterday to visit Aldbro' church; in a month's time *it will be inaccessible on account of the road.* The inscription in question is upon a stone over one of the south pillars, and is twelve feet from the floor of the church, it projects about two in. from the wall. The copy^b varies but in three letters from the original, and that I may be better understood, I have numbered the divisions to which I now refer you. The last letter in the first is, I believe, a **P**, I have accordingly changed the **T** into that form. The two letters which are in the second division, appear to be **PL**, I rather think are broken **PL**, which, in the original, assumes this appearance **PL**. In the fourth division I



have changed the **E** into a B, which is, I think, the genuine character. The Fabric, built probably at a most remote period, wears a modern appearance, perhaps from the variety of repairs and additions it has undergone, &c. &c.”—(Dated 7th October, 1777, addressed to J. C. B.) The inference drawn by Mr. Brooke, of its being a Saxon church, in his

^a Archaeol. vol. 6, p. 39.

^b Sent by Mr. Brooke to Mr. Dade.

account published as above, is controverted by the Rev. Saml. Pegge,^a who founds his opinion upon there being no church mentioned in Domesday, that record being silent as to a church at Aldbro', and that the structure does not convey any resemblance of Saxon architecture, but on the contrary, every thing savours, he says, of a post-Normanic Era.

The doubts and conjectures concerning the reasons commonly assigned for inserting or omitting the words "Ecclesia" and "Presbyter" in Domesday Book, by Rev. Saml. Denne, in 1787,^b refers to the arguments used by Mr. Pegge, in his disproof of Aldbro' being a Saxon church. It would be inconsistent with the design of this work to quote the lengthened arguments of the different writers in support of their several positions, they are easily accessible, and may be referred to. But a statement of some additional circumstances may assist in throwing more light upon the subject.

Odo, Earl of Champagne, gave the church of Hornsea, to St. Mary's abbey, York, (see p. 21.) about 1088, and his son Stephen that of Aldbro', to St. Martin's, in 1115; and as, according to Sir Henry Ellis, Domesday Book was completed in 1086,^c it is fair to infer that both churches were in existence when the survey was made, although Hornsea is named, and Aldbro' omitted. The question seems really to be, whether the present structure was built by Ulf.

John de Beverley, Lord of Aldbro' and Thorp, founded circa 1250, a chapel, *near and upon*, (supra) the church of Aldbro'. Reginald, his son and heir, and Agnes, his sister and heir, ordained in that chapel a chantry, and gave six oxgangs of land in Aldbro' to God, St. Mary Magdelene, and St. Helen. Tested by Walter de Fauconberg, Walter his son, John de Fauconberg, John de Barton, knts. &c.^d

By an inquisition taken at Wineton, * * day Sep. 34 E. I. before Richard Oysel, the king's escheator beyond the Trent, post mortem John de Carlton, the jurors being Simon Lund, Peter Hildyard, Walter de Whytick, Amand de Fiding, Thos. de Humbleton, Ricd. de Grimston, Thos. King, Michael Ward, Richard de Etherdwick, Wm. Luenet, Alex. de Lanthorpe, and Wm. son of Simon de Catwick; after enumerating lands that he held, find that he poss'ed the advowson of the chapel of *St. Trinity*, of Aldburgh, and that the said chapel was worth five marks per annum.

These documents certainly refer to another church than the present, which is *dedicated to St. Bartholomew*. When it is recollected that the devastations on this coast, by the ocean, have destroyed other churches, lands, villages, and townships, it is certainly not only possible, but probable, that the castle of Aldbro' has long since gone into the sea, as both history and tradition, are altogether silent as to its existence, since the time of Earl Stephen. The church of Ulf, it may be supposed, was about to share the same fate, when a portion of it was saved from destruction for the purpose of erecting another, on a site further inland. The subsequent description of the fabric will, in some measure perhaps, enable the reader to arrive at the same conclusion. The supposed site of the old church

^a Archæol. vol. 7, p. 86.

^b Archæol. vol. 8, p. 218.

^c See his Introduction to Domesday.

^d Johnson M. S. indorsed K. p. 230.

is marked in Dade's map. The present church of St. Bartholomew stands inland a mile from the sea. It measured, says Mr. Tuke, due north-east from the church, 2043 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards in 1786. The average encroachments of the sea upon the coast in this parish, is four yards annually, ascertained from a series of measurements made in the neighbourhood for a long period of time.

THE CHURCH was given, according to Mr. Torr, by Stephen, earl of Albemarle, to the priory of Bristall, a cell of the abbey of St. Martin's, Albemarle, in Normandy. On the calends of May, 1228, the church was appropriated to the abbey of Alb. by Walter Grey, abp. of York (Great Roll of Walter Grey, ab. 1228 to 1255, p. 108). It was afterwards granted to the abbat and con. of Kirkstall, in pure alms, 10th Oct. 12 R. II. yet ult. Oct. 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, the patronage was granted to Nicholas Heath, abp. of York, and his successors, for ever (T. A. Z. Reg of Nic. Heath). In 1663, Robert Towrie, of Riccal, by his will, bequeathed to the vicar and his successors, for ever, in augmentation of his vicarage, the tithes of East Newton and Ringborough, and a house in East Newton,^a particularized in the charities.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
11th cal. July	1313	Nicholas de Grymston, Presbyter	Ab. and Conv. de Alb.	
12th cal. December	1314	Dns. W. de Morton, Pres. ad portionem Sti Germani, in Holderness, in Ecce de Ald. bt.	the same	
11th cal. July	1316	Mr. Walter de Fytling, Pres. ad eccles de Ald.	the same	Resig.
11th January	1344	Dns. Wm. de Karleol, Pres.	Edw. III. Rex ut postea	Resig. pro vic. de Preston
20th February	—47	Dns. W. de Blyda, Cap.	Ed. III. Prior de Birstal in mani sui	Mort.
3rd September	—49	Dns. John Collyer de Halsham, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro Rossi
24th February	—50	Dns. W. de Wartre, Pres.	the same	Mort.
20th December	—52	Dns. W. Pulhowe, Cap.	the same	
		Dns. W. Wastlyng, Cap.	the same	the same
21st November	1369	Dns. Rd. Palmer, Presbyter	the same	the same
12th May	1403	Dns. Nicolas Wayte, Presb.	Ab. and Con. de Kirkstall	
17th July	1408	Dns. John Holmton, Presb.	the same	
29th June	—15	Dns. Thos. Deldale, Pres.	the same	the same
24th October	1420	Dns. John de Edlyngton, Pr.	the same	the same

^a Torr's East Riding, p. 1501.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
3rd September	1465	Mr. Xr. Lofthouse, Pres. M.A.	Ed. Gower, Esq. hac vice	Resig.
29th November	—90	Dns. Wm. Clerk, S.D.P. ob. 1514	Ab. and Con. de Kirkstal	Mort.
24th March	1513	Richd. Bayley, Pres. or Berlege	the same	Resig.
11th August	—23	Dns. Oliver Bosomworth, Presb.	the same	Mort.
8th July	—28	Dns. W. Moke, Presb.	the same	
		Dns. Rot. Watson, Presb.	the same	the same
5th February	—46	Dns. Thos. Ellis, Presb.	Assig. Ab. and Convent	the same
6th September	—57	Dns. W. Herbert, Cl.	Phillip and Mary	the same
28th September	1570	Francis Nawton, Cl. (or Natson)	Elizabeth	Resig.
11th July	—78	W. Hobson, Cl.	the same	Mort.
10th February	1613	Francis Edgar	Arch.Ebor.by Ph. & My.	the same
28th March	—14	W. Burussell, M.A.	Jacobus	the same

Vacant from 17th May, 1664, to 17th August, 1660.

7th December	1660	Stephen Geere, Cl.	Charles II.	the same
25th May	1667	Thomas Elliott, Cl.	the same	the same
11th April	1684	Benjamin Hardy, M.A.	Rex	

Vacant from 11th April, 1686, to 8th December, 1688, and

Vacant from inst. of Thos. Lamplough, abp. to 6th July, 1691.

11th January	1714	Thomas Thompson	Rex	Resig.
16th August	1723	John Browne	the same	
5th January	1762	Christopher Wray	the same	
	1794	Nicholas Holme	Lord Chancellor	Death
25th January	1834	Wm. Craven	the same	Present Incumbent.

There were two chantries established in this church, the one dedicated to St. Germans, but how endowed does not appear. A list of the chantry chaplains, their institution, and patrons, is preserved.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Chantry Chaplains.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
4 Nones Apl.		Dns. Wm. de Melton, Cap. Dns. W's de Myddelton, Cap.	Cap. Ebor. 3 E. III. Rex Prior de Bristall	Resig. the same
16 Calends Aug.	1341	Dns. John de Leven, Cap. Dns. Robt. de Cava, Cap.	Idem Rex.	
21 May	1350	Dns. Roger de Bubwith, Cap.	the same	Mort.
26 Feb.	1357	Dns. Thos. Rouyard, Cap.	Dns Walter de Faucon- berg	Resig.
28 March	1381	Dns. Thos. de Lyolm, Cap.	Dna. Isabella de Faucon- berg	

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Chantry Chaplains.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
	Dns. Robt. Curtas, Cap.		Mort.
20 June	1408 Dns. Wm. de Hotham, Presb.	Ralph, Earl of West moreland, Marshall of England, he bought it of the executors of Isabella Fauconberg.	the same
17 May	1418 Dns. John Torre, Priest	Idem.	the same
22 May	1458 Dns. John Martyn, Cap.	Lord Richard, Earl of Salisbury	the same
3 Aug.	1492 Dns. John Pindar	The senescall of the manor of Ryse	

The other chantry chapel was dedicated to the *blessed Virgin Mary*, founded in the churches of Aldbrough and Rise. In the grant to Giggleswick School, by Edward VI. after the lands named in Rise, p. 415, it goes on to state "Also, all those our tythes of sheaves, (corn and straw) with the appurtenances, yearly and every year, coming, growing or renewing in Etherdwick, within the parish of Aldbro,' in our said county of York, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richd. Carter, and to the said late chantry, belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions and revenue thereof, &c. &c."

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1377. John de Meaux de Bewyk, m. w. p. his soul ut supra, his body in the isle of St. Mary, in the church of St. Bartholomew, in Aldburg.

1402.—Rd. Palmer, vicar, m. w. A.D. 1402, p. 1403, to be buried in the church.

1425.—Thomas Smyth, of Aldbro, m. w. p. 25 October, 1425, to be buried in St. Mary's quire in the church.

1425, 10 Apl.—John Disney, of Fosham, Esq. m. w. p. 11 Dec. 1426, in the south aisle of the church.—Disney, of Disney Norton com. Linc. bore A. on a fess 3 fleurs de lis, or. 15 Sep. 1514.

1453.—John Simkinson, m. w. p. 11 Dec. to be buried in the church.

1570.—Wm. Herbert, vicar, m. w. p. 7 Dec. in the earth.

1588.—Robert Raines, West Newton, w. d. 8 Jan. his bodye to be buryed with decent Xtian buryal, within the ph. church of St. Bartholomew; he gives towards the maintenance of the sayd church 5s. Item, to Sir Henry Constable, knt. his bay colte.

1613.—Wm. Hobson, late vicar, obiens intestate, adm. to Mary, his widow.

1622.—Robert Raines, of West Newton, body to be buried in the church or ch. yard, 26 Apl.

The parish books of Aldbrough are much mutilated and decayed by damp, time, and vermin. The earliest register is a long folio, in loose leaves of vellum, bearing date 1510, but the beginning part is wanting; from 1519 to 1580, there is an hiatus, this differs from the accounts given in the returns, p. 149. A zealous antiquary, a short time ago, ordered these valuable documents to be re-bound, in consequence of many of his ancestors' names being preserved in them, and it is hoped their future fate will be better than their past.



THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of a nave and chancel, north and south aisle, with a low, massive tower at the west end, which is built of three stages, and finished at the top with a plain parapet.^a *Exterior.*—In the lower stage of the west face is a circular-headed window, of two lights, and has slender pillars both inside and out, from which the arch springs, and evidently belongs to the style of architecture denominated Anglo-Norman; there is one of similar construction in the north face, and besides the above, a square-headed window in the upper stage of the west face. On the south side, in the first and second stages, is a narrow early English window; and in the upper stage, one of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the head, shewing a specimen from the earliest to the latest period of the styles. The nave—the principal entrance is through a porch on the south side, with a plain, pointed doorway. There are three square-headed windows, and only two strong and short buttresses on this side; three square-headed windows, of three lights in the clerestory. In the north aisle, two plain square-headed, with a mullion in each, and three square-headed in the clerestory. There are four buttresses added to this aisle; at the west end is a square-headed window of three lights, cinquefoiled. The chancel is built with cobbles; the lower portion of the south wall, as well as the angles, being of hewn stone. A pointed arch door, with a zig zag moulding above the arch, leads into the chancel, (*see initial letter*); and on the same side, grotesque animals in low relief,^b (*see cut, p. 15.*) At the east end a pointed window of four lights, cinquefoiled. On the north side of the north aisle, considered to have been a chantry chapel, are two square-headed windows; and at the east end, now used as a vestry, another of the same description.

Interior.—The nave is divided from the aisles by piers, of a very singular construction; one, only, is circular, the other five are of a massive oblong shape, rounded at the ends, from which the arches spring; these piers resemble a low, heavy wall, devoid of all decoration; the arches differ somewhat from each other, their general character being that of a pointed arch rather flattened. The oblong piers are seven feet in length, and two and a half feet in thickness, and about eight feet high; there are two heads on the top of the second pier, on the north side the nave. Over the circular pier, between two arches in the south aisle, is the stone with the Saxon inscription on it, and underneath it is another stone, something in shape like a chevron. The chancel is separated from the nave by a plain, pointed arch. On the north side is a large archway, opening into the north aisle from the chancel, but this part of the aisle, as previously remarked, is supposed to have been a chantry chapel. The Melsa monument is placed

^a In the Archæol. it is represented as embattled, which is incorrect. Vide vol. 6, p. 40.

^b It will be seen the doorway differs from fig. 4 in the Archæol. p. 40, vol. 6. The animals are alluded to in p. 41, by the Somerset Herald.

here. There is also a smaller arch on the same side, underneath which is another monument, most sadly mutilated and defaced.^a The eastern end of the north aisle or chantry is divided by a boarded partition, and used as a vestry. On passing out of the nave into the chancel, there is a tall, narrow archway on the right, leading into the south aisle, which was probably the communication with a smaller chantry, it occupies the space formed by the extension of the south aisle, beyond the junction of the nave and chancel, as seen in the view of the church. The floors of the chancel and nave are both level with each other, although the chancel is much sunk below the churchyard, and the ceiling of the chancel cuts off part of the top of the east window in the interior, but which is seen in its full proportions outside, (*see plate*.) There are two large brackets over the eastern piers of the nave, and on the north wall is a narrow lancet opening, which has either been a window or a door, most probably the latter, as a broad ledge runs along this part of the building, and communicated probably with the rood loft. The tower in the interior is supported by two massive, clustered columns, which are boarded up; the singing gallery, which is at the west end, projecting forward, obscures them. The pulpit is in the centre of the nave at the east end, supported by pillars. The font, which is of granite, and of no antiquity, is placed at the west end of the south aisle. The commandments are placed on each side of the chancel arch; over it the royal arms, with the Lord's prayer and belief. A painting of the prodigal son is fixed over the centre pillar in the nave, and on the north side a table of charities.

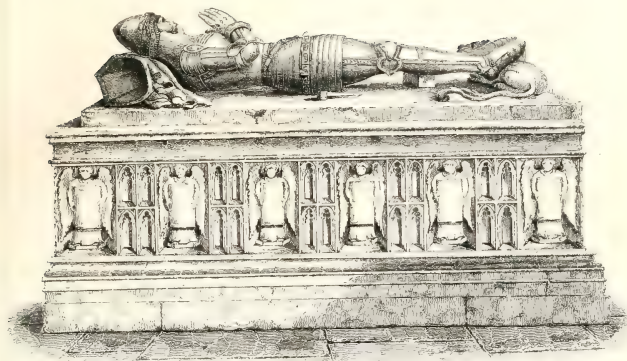
The following, preserved in Sir Hans Sloane's M. S. by Francis Thynn, Esq., states that in a window in the south side, was—*Orate pro Animam Johs. Savage et Matildæ uxoris ejus qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt. In the quire, 22 Aug. 1589—Hic jacet Margareta quondam uxor Roberti Routh Militis quæ obiit 4 die mensis Augusti A. D. 1421.*

Hic jacet Guido Routh et Johanna uxor ejus filia; Ricardi Burghi de Calthorp Armigeri benefactores hujus ecclesiæ qui obierunt dictus viz. Guido in vigilia omnium sanctorum 1459, dicta vero Johanna ad 1470.^b

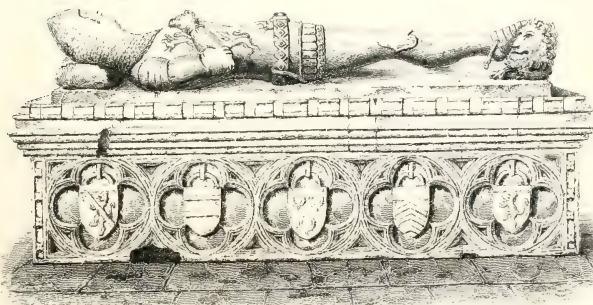
MONUMENTS.—The principal one is that of Sir John de Melsa, of Bewick, it stands in the place pointed out in the foregoing account of the fabric. It is of the altar form; on the table is the full length effigy of a man in armour, with a conical basinet and surcoat, his feet resting on a lion, (*see plate*). The tomb measures about 8 feet by 3 feet 7; the figure itself 6 feet, 6 inches, and nearly two feet across the shoulders.^c The dado is

^a There was a school in this part of the aisle or chantry chapel; the two archways being boarded up so as to separate it from the chancel. The school boys had both time and opportunity for executing their mischievous tricks upon the monuments above alluded to. The Rev. Wm. Craven, the present vicar, had the school removed, the boarded partitions taken down, and the whole cleared so as to throw the archways open into the chancel, the disfigured monuments cleared from the coating of yellow ochre, at least that of the lady, so that it is now become, although sadly damaged, a subject for the pencil.

^b No. 3836, Brit. Mus. ^c There is a tradition that he was a man of great stature and immense strength; this has arisen, perhaps, from the size of the effigy.



MONUMENT OF THE MARSHAL OF THE KING OF FRANCE, 1414.
 IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, PARIS.



MONUMENT OF THE MARSHAL OF THE KING OF FRANCE, 1414.
 IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, PARIS.

enriched with quatrefoils and panels, with shields of arms, which are described by Mr. Warburton, in his papers among the Lansdown manuscripts, to be on the east end,

Az. six griffins volant, three, two, one, or.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Meaux.
Az. a maunch sable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hastings.
On the north side; barry of six, or. az.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Constable.
Or. a plain cross, vert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hussee.
Gu. a cross party or, every point charged with a mullet, gu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ughtred.
Vaire, ar. and az. a fess gu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marmion.
Ar. a maunch sable.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hastings.
At the west end; gu. three water bougets, ar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roos.
Az. six griffins, volant, three, two, one, or.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Meaux.
On the south side; or. a lion rampant, az. oppressed with a bend gebone, ar. & gu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutton.
Three bars, a fleur de lis in fesse point.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* * *
Ar. three chaplets, gu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lascelles.
Or. three chevronells, gu. a chief vaire, ar. & az.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Quintin.
Ar. a lion rampant, az.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fauconberg.*

The shields on the south side are now nearly obliterated, the feet, hands, and features of the face broken and gone; it suffered this destruction from the school boys. The monument at one time was placed in the belfry, but has since been restored to the place it occupied formerly. The morion of the gallant knight has ceased to be used as a coal box by the village urchins of the school, and hangs as a venerable trophy of the olden time over the tomb of its former master.

Under the smaller arch, as described, is a table monument of free stone, to a female. Her head dress is a sort of stiff lace work, and on her breast is sculptured three griffins, like those on the other monument, and she seems to hold her rosary and beads in her hand; there is a canopy above her head, but the whole figure is so mutilated as scarcely to allow of being particularized. There are four quatrefoils, with four shields, sculptured with the arms of Meaux, (*see cut*) and it is not improbable is intended for Maud, the wife of Sir John, (*see the pedigree.*)

In the chancel, a mural marble and floor monument to Thos. Hall, Esq. of Aldbro' and Hull, ob. 5 June, 1808, aged 64; Mary, his wife, 23 Dec. 1823, aged 75.

A floor stone to Arthur Oates. Two mural free stones to Jno. Speck, 19 April, 1805, aged 56; and Mrs. Speck.

A mural tablet in south aisle—Jas. Bean, Esq. arms, argent a chevron gules, between three goats' heads, erased, gules.

On floor, same arms, to James Bean Lee.—On a marble near the pulpit, to Rev. C. Wray, vicar 32 years, ob. 23 Oct. 1793, aged 67.

On a table monument, near the porch door, outside—

Here lieth interred the body of Wm. Raines, yeoman, of this parish, who died on the 11th of February, in the year of our Lord God 1633. Also, the bodye of John Raines, who departed this life on the 7th day — 1647. Also, the body of Priscilla, widow of Wm. Raines, above mentioned, who died on the 14th day of Sep. A. D. 1654.

* Lansdown M. S. No. 894. A piece of wood placed here, on which are the quarterings of the Constables, with the supporters, dexter a bull, sable, and sinister a lion, crowned, for the arms of Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, with the motto *Sans Mai Desir*, was found on the sea shore it is said, and perhaps lost from the stern of some vessel; it has no relation to the tomb.

Here was interred the body of Thomas Raines, of Fosham, who dyed 14 Feby. 1653. Here was also buried :—

John Raynes, gent, of Fitling and Filton, ob. 16, int'd 19 March, 1714.

William Raynes, gent his son. born Aug. 25, 1688, died suddenly at Fitling, Sep. 30, 1718, æt. 30.

Elizabeth Raynes, widow of above Jno. Raynes, died at Wyton, buried here Nov. 1727.

Mary, daur. of Wm. Raines, deceased, interd. Nov. 18, 1727, æt. 14.

John, son of Wm. Raines, deceased, intrd. Dec. 14, 1727, æt. 13.

Wm. son of Wm. Raines, deceased, int. ——— 1732, æt. 14.

Rob. Raines, of Flinton, died Nov. 29, 1763, aged 47.

There is a small figure underneath the seat of a pew, at the north-east end of the nave, about 22 inches high ; it is so injured as scarcely to be described, it seems as if dressed in the costume of a Roman soldier, in a kneeling attitude, and as far as it can be made out, appears to have rested the head on one hand, the elbow being supported.

The church having been thus described in detail, it will be necessary to refer more particularly to the stone of Ulphus.

The arguments, adduced in favour of this being a Saxon church, have all been based upon the assumption that, Ulf's memorial to his friends, remains in the church in which it was originally placed.

The engraving page 6, is a representation of it ; the inscription surrounding it thus rendered :—

SAX.—Ulf het aræran cyrice, for Hanum & for Gunthard Saula.

LAT.—*Ulfus jussit erigere ecclesiam, pro Hano et pro Gunthardi animâ.*

ENG.—Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the souls of Hanum and Gunthard.

The stone itself is placed, as already described, over the circular pillar in the nave, between two pointed arches, as shewn in the foregoing cut. The diameter of the stone is fifteen inches and a half, and the internal space is divided into eight angles, by equi-distant lines meeting in the centres ; in one of which near the base, is a rude figure, composed of six lines, crossing each other at right angles.^a It projects a little more than an inch from the wall, and is daubed with yellow ochre.

Upon an examination of the church, the details of which have been just given, they will appear to be of a character which leads to the conclusion that this building, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is not the church which Ulf commanded to be erected ; it not being older, perhaps than the reign of Stephen, its oldest parts possessing the characteristics of that period. If the stone, upon which so much has been said, be examined, it will be found to be placed upside down, from the ignorance of those who placed it where it is ; indeed the very arches between which it is fixed, are the oldest part of the church, and they are of post Normanic date. It is very evident the stone does not occupy its original position.

^a Mr. Whitaker, in his Cathedral of Cornwall, says it is the cognizance of Ulph, and represents a portcullis.

The crosses combined in the area of the stone may, probably, says Mr. Pegg, allude to the Trinity, although the present fabric is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

The doorway leading into the chancel, on the south side, represented in the initial letter, has the zig zag ornament alluded to over it, but that ornament was not peculiar to the Saxon buildings, but even if it were, it has been removed from some other edifice, and placed here, as it certainly belonged to a *larger arch* than the one over which it is thrown. The grotesque figures, given in the cut, are decidedly part of another building, and intro-



duced where they are at a later period. It may be, therefore, presumed that the church of Ulf went into the sea, and the present building was erected, partly from the materials which were preserved from the threatened destruction, before it actually took place. There is certainly some difficulty in accounting for the disappearance of the chapels of St. John de Beverley and of the Trinity; if two other sacred edifices at Aldbro' had shared a similar fate to that of Ulphus, there would doubtless have been some memorials of them preserved, as there is no deficiency of historic matter after the 14th century. In the absence of all information on the subject, a conjecture may be hazarded, that the present church contained the chapels of St. John de Beverley and of the Trinity, as well as those of St. Germain and the blessed Virgin Mary. These monuments of ancient piety, like all other things, have been subject to casualty and time, nor need it be surprising that posterity is ignorant of their exact site, since "we know that the pyramids themselves, dotting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders."

CHARITIES.—Robert Towrie, by will, dated 18th July, 1663, devised his tythes of corn and hay in East Newton; half the tithe of corn and hay in Ringborough, and a house and garden, with a quantity of land in East Newton, then in the occupation of Marmaduke Dunn, to the vicars of the parish church of Aldborough, successively, to their proper use, by way of augmentation of that vicarage; and he gave a farm and grounds in Aldbro', then in the occupation of Roger Milner, and of the yearly value of £24, unto the vicar, overseers of the poor, and churchwardens of Aldbro', successively, to the purpose that they, or the major part of them, should every year lay out the profits thereof towards the use of the poor people of the parish of Aldbro', for ever, as for binding poor boys apprentices, bringing up poor indigent boys and girls, or relieving old people in

charity, with some relief as they in their discretion should think meet and convenient. The testator also devised a frontstead, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Arnold, and all the residue of his leasing and lands in Aldbro', in the event of failure of issue of Mary Thorp, therein named, to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of Aldbro', for the same charitable purposes as mentioned in the will respecting Milner's farm; but the last devise has never taken effect.

The tithes and property devised for the augmentation of the vicarage are held by the vicar for his own use.

The farm and grounds, formerly in the occupation of Roger Milner, consist of a house, barn, and 130 acres, or thereabouts, of land, which are let by the vicar and parish officers to Wm. Wright, as yearly tenant, at £200 per annum, which at present exceeds the yearly value, and an allowance of £10 per cent. was therefore made out of the last half years rent. The rents of the estate are applied by the trustees, viz. the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, to charitable purposes, in such manner as they consider most advantageous to the poor of Aldbro'. In general the number of three poor children, is yearly apprenticed, with premiums of £6 each; 16 or 17 boys, and the like number of girls are sent to school and provided with books and stationery; the sum of £12 or £14 is laid out in buying blankets and coals for the poor in winter; and a distribution of money is made half yearly among the poor people of the parish, with a decided preference to such as receive no parochial relief. There were two cottages built on a part of the charity estate nearly 20 years ago, for the accommodation of poor persons, and these are occupied rent free, by poor persons, placed therein by trustees. Meetings are held half yearly on the Thursdays before Michaelmas and Lady day, by the trustees, to administer the charity and select proper objects of relief.

Bean's Gift.—James Bean, who died in 1767, by a codicil to his will, bearing date the 15th June in that year, declared that he thereby charged and made chargeable all his estate for ever, for the due payment of 2s. per week, to be distributed in penny loaves to the poor of the parish of Aldbro', every Sunday after divine service, according to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens; and he devised the same to be continually upheld. But for upwards of thirty or forty years the payment has been discontinued, the executors being both long since dead, and no personal representative of the testator living.

Tymperon's Charity.—William Tymperon, of Beverley, in this county, gentleman, by will duly executed and attested for passing real estates, and bearing date 20th Nov. 1723, gave, devised, and bequeathed unto Robert Davye, of the city of York, Esq., for and during the term of his natural life, and from and after his decease to the ministers of the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, Beverley, and of Aldbro', in Holderness, for the time being for ever *all that his manor in Aldbrough*, and all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein, or within the liberty, precincts and territories thereof; also, all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, and all fee farms, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments to the said manor and premises belonging, to hold the same to the several uses, intents and purposes therein-after limited, that is to say, if his personal estate should fall short in paying his debts and discharging his funeral expenses, then by sale, mortgage, or leasing of the premises, or any part thereof, to pay and discharge the same, and to pay to Lucy Kitchen £2 10s. yearly, during the natural life of Mrs. Lydia Tymperon, sister to the said Lucy; and to Ann Dunn, his servant, £1 5s. every quarter of a year during her life; and to purchase a house so near to the church of St. Mary, Beverley, as might be, for the habitation of six poor people, (men or women) to be chosen by his trustees *out of the inhabitants of the town of Aldbro'* aforesaid, and out of that part of the parish of St. John, in Beverley, which lies within the said town of Beverley, and out of the parish of St. Mary, within the said town; that is to say, *two out of the town of Aldbro'*, three out of the parish of St. Mary, and one out of that part of the parish of St. John aforesaid, lying within the said town of Beverley, and to pay to each of the said poor people 2s. 6d. a week; and his will was, that his trustees should at any time, according to their discretions, turn out any of the said

poor people, and others place in their steads; and he thereby gave and devised to the minister of Humbleton, in the East-Riding of the county of York, for the time being, for ever, £4 yearly, and he declared it to be his will and mind, that during the vacancy of any of the churches (after the decease of the above-named Robert Davye) the ministers whereof he had appointed as aforesaid trustees, then the other ministers or minister, his trustees or trustee, should have full power to act in performing of that his will, and he thereby constituted the above-named Robert Davye the sole executor of that his will.

It appears to be unknown who is now the heir-at-law of the testator. The property derived under the will consists of the following particulars:—

1. The manor, or reputed manor of the township of Aldbrough.
2. A house (late rebuilt) with a small garden in the parish of Aldbrough, let to the Rev. Wm. Craven, curate of the parish, at the rent of £21 per annum.*
3. A farm at Aldbrough, consisting of a house and 192 acres. The lands adjoin the sea shore, and suffer from the gradual encroachments of the sea.

The persons chosen to the alms house are always, according to the uses, females. The weekly stipends of the alms people have been increased—in 1795, from 2s. 6d. to 3s.; in 1800 to 3s. 6d. and since that time by gradual advances to 6s.

The farm at Aldbrough was let for 21 years, from May, 1766, at £66 per annum. In 1787 it was let (improvidently it appears) on a lease for 31 years, at £82 per annum, and on the expiration of that lease in 1808, it was let from year to year at the advanced rent of £250 per annum. A debt of £400 was incurred before the year 1756, on the occasion of the inclosure of the land at Aldbro', and interest continued to be paid on this debt until the year 1820, when the principal was paid off. The land tax upon the farm has been redeemed, and since 1808, there have also been expended £650 in building the house at Aldbro', occupied by Mr. Craven, and £300 and upwards in the erection of barns, stables, and granaries, upon the farm. It was not considered expedient, says the report, in the opinion of the then treasurer, to increase the stipends and allowances to the poor persons in the alms house. If somewhat larger stipends were granted, it continues, there would still be a considerable excess of income. It appears, therefore, to us, say the commissioners, that the directions of a court of equity are requisite in this case, for the guidance of the trustees in the application of the surplus income.

In 1764, an act was obtained for enclosing the open fields of Aldbro', in which it is set forth, that there are 80½ oxgangs, and some odd lands; whereof

Hugh Bethell, of Rise, hath	... .. 12½ oxgs.	for time being	... .. 6 oxgs.
Christopher Scott, Aldbro'	... .. 13 and odd	Thomas Foster, of Ross	... .. 2
Hugh Andrew, Scarbro'	... .. 13½	James Bean, of Aldbro'	... .. 3½
Thos. Yates, Bridlington	... .. 6¾	Ann Jarratt, an infant	... .. 2
Saml. Johnson, Thos. Lewthwaite, of		Robert Wilberforce, of Hull	... .. 1
Beverley; Chrstr. Wray, of King-		Anthony Kidd Garton, reversion in fee	
ston-upon-Hull; trustees for a charity	10	to E. Loryman	... .. 2
Theos. Meadley, Aldbro'	... .. 6 and odd	Joseph Smith, Aldbro'	... .. ½
Wm. Wright, „	... .. 2	Saml. Watson, the younger, Hull, lessee under St.	
The vicar, churchwardens and overseers,		Thomas's Hospital, 2 flats in north field.	

Also, that there are, in the township of Aldbro', 62 messuages or cottages which have common rights, and are belonging to the several persons hereafter named in the several shares and proportions following: the said

* C. Coms. Report, dated 1823; Mr. Craven has since become vicar, and is ex-officio one of the trustees of the charity.

Hugh Bethell hath 16 oxgs.	Thos. Foster 1
Christr. Scott 10	James Bean 3
Hugh Andrew 4	Anthony Jarratt 1
Thomas Yates 6	Anthony Kidd 1
Saml. Johnson, Thos. Lewthwaite, and	Jos. Smith 1
Christr. Wray 5	Wm. Lott, Christopher Hobson, Barnabas Prickett,
Theos. Meadley... .. 2	Robert Milner, of Hedon, carpenter, John Savidge,
Wm. Wright 1	Thos. Caseley, — Meadley, John Chaplin, 1 each.
Christr. Wray, as vicar 1	

Hugh Bethell, impropiator of tythes, Christopher Wray, vicar, to have a composition in land and rent in lieu of tythes and tythe rent. John Dickenson, of Beverley, John Outram, of Burton Agnes, and John Raines, of Burton Constable, appointed commissioners to make the award.

The tolls claimed by the lord of the seigniory and collected by his depute in this lordship, are—for all beasts sold at Bartholomew fair 1d. each; for all stalls, whereon anything is sold, such as cheese, shoes, &c. 1d. or if set on the ground without stalls, the same.

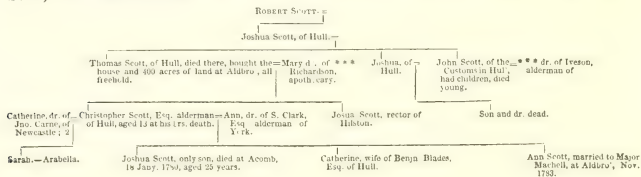
The Medlays, of Aldbro', were ancient freeholders, and contracted marriages with some respectable houses; one was a proctor of the court of York, and married a Grimston, of Grimston Garth, about the time of queen Mary. Over the door of a house at Flinton, is the following record within a triangle:—

“ Si quis me querat

Hic nomen erat.”

But which more correctly, perhaps, should read querit and erit. This Medlay was the head of his family, and married Sarah, daughter of * * * and relict of William Raines, by whom he had issue one son, John Medlay, who died s. p. and one daughter, Margaret, his sole heiress who married Mark Bell, of Killingholme, near Bishop Burton, gent. whose son, Mr. Johnson, now enjoys the house and estate of the family of Medlay, of this place and Flinton.

Another family of some note, who held considerable property here, of the name of Scott, are thus descended.



The Rev. Wm. Craven, vicar of this place, has in his possession some huge and remarkable vertebræ of an antediluvian animal, which have been examined and pronounced to be singular specimens of a distinct class. In alluding to these deposits, Mr. Phillips says that, although our climate is cold, and utterly unfit to maintain the existence of such animals; yet the time has been, if the history of the earth be rightly understood, when elephants and hippopotami, tigers, and hyænas, lived here together, and together met the common doom of all the inhabitants of the earth—destruction by overflowing water. So numerous was the number thus destroyed, that almost every gravel pit, diluvial cliff, and limestone cavern, abound with their remains. These alluded to are 18 inches in circumference, 6 inches in diameter, and 2 inches in depth; they were washed out of the strong clay cliff, and were picked up on the shore by the Rev. Wm. Craven himself, in the neighbourhood of Aldbrough; the unusual proportions indicate the gigantic size, and formidable strength, of antediluvian animals. It is by comparing them with the existing species that the antediluvian condition of the world may be conjectured, and with what vegetables it was adorned. No scope need be given to fancy, the truth of analogy, the known conformity of nature, are sure guides to the geologist.

Mr. Dade, in his letter to Mr. Brooke, speaks of the state of the roads, as likely to prevent his visit to Aldbrough, if delayed, and if the following information be added to it, those who at present reside in Holderness will fully appreciate the value of the very excellent roads they now possess. The Rev. Robert Banks, vicar of Hull, writes to W. R. Thoresby, of Leeds, respecting fresh matter for Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Gibson's edition of Camden's *Brittannia*, dated Dec. 29, 1707, says—"the ways in Holderness, at this time of the year are next to impassable, and some have lost their lives who have ventured through them, and for that reason it is very difficult to hold any correspondence by letters into the several parts of that division."

The Lamwith stream rises at Thorpe Garth, and runs about a mile and a half through Aldbrough parish, and then divides the North and Middle Bailiwicks, between Carlton and Withernwick, passing Marton, Skirlaugh, and Benningholme, and is ultimately lost in the river Hull.

Mr. Wilson, who practised as a solicitor in Hull 18 years before his death, was born at Aldbrough, 11 Sep. 1758. In 1792 he published a *Short Treatise on the Law relative to arbitration*, and is mentioned in the *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*, published in 1816, but which is incorrect, as he died 9th Dec. 1798.—*Frost's Address*, p. 46.

John Bigland, author of *Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History*, and numerous other useful and popular works, was born of poor parents at Aldbrough, and died about ten years since.

^a Thoresby Corresp. by Hunter, 2 vol. 8vo. 1830.

Drake has sketched out a Roman road as leading along the sea coast through this place, but the subject has been referred to already, and will be noticed again. The account of this place may be closed by the following quotation from Burnsell's *M. S.* in the British Museum :—

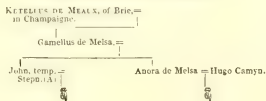
Aldbrough, about a mile from the sea, its name intimates some antiquity, yet I hear neither of antient coynes nor other marks of antiquity here about. In the church is a tomb of one commonly call'd Giant Morrell, w^h the same Helmet yet remaining w^h he used in his life time ; his true name was John de Melsa, or Meaux, sate to be a man of great stature ; but whether it were that Sir John de Melsa that Edwd. the first made governor of York for 5 years together, about the year 1292, or another John de Meaux of Bewick, a place near adjoining to this Aldbrough, who gave by his deed, dated in 1361, in 3 Edward III. to the prior and convent of Haltemprise his manor house of Willardby.

The population returns convey the necessary information relative to this township.

BEWICK, called in Domesday *Biuinch*, a soke containing six carucates belonging to the manor of Aldbrough, “situate upon that great flete,” says a well-known authority, “called Lamwath, near to which that dreyneth hath its eastermost rise and addition, and thereupon it is probable it had its name, for By, in Saxon tongue, from *beth*, Hebrew, signifies an habitation, and vic (wick) a winding or reach of a river, or flete, so as Bewick holds out unto us an habitation by the winding of a flete, which denotes the situation of the place as the termination of Withernwick implies.” But it is more correctly, perhaps, derived from the name of its Saxon possessor. That this place was held by Wm. le Gross, as part of his fee, is evident from the exchange of six carucates, the land of the whole soke, with Sir John de Meaux, for three carucates in Meaux, in order to make a park at the latter place, conditionally, that Sir John and his heirs should render the same services for the Earl's carucates in Bewick, as he had been accustomed to do for his own at Melsa.^a The family of Meaux derive their origin from Normandy ; their first ancestor accompanied Duke William into this kingdom, and established himself in a place in the parish of Waghon, which derived its name from that circumstance. The following pedigree is taken from the Leiger Book at Winestead, which will be found to differ from that in the Monasticon. The corroborating evidences, added in the notes, are derived from the Meaux Chartulary,^b escheats, inq. p. mortem, and the several authentic sources named.

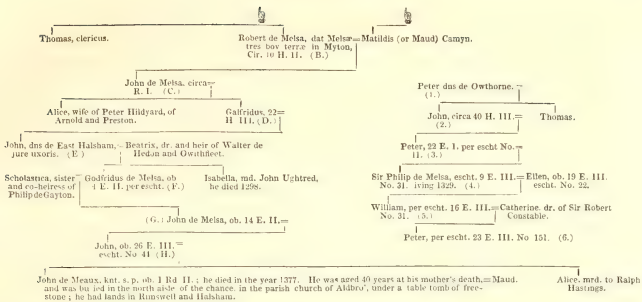
PEDIGREE OF MEAUX, OF BEWICK,

From the Leiger Book at Winestead,



^a Meaux Chart.

^b Penes the late J. H. Smyth, Esq.



- (A) He exchanged three carucates in Meaux for Bewick, the former having belonged to his father and grandfather, Henry II. confirmed in the time of Philip, the second abbat.—*Meaux Chart.*
- (B) He was son of Sir John, who owned Melsa, and gave an oxgang and 6 perches of land in Waghen, which he held of Sir Peter de Waghen. Robert, son of John de Meaux, gave 4 oxgangs of land in Myton, and pasture for 400 sheep and other grants, and the whole dominicum which remained in his hands when the four oxgangs were separated from the three which Avor (or Anor), wife of Hugh Camyn, held for life, all which Robert had in marriage with Maud, his wife, daughter of Hugh Camyn. John de Meaux, jun., Roger de Mowbray, and Eustace de Vesey, confirm.—*Meaux Chart.*
- (C) A benefactor to the abbey of Meaux, he made an exchange with it of lands in Myton, for a carucate at Alden and Thorpe.—*Meaux Chart.*
- (D) Dat terr in Maunsdale, 22 H. III.
- (E) John de Meaux held here, in Bewyk, according to Kirby's Inq. p. 41.
- (F) He held the manor of Bewick, with its members, 10 bovates of land in Aldburg, and a carucate in Walkington.—*Inq. p. Mortem.*
- (G) Wil's de Melton cl'icus finem fecit cum R' p' trecentis marc' p' custod' maneriu' de Bewyk cum memb' de Walkinton, Aldeburgh, Newton & Hedon quæ fuerunt Godfri de Melsa def' h'end' usque. &c.
Rog's de Wyngefeld cl'cus finem fecit cum R' p' quart' viginti lib' p' custodia man'ii de Halsham cum membris et Al' p'tin' suis q' fuerunt Godefri de Melsa def' h'end' usq.—*Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 190.*
- (H) John de Melsa chev'r feoffavit Wm. Percehay et Isabellam uxorem ejus' Levesham, Man'r Newton Bewyke Man' Halsham, Wilardby, Miggebye, &c. 26 E. III.—*Inq. p. Mortem.*
- (I) Peter, says the writer of the Meaux Chartulary, a novice with us, gave two oxgangs, with two tofts; Thomas, his son, confirms, hominem alterarum eorundem bov. tenentem cum sequela tota in Owthorne.—*Meaux Chart.*
- (2) John, son of Peter de Melsa, gave towards the building of the monastery (ad ædificia) a toft in Withorn, and two in Owthorne and Winthorntea, with a pasture belonging to them.—*Meaux Chart.*
- (3) Held 1 mess, 8 tofts, and 6 bovates of land in Owthorne.
- (4) P'trus de Meaux tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cu' Elena uxore ejus maneriu' de Outhethorn cu' p'tin'

de R' in capite ut de Honore Albe Marlie p' servic' militare scil't p' servic' duodiceme partis unius feodi mil' & reddend inde sect' ad Wapentagiū de Holderness de trib' Sept' in tres. Q'd q' Will's est fil' & heres p'dei Phi'.—*Harl. MSS. No. 708. Inq. p. Mortem, 9 E. III.*

- (5) 10 Edw. III. p. 103. Rex cessit homagiū Will'i fil' Phi' de Melsa de man'io de Vithorn & q'd man'rium tenetur de R. ut de honore de Alb Marlie p' s'vicium duo decimo p' tis unius feodi militis & reddi p' ann' ad auxilium vic' com' Ebor' Septem denar' & unam obolum ad medium quadragesime & faciendi sectam & Wapentachium de Holderness de trib' Septimanis et Ides &c. Rot. 8.—*Abbreatio Rot. Originalium.*

- (6) Peter, son of William Meaux, held divers lands &c. in Owthorne, as of the manor of Alb. *Inq. p. Mortem 23 Edw. III. p. 151.*

The manor thus passed by marriage with Alice, sister and heir of Sir John Meaux, to Ralph Hastings. Glover, in his *Collectanea*,^a corroborates this; he says—"Sir Ralph Hastings, in the year 1377 enjoyed the chief manor and lordship of Bewick and Sutton, in Holderness, which were the lands of Sir John de Meaux, the last of that name." Sir William Dugdale, in his account of the pedigree of Hastings, states that—Sir Ralph Hastings, who was high sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of the castle of York, A. D. 1377, married,—first, Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Sadington, in Leicestershire, and for his second wife, Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Sutton, of Sutton, in Holderness, and she brought him the manors of Sutton and Bewyke; but how she came to be possessed of the manor of Bewick does not appear. The manor continued in the possession of the family of Hastings for several generations.

RALPH DE HASTINGS = Alice, sole sister and heir of the last John de Meaux.

Ralph, beheaded 24th July, 6 Hen. IV. Richard, . . . p. restored 11 Hen. IV. o' . . . Sir Leon. rd. heir to his brother, = Alice, dtr of Thomas, Lord Camois.
15 Hen. VI. seized of Bewick, &c.

William, Lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edward IV., decollatus 1 R. III. = Catharine, daughter of Rd. Nevill, earl of Salisbury.

Edward, Lord Hastings and Hungerford, ob. 14 Henry VII. = Mary, dtr. and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Hungerford.

By an inquisition, post mortem, taken at Malton, before John Langton, Esq. the King's escheator, in the county of York, on the 6th day of October, 15 H. VI.—It was found by the jurors upon oath, that Richard Hastings knt. was in possession, the day in which he died, (inter alia) of the manor of Bewyk, with its appurts. which said manor is within the vill. of Aldburgh, in which said manor is a certain site with a house built upon it, worth nothing per annum above re-payment; 40 acres of land, of which are worth, &c. 2s. per acre, and 12 acres of meadow, each acre worth 2s. and a messuage within the vill. of Aldburgh, which said messuage is worth 3s. per ann. and 2 virgata^b terræ worth 10s. each, and 1 windmill worth 6s. 8d. and that the said manor is held of Ann, Countess of Stafford, as of her manor of Burstwyk, doing suit at the court every 3 weeks, and that Leonard Hastings is brother and heir.^c

William Hastings, who came back with Edward IV. to Ravenspur, died seized of the manor of Bewick. In his will, dated 27 June, 1481, "Also I wolle that my feoffees of the manors of Bewick and Thurkelby in Holderness in the county of York (here are enumerated several other manors) shall suffer mine executors to take the issues thereof unto the time &c. they may have performed this my will and pay'd my debts &c. "Also I will &c. the manor of Sutton in Holderness (with other manors named) make estate thereof to Richard my

^a *Heralds Coll. p. 12.*

^b *Yard Lands.*

^c *In Tur. Lon. 15 H. VI. No. 58.*

son when he cometh to the age of 18 years to have to him and the heirs of his body the remainder to the heirs male of my fader's body the remaynder to my right heirs. His wife, Catherine, is required to release her dower in all the sayd manors of Bewyk, Thurlcalby, &c.^a He was summoned to parliament from the 1st to the 22nd E. IV. was Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter, and beheaded in 1483, by order of Richd. III.

His fidelity to the son of the sovereign, by whom he had been advanced to honor, is immortalized by Shakspeare, and his name is consequently familiar to every reader :

"But that I'll give my voice on Richard's side
To bar my master's heirs, in true descent,
God knows I would not do it to the death."

Edward Lord Hastings of Ashby de la Zouche, eldest son of the above, having married Mary daur. and heir of Thomas Hungerford, son and heir of Robert Lord Hungerford and Molines, he was summoned to parliament as Edwardo de Hastings de Hungerford, 15 Nov. 22 E. IV. 1482, and died in 1507. He wills that his feofees shall make sale among other manors, of Bewyk, to pay his debts and perform his last will; w. d. 4th Nov. 1506.^b

The next account of the manor is derived from the evidences of the family of Moore. John Moore, of Bewick, Esq. by w. p. 16 January, 1597, gives to his brother Ralph, his unexpired term of years in the manor and ferm of Bewick, and also the original lease of Bewick, granted to Robert Moore, his father, (see pedigree) by the Lord Mayor and commonalty of the city of London, the governors of the revenues, and goods of the hospital of King Edward VI. of Christ and St. Thomas, and granted by his father to the testator.

MOORE, OF BEWICK,

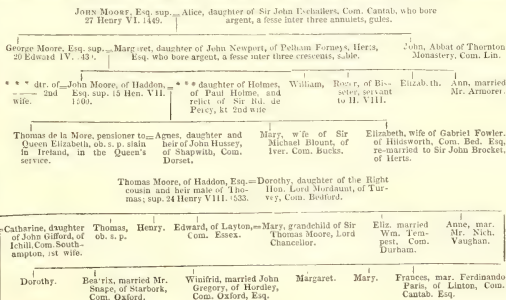
ALIAS DE LA MORE.

Descended from Laurence Moore, to whom the Conqueror gave lands at Moore, in Com. Oxon, habund in socagio per servit' inde debitum.



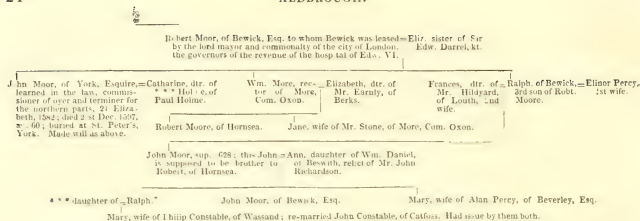
ARMS.

Argent, a fess dancette, parted per pale of six pieces, sable and gules, inter three mullets of the second, pierced of the first.



^a Vetusta Test. vol. 1, p. 369.

^b Ibid. vol. 2. p. 477.



This hamlet, which amounts to about 827 acres, is the property of St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark.^b A farm house, occupied by Mr. Suddaby, called Bewick Hall, has, contiguous to it, a small island surrounded by a deep moat, it consists nearly of two roods, thirty perches; and in a field south-west may be traced appearances of foundations where it is conjectured the ancient hall or residence of the lords of Bewick was formerly situated; a place called castle hill, which forms an approach to this place, must be referred to it, and not to Aldbro' castle, as supposed by some persons. As all the out fences of Bewick lordship belong to it, it is naturally presumed that these marks indicate its ancient inclosure. The estate is divided into three farms, viz:—Bewick Hall, at 324 acres, in the occupancy of Mr. Suddaby; Westhill, 272 acres, of Mr. Henry Hobson; and Easthill, 231 acres, occupied by Mr. Don; the latter farms are so named from their situation, they are bounded by the German Ocean. There are about 46 acres of the estate in the township of Aldbrough, subject to the small tithes; Mr. Bethell is the owner of the great, the vicar of Aldbrough of the small tithes. The whole of Bewick is in the parish of Aldbrough.

CARLTON.—Ceorls, or Husbandmen's Town, so called in the early Saxon times.

In Carleton, Suuen had two carucates of land to be taxed; there may be two ploughs there. Radulph, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough and twenty acres of meadow, half a mile long and half broad; value in King Edward's time twenty shillings, now five shillings.

The incidents relating to the early condition of the place are lost in the obscurity which envelopes many similar small hamlets in the parish of Aldbrough, as well as throughout the seigniory.

9 E. I.—Kirby's Inquest returns Wm. de Withyk as holding here and in Catwick 10 carucates.

16 E. I.—Roger, son of Nicholas de Lelley, grants to Mabel, his sister and heirs, &c. the west moiety of an oxgang in the territory of Carlton, that Humphrey Butler held, with the south moiety of the toft Humphrey also held. Tested by William de Stuteville, Amandus de Fiting, Andrew de Grimston, and others.^a

The family of Carlton, according to the custom of ancient times, took their surname from the place of their residence. Sir John Carlton, kt. occurs in an attestation of a

^a F. 68, B. C. Lib.

^b It was given to St. Thomas's by Charter of Edw. VI.

grant of lands from John de Fauconberg to Francis his brother. Symon Wytick also attests, 34 E. I. It has been already stated that, in an inquisition post mortem, John de Carlton held the advowson of the Holy Trinity, in Aldbrough.

The jurors on that inquest also say, that he held in capite, the day in which he died, by military service, of John de Ruda, 4 bovates, with their appurtenances, in the vill. of Carlton in Holderness, in demesne; and each bovat of land, with their appurtenances per annum, in all issues, was worth 10sh. as &c. that the same John held, the day in which he died, by military service, of Walter Wytik, a certain messuage and 4 bovates of land, with their appurtenances, in the same vill. of Carlton; the messuage worth per annum, in all issues, 5s. and each bovat of land, with their appurtenances, worth per annum, in all issues, 10s. They say also that the said John held in capite, the day in which he died, of Wm. de Withernwick, 4 bovates of land in the same vill. of Carlton, by free service, sixpence per ann. for all services, &c.*

18 R. II. 1394.—The abbat and convent of St. Martin's, Albemarle, gave to the abbey and convent of Kirkstall what possessions they had, inter alia, in Carlton. 36 H. VIII.—Sir John Melton, kt. held the manor of Carlton of the king, as of his manor of South Burton, by military service. 26 Eliz.—Richard Michaelburne held this manor Richard, his son and heir, being 37 years. 42 Eliz.—John Lord Darcie^b held this manor of the king, by what service the jury say “ignoramus.” In the same reign, Thomas Michaelbourne held a moiety of this manor, of Lord Dacre, in soccage.^c

In the Hildyard MS. it is stated, that Thomas Michaelbourne, of Carlton, gent. was born at Winchester, and was the son of a counsellor there; bears or, a cross inter four eagles displayed, sable; in the centre of the cross a small argent for a third brother; re-married Dorothy Shewswell, of ditto, in Sussex, who bears or, on a bend, sable, three horse shoes, argent, nails sable; said to be farrier to William the Conqueror.^d

The old hall at Carlton, which was occupied at the period as a farm-house, fell about eighty years since. The estate upon which this ancient building stood is the property of Mr. Bethell, of Rise, in the possession of whose family it has been many years. He is also lord of the manor. It is in the occupancy of Mr. Stephenson; the old well of the hall is still to be seen in this gentleman's stack-yard, and there are some strong foundations yet visible of the former building. There is another farm, belonging to Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.^e Carlton and Fosham contain by estimation 1180 acres. Sir T. A. Clifford Constable is the owner of about 107 acres of water meadow in the two places. Each township pays its constable tax separately, and maintains its own highways, but pays poor and church rates to Aldbrough; together they form one township.

* Tur. Lon. asserv.

^b For the family of Hilton, Darcy, &c. see Swine.

^c These extracts are from

a M. S. volume in Burton Constable library, marked F. 68, and will be often referred to in this division of the work, it being also entitled the Middle Bailiwick; the reference for brevity in future will be *Mid. Bail.*

^d Olim penes Mr. Beckwith, of York: this MS. is often referred to in these pages.

^e Nephew to the late Daniel Sykes, M. P. of Raywell, Esq. In Dr. Burton's East-Riding Pedigrees is a short sketch of the descent of Thorntons of East Newton, but it is not supported by evidences to allow of its being inserted in Holderness.

FOSHAM, (Sax.) the moated house; returned in the Survey as another soke, of three carucates, in the manor of Aldbrough.

50 H. III.—John de Hawtain, Lord of Fosham and West Newton, came in with the Conqueror.^a Kirby's Inquest returns Robt. de Roos as holding lands here. 18 Richd. II. A charter of confirmation to Kirkstall, ratifies to them their lands in Fosham. A family of the name of Disney seem to have settled here as early as the reign of H. V. John Disney, of Fosham, grants to John Headdon, of Marton, Walter de Flynton, and Wm. de Newton, chaplain, 2 bovates of land, &c.^b In 8 H. V. John Disney is one of the 21 esquires who testified that Elizth. wife of John Holmes, was lawful heir to Sir Edmund Wastneys, knt. John Disney also attests a grant 28 June, 1431, of lands from W. Hilton, clerk, with divers remainders to Sir Godfrey Hilton, knt. and Wm. Baron Hilton. The arms of Disney—a bend charged with 3 fleur de lis.^c

Temp. Elizth.—Robert Thorpe held a wood and divers other lands in Fosham, of Wm. Cecil, Esq. as of the manor of Roos. Eliz. Lady of Roos, held the manor of Roos, with appurtenances, inter alia, Fosham, by what services ignota.^d Thomas Elrington held the manor in the reign of Elizth.^e

Fosham now contains three farm houses. Two of these, with the land, about 252 acres, named Fosham Garth and Blackbush, are the property of Messrs. John and Joseph Fox, brothers, who inherit both from their father. Blackbush was purchased by him of Sir Mark Sykes, of Sledmere and Roos. Fosham was bequeathed to him by a great maternal uncle, of the name of Bean, of Aldbrough; he having purchased it of a George Wright, in 1754. Fosham Garth farm-house stands on an elevated piece of ground, which seems to have been defended by a moat. In the year 1803, on levelling the ground a mill stone was discovered, which was found, placed upon a second, under which was an oaken cask hooped with hazel bands; in the upper part of this cask was a collection of fine mould, and under it a perfectly white substance, resembling flour, without taste or smell; another smaller cask was found near it, filled with earth only; a gold coin of William III. was found at the same time. There is an artificial mound which has been the site of a mill, and still gives the name to several closes, called Mill Fields. It is evident a village once existed here. Mr. Wilkinson of Hull is the owner of the remaining farm &c. about 277 acres. The Messrs. Fox appoint a gamekeeper. Fosham Garth yet pays 6d. per annum to the court held at Roos, called the Lord's Fee.

WEST NEWTON is one of the Berewicks belonging to St. John de Beverley.

Mith Hyndret. In Neutone 3 carucates of land to be taxed, land to two ploughs, there are 20 acres of meadow.

The first transaction after the survey is in the reign of H. II. in confirmation of a grant to the abbey of Thornton, by Richd. I. (*ita legitur*) of the gift of Wm. Botiler (Pincerna,) of half of his tenure here.

10 H. II. Walter de Tanet releases to Adam de Melsa, half a carucate here given to the same. 35 H. II. Sir Robert Constable gives to Walter Tanet 2 bovates of land in Newton, which Hugh Crust held. Circa

^a Ridley, Cart. 154. 38. Ridley, who is so often referred to, was Feodary of the East-Riding.

^b Penes Lord Dunbar. ^c Grants. Ibid. ^d Ridley 4. 1086. ^e Evidences, penes Mess. Jno & Jos. Fox.

Richd. I. Adam de Melsa releases to Fulco de Oyry all his right in half a carucate of land in West Newton. 6 R. I. Adam de Melsa, for 15 marks, quit claims to Fulco de Oyry his right to half a carucate of land in Newton Constable, at the rent of a pound of cummin yearly, doing foreign service as much as belongs to half a carucate where eight carucates make a knt.'s fee. Tested by Walter de Fauconberg, Adam de Thorn, Saiero de Sutton.^a 1206.—Maud, the relict of Wm. Hautain, demised to Robert Constable lands in Newton Constable for eight years, to begin at the feast of Easter next, after King John returns out of Poitou in France, after he had taken St. Albans, which he did in July or Aug. 1206.^b Temp. Jno.—Fulco de Oyry gives to Robert Constable, in free marriage with Ela his daughter, half a carucate in Newton, in special tail.^c Thomas Alost releases to Robert, son of Wm. Constable, for 25 marks, all his right in three carucates of land in Newton, near Burton. H. III.—Simon Constable, by inquest, held of the king in capite 14 oxg. of land, with wood and cottages here. Galfrid Berkeland held here, of the king in capite, 12 oxgangs of land and three acres, by knt. service. Thomas de Neuton held, of the king in capite, 4 oxgangs of land in Dominio in Neuton, with three tofts, by knt. service.^d Circa H. III.—John, son of Wm. Hawtain, lord of West Newton, gave it to his son Robert, and it is called Constable Newton. Walter de Percy de Rugemont gave to Hervey, son of Basing, two carucates of land in Neuton, he paying out of them, to the Abbey of Whitby, £1. 6s. 8d. per annum. Wm. earl of Alb. gave a mark per ann. issuing out of his lands here.^e Circa, 12 E. I.—Robert Hautayn sold to Simon Constable his capital mess. in Constable Newton, and 1 toft and croft. Aveline de Fortibus, late Countess of Albemarle, held of the archbp. of York two knights' fees, whereof one fee, inter alia, is enumerated Neuton Constable.—See Kirby's Inq. p. 42. 22 E. I.—Simon le Constable held 2 cott. and 1 bovat of land, in Neuton Constable, of Wm. Hautayn, per service of 4 pence ob. 30 E. I.—Robert de Boothby gave Thomas de Gloster, and Johann his wife, daughter of Robert, and John his son, 1 mess. and 2 tofts, and 1 plot of land, called Miln Dam, and 3 bovates of land in Constable Neuton. 7 E. II.—Catharine, relict of Simon le Constable, releases all his right in Neuton to Rob. son of Simon.^f Wm. son of Robert le Constable, of Holderness, knt. confirms to John de Gloster, and Avice his wife, a messuage and 3 bovates of land in Neuton Constable. Tested by Sir Constable, Sir Wm. de la Twyer, Walter de Hatfield, Simon de Sproatley, Ralph de Gloster; dated at Neuton Constable, 2 E. III. 1328. Ralph de Gloster, 2 E. III. grants to John, his son and heir, and Christiana, daughter of Robert de Cotum, dwelling at Mappleton, his manor in Constable Newton, with its appurtenances, to hold in special tail, &c. 32 E. III.—Peter, son of Wm. de Frothingham, impleads Robert, son of Simon le Constable, knt. of lands and tenements there (sed relaxat). 33 E. III.—Robert de Gloster gives and confirms to John de Veer, and Alice his wife, and William their son, a toft and croft, and oxgang of land, with its appurtenances in Neuton, near Burton Constable, viz. the toft and croft Alice, daughter of Geoffery, held (anno mortalibus) 23 E. III. and the oxgang which John de Gloster held of Christiana, mother of the said Robert. Tested by John le Constable, of Halsham, John de Gloster, John de Goushill, and others; dated at Neuton. 45 E. III.—Sir Robert Constable gives an annual rental of his lands in Newton.^g 8 R. II.—John Constable, of Halsham, Esq. grants to John Collier, parson of Ryse, John Seures, chaplain, and John Thorn, in fee, all his lands in Newton, which trustees shall, within forty days, re-deliver to Sir John Constable, and Matilda his wife, and heirs of the said John for ever; Albreda, mother of said John Constable, confirms.^h 18 H. VI.—John Ellerker, of Risby, Esq. gave to Sir John Constable, of Halsham, knt. in exchange, 1 toft, 1 croft, and 4 oxgs. of land, in Neuton Constable, and other tenements elsewhere, for lands and tenements in Paul Holme. 34 H. VIII. John Constable, knt. held 16 carucates of land in Neuton Constable and elsewhere, John being son and heir. Temp. Elizabeth.—John

^a R. Q. p. 149. ^b Smailes' Chron. Cart. 142, 32, 41. ^c Vide B. C. Pedigree. ^d Escheats, p. 3 and 4.

^e Burt. Mon. ^f Mid Bail. ^g Cart. 211, 1, 15. ^h Mid. Bail. where many of the foregoing will also be found.

Constable held the manor of Neuton Constable. The manor of Newton Constable is still in possession of the lord of the seignior, Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, bart.

There are few remains of ancient superstitions to be found in the present day in Holderness; a singular practice, however, prevails in some houses, of *eating grey peas which have been steeped in water and fried*, with various savory additions, on *Midlent Sunday*, formerly called *Carle*, and now *Carlin Sunday*. No reason is given, and perhaps none is known, why this custom is observed. It appears to be the remnant of a heathen superstition, which enjoined the giving away of beans (*fabæ*) at funerals; because beans were supposed to belong to the dead, and were used in sacrifices to the departed, owing to the mysterious properties ascribed to them. *Carlin* is derived from the German *Karr*, signifying a satisfaction made for punishment, or an atonement, and in the same language *Karr Fryetag* is Good Friday; and in the Roman calendar part of the ceremony for that day is the distribution of pulses. In Holderness, and some other parts of England, peas have been substituted for beans, as more fit to be eaten at that season of the year. This is another instance of the new converts of christianity being allowed to retain their ancient usages, it being considered inexpedient to assail ancient prejudices whilst a sufficient memorial of the truth remained to be figured by them. The real satisfaction for sin made at this time by the Saviour was considered to be figured by this antient superstition. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in his elaborate work on the deluge, observes, that "one of the reasons given by Pliny for the prohibition of beans by Pythagoras is, that the souls of the dead were in them, and only one explanation of this opinion can be given. The bean pod is shaped like the Egyptian bari, and consequently like the boat in which the souls of the dead were ferried across Styx by Charon, for that story belongs to Egypt." It seems to have been a usual custom in Holderness for the superior yeomanry to bequeath pulse, beans, peas and rye, to their poor neighbours when disposing of their worldly effects, which custom may have had its origin in some old deep-seated religious superstition. In a number of wills and deeds, belonging to a family of some antiquity in this place, the bequest continually occurs.

10th July, 1565.—Wm. Raynes, of West Newton, yeoman, gives to evry poore house in Newton, that haith no corne, one pecke of peas. 1st May, 1583.—Lawrence Raynes, of West Newton, yeoman, gives to each poore house in Neuton, that haith no corne a growinge, a pek of pees and rye. 8th Jan. 1588.—Robert Raines, of West Neuton, yeoman, gives to poore folks of Aldburgh towne vi^{ti}. viiii^d to be distrybuted at the discretion of the collectors there, and to poore folks of this towne, on quarter of pease and barley.

The following curious letter is also preserved among their evidences:—

Loving Cosen.—My duty and service rememb'd to yo' & y'r wyfe earnestly desirynge to heare y't your reum and Weaknes is beter this could wether and hed not the L'd visitted o'r yo'ngster with a sodain sicknesse my wyfe or me had come ov'r for to see yo' before now see yo' doe not bere all the crosses yourself and the L'd giff us both trew Xtian pacience w'ch i much neede and desier i did not part with yo' wheate att the

markett as none wuld gif iv nobles a qu'tr and scars anye xxs. x'cept henrie Mapleton ye major though the dearth is liklie to continew and ther is great talk of the comming tro'bles soe that we are like to be in desperat case and yo' are not liklie to sell a gane for iv markes in yo' tyme my meessingar bereth for yo' halfe pint of anesed water for ye cawdel and the hearbel which yo' desir and soe comending yo. to the trew phisic'n Xt jesus i rest w'th my commendac's to yo' wyfe. Your trew & hartie friend & cosen till de'

From Marten this day of Octo'r 1587.

Thom. heddon.

Indorsed "to my worthy ffrend & cos'n john Raynes att W. Newton giv theise,"^a

In 1586, wheat was 8s. per quarter; beef and mutton 6d. per stone; but according to this letter the price was high, there was a dearth and coming troubles, which grieved the heart of this stout old yeoman. There is in the present day little to notice in this township; it is divided into five farms, with six farm houses, and about fourteen cottages; it is estimated at about 776 acres; it pays the church rates to Aldbrough, and is immediately contiguous to Burton Constable.

TANSTERN is returned in Domesday as being in the soke of Kilnsea, measuring one carucate.

In the Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus Thomas de Tanstern gives 40 marks to have seizin of his land, of which he was disseized because that he was convicted of taking a false oath, A. D. 1204.^b 9 E. I. Simon le Constable held lands here according to Kirby's Inquest. 5 E. II. Sir — le Constable had custody of the heirs of John Routh, of free tenements here, Etherdwick and Outswick; and *Vesturam bladorum* in the manor of Tanstern, increasing by concession of Thomas Ruparia, kn. and Johan his wife, late wife of the said Sir John Routh.^c 19 E. II. Amandus, son of Sir John de Ruda, lets to farm to Sir John Sutton, kn. his whole manor of Tanstern, with Coniger in Carlton, from St. Michael, 1325, for 6 years, at the rent of £10 per annum; tested by Sir Wm. de la Twyer, kn. Robert de Hilton, kn. D. at Tanstern, 19 E. II. Vigil St. Margaret.^d After the death of John le Constable it was found he held 2 carucates of land here.^e 26 Eliz. William Michaelburne held the manor of Tanstern. Thomas Michaelburne held half the manor of Tanstern, as of the manor of Burton Constable. By an inquest at Weighton, 21 April, 13 Car. I. after the death of Thomas Michaelbourne, it appears he held Tanstern Grange in Capite, per kn. service, of the Earl of Exeter, as of the manor of Ross.

Tanstern has been moated at some early period; it now consists of two houses and farms, belonging to Mr. Bethell. It is estimated at 363 acres, pays its constable's tax separately, and maintains its own highways, but is chargeable for its poor and church rates to Aldbrough.

ETHERDWICK is another small hamlet in the parish of Aldbrough.

9 E. I. Simon le Constable held here, according to Kirby's Inquest. 5 E. II. Robert le Constable had the custody of the heirs of Sir John de Routh, former wife of John, and Ann, now wife of Thomas de Ruparia, who, by his writing had lands here. 23 E. III. Inquest after the death of John le Constable, it was found he held 2 carucates of land in Etherdwick. 10 Oct. 18 Richd. II. lands of St. Martins here, given to the convent of Kirkstall. 23 E. III. the family of Etherdwick held here 1 mess. 1 toft and 1 bov. and a half, and an annual

^a Penes the Rev. F. R. Raines, of Milnrow parsonage, Rochdale, to whom the author is much indebted for many valuable communications.

^b p. 198.

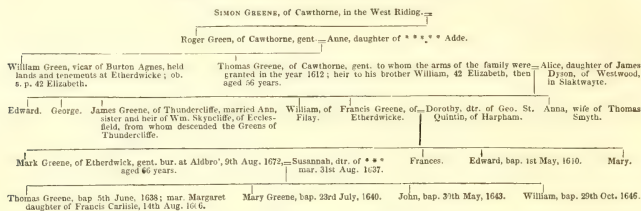
^c Cart. 194. 44.

^d Dodsworth MS. vol. 7, p. 242.

^e Ridley, 1, 107.

rent of 18d. At the inquest, Richard, son of Stephen de Etherdwick, held 3 bovates as of the hon. of Alb. 19 E. IV. Thomas Gower grants and confirms to William Garton, of Garton, Esq. all his lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures in this place, which he lately held of the grant of the said William, to hold for his life; tested by Robert Dombler, vicar of Garton, and dated at Garton, 17 Sep. 26 Eliz. Richard Michaelburne held a tenement here. 42 Eliz. Wm. Green, clerk of Garton Agnes, held the manor,^a a capital mess. or tenement of Etherdwick, and two other messuages, 1 cot. 10 bovates and a half, 1 bovat of arable here, and a certain parcel called Balks, and 1 windmill of the queen, as of the manor of East Greenwich in soccage. Thomas Green, of Cawthorne, his brother, is returned as heir. Thomas Michaelburne held certain lands here, as of the manor of Burton Constable, in soccage.^b

GREEN, OF CAWTHORNE AND ETHERDWICK.



In the endowment of Giggleswick school, already referred to, is, among the particulars of lands, an item of "also all those our tythes of sheaves (corn and straw), with the appurtenances yearly and every year coming, growing, or renewing in Etherdwicke, &c. to the said chantry belonging, &c." (see p. 415.) The tithe of hay of this place, and the corn tithe here enumerated, belongs to Mr. Bethell.

This place is considered to be more ancient as an enclosure than even Aldborough itself. It merely consists of two farm houses; one in the occupancy of Mr. Adams, the property of — Raikes, Esq. of Welton, near Hull, late belonging to Wm. Wilberforce, Esq.; and another occupied by Mrs. Stephenson, the property of Mr. Græme, of Sewerby.

Oursthill House, distant from the other two farms about half a mile, is situated on rising ground, which commands a very extensive prospect except towards the east, where the view of the sea is interrupted by an old wood, called the Bail Wood, situated in the parish of Garton; it is the property of Henry Broadley, Esq. M.P. occupied by Mr. Wilson, of Etherdwick; and consists by estimation of about 583 acres. It pays its constable tax separately, and maintains its own highways, but pays poor and church rates to Aldborough.

^a A manor sometimes meant nothing more than a large estate.

^b Mid. Bail.

THORPE.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Thorpe was called Totele, and was a soke belonging to the manor of Aldbrough, consisting of five carucates, and six oxgangs of arable land; *Thorpe* is equivalent to hamlet or village. Thorpe occurs forty-four times in the Domesday survey of the county of York, it is written Torp, and in the survey always stands alone.

In the year 1184, 30 H. II. William de Mandeville, Earl of Albemarle, gave a carucate of land in Thorpe, for the term of his own life, to Wm. de Caux, in consideration of his being the Earl's falconer.^a This grant was subsequently confirmed by Wm. de Fortibus, 1 R. I. and by Hawise, his countess, 6 R. I. 1250, John de Beverley was Lord of Aldburgh and Thorp, and left issue, a son, Reginald, and a daughter, Agnes, who was the heir of her brother.^b 1281, 9 E. I. Robert de Ross held in Thorpe and in Aldbrough, and in eight other townships, 46 carucates and a half of land, where 48 carucates make a knight's fee, 1284, 12 E. I. William de Sunderlandwick gave in free marriage, to John, his eldest son, and to Johan his wife, the daughter of Andrew de Grimston, the manor of Thorpe, and all his other tenements which he had in Thorpe and in Aldburgh, which he inherited of Agnes de Kelk, saving the right of Thomas de Grimston, Archdeacon of Cleveland, for a term of 16 years.^c

1315, 9 E. II. the sheriff, in obedience to the King's writ, returns Wm. de Ross, of Helmsley, and John de Ross, of Gedney, Lords of Aldbrough and *its members*. This authority will, at first sight, appear incongruous with the account given, but the difficulties are removed if one of the parties be considered as the mesne Lords, and holding the manor of Thorp of the family of Ross. It has been remarked, that in 1332, 6 E. III. James, son of Robert de Ross, held a grant of a fair and market at his manor of Aldbrough; it may be presumed, therefore, that Thorpe Garth was then in the same family. From this period to the reign of Elizabeth, there is no certain account of the owners of this lordship.

1396, 20 R. II. Sir Ralph Hastings, knt. held in fee by homage, a carucate of land in Aldburgh and Thorp, which the abbat and convent of Meaux granted to John, son of Robert de Meaux and his heirs, in exchange for lands in Myton and pasture in Sutton. 1559, by an inquisition, taken on the death of Robert Thorpe, 2 Eliz. it appears that he held a messuage and an oxgang of land in Aldbrough, of *the Queen, as of her manor of Thorp Garth*. 1614, 1 Feby. Wm. Toury, of Dunnington, near York, gent. by will bearing this date, devises to Francis Toury, his son, and to his lawful issue, the manor of Thorp Garth, with all his lands &c. in Thorpe, Oustwick, and Aldbrough. The said Francis Toury, by will dated 1624, devises to his brother, Geo. Toury, and his heirs for ever, the manor of Thorpe Garth, with all his other lands in Oustwick and Aldbro'.

A descendant of this family will be seen to have been a considerable benefactor to the township of Aldbrough; a short account of the family has been given in p. 371. Thorpe Garth is now reduced to a single farm house, and about 148 acres of land. It passed by purchase from a Mrs. Mayklay or Macklin, to Mr. Harrison, of Benningholme, who is the present owner, it is situated half a mile east of Aldbrough church.

EAST NEWTON, or Ringborough Newton, West Newton, or Constable Newton, alias Newton Constable.—These places are recorded in Domesday as in the manor of Aldbrough, and are no doubt so named from their relative position to it as New towns.

Circa 15 H. III. Wm. Passmer gave to Meaux Abbey, 2 closes here, which the convent afterwards gave to Adm. Stuteville. 19 H. III. Thomas de Newton gave to the same abbey, 2 closes here.^d 19 H. III. the heirs

^a Mid. Bail.^b Johnson's MSS.^c Cart. 4. 15. 1. &c. M. B.^d Meaux Chart.

of Thomas de Newton held in this place in demesne, half a carucate; and in service, one carucate and a half, as of the fee of Albemarle. 9 E. I. Thomas de Newton held here 2 carucates, where 48 make a knt.'s fee.^a 15 E. I. Thomas de Newton, of Aldburgh Newton, held 4 bovates in demesne, and 12 bovates of land in service; Beatrix, the wife of Robert Darcy, of Willarby, being heir. 10 R. II. St. Martins, Alb. gave their lands here to Kirkstall. 29 E. III. Nicholas de Thornton held of the king, as of the honor of Albemarle, land in Ringborough Newton, by suit at the wapentake court and castle ward yearly, 5s. 20 R. II. the heir of Wm. de Stuteville holds in fee farm 2 closes here, formerly given by Meaux Abbey to him in exchange for certain rents in Routh. 5 E. 6. Wm. Skeffington held lands here, by military service. 26 Eliz. Richard Michaelbourne holds lands here. 29 Eliz. Wilfridus Bird held lands in East Newton, of the queen, as of late of the payment of the prior of Bridlington; Thomas Michaelbourne held lands here as of the manor of Burton Constable, in soccage. 10 James, Sir William Gee held lands here. 3 Chas. John Gee, Esq. held in Newton.^b

The manorial rights of the present day are vested in the several proprietors, viz :— G. Robinson, Esq. of Carnaby, for 142 acres occupied by J. Cooper; — Coverly, Esq. of Burlington, for 110 acres, occupied by — Bainbridge; Colonel Grimston, 68 acres, occupied by E. Moor; Mr. Jackson, owner of 87 acres, and occupier of 22 acres, belonging to the vicar of Tunstall and Drypool; the vicar of Aldbrough 76 acres, occupied by T. Sanderson, making 505 as the extent of the lordship, according to the book of rates.^c

RINGBOROUGH.—In Domesday this place was considered jointly with Garton as a soke of Esington. One carucate is also returned as a soke to Aldbrough, and one carucate as a soke to Kilnsea; the first mention of it after the survey is

By an inquisition, after the death of John Ros de Rynburgh, he is found to have held 1 cap. brick mess. (Ruda) a wind mill, 18 tofts, 17 bovates of land, &c. in this place, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of ward to the castle of Skypsea.^d 38 E. III. Richard de Roos, of Ringburgh, and Matilda, his wife, let to farm to Nicholas, the carpenter, of Aldbrough, and Margaret, his wife, for life, that messuage which Wm. Fitling held of them at the rent of 8s. yearly, dated at Ringbro', on Tuesday, next after the feast of St. Botolph, 1364.^e 9 H. V. Sir Robert Roos de Gedney, kt. Richard Welby de Multon, John Lyney, and John *Waschynton de Boston*, by indenture tripartite, grant and confirm to Philip de Tylney, Esq. their manor of Ringburgh, and a mess. and 9 oxgangs of land, and 66 shillings rental, in Killingholme and Alesby, in Lincolnshire, premises which they had with Sir Jno. Washington, late rector of toft, deceased, of the gift and feofment of John Holmeton of Darlynges, to hold to the said Philip and his heirs, lawfully begotten, of the chief lord of the fee, with remainder to Richard Tylney, bro. of Philip, and in default to another bro. and in default, &c. of Wm.'s issue lawfully &c. to remain to Dame Margery, wife of Sir John Carbonell, knt. late wife of Sir John Copuldyke, knt. and her lawful issue, and in default to the right heir of Dame Grace, late wife of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, knt. and her heirs for ever; tested by Sir Robert Hilton, knt. Rob. Haytefeld, Esq. Thomas Grymston, Esq. of the county of York, Wm. Hylton, Esq. John Talboys, de Com. Linc. D. at Ringbro', 1 Jan. 9 H. V.^f William Skevington, of Fishwick Com. Stafford, held the manor of Ringburgh, with its appurts. in Newton, Grimston, Garton, Aldbro', of the king, as of his manor of Burstwyk, per military service.^g 2 Ph. & Mary, John Skevington had livery of this manor, held of the crown as of the manor of Burstwyk. 13 Eliz. Sir Rich de Roos

^a Kirby Inq.

^b Ridley, 4, 13, 114, 6.

^c The present account of the lordship, and of some other townships, is communicated by Mr. Samuel Stephenson, of Carlton.

^d Inq. p. m. 40. vol. 2.

^e Penes Mr. Tunstall,

^f B. C. Lib.

^g 5 E. VI. Ridley, 4. 48.

de Ryngburg, granted to Thomas, son of Robert de Ryngburg, and Ann, his wife, for their lives, or longest liver, the mess, with a croft and its appurts, which Matilda, mother of the same Thomas, held of the said Rich. in Ryngton, to hold by the rent of 80s. half yearly, at Martin and Pentecost, and doing suit of court at Ringburgh; tested by Alex. Grimston. Wm. Atte, Est. Hall, of Aldbro', Thomas de Killing. Dated at Ringbro', 13 Apl.^a In the same reign, Elizabeth, lady of Roos, held Ringbro' per service ignota.^b 26 Eliz. Rd. Michaelbourne held here, and Rich. his son and heir, aged 37. Thomas Michaelbourne held certain lands in *Ringbourne Garth*, of Ughtred, knt. p' fee milit.^c

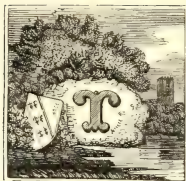
This manor was purchased by the great-grandfather of the present Col. Grimston, of Grimston Garth, to whom it descended, and who is the lord and sole proprietor; it is now reduced to a single farm house and farm. It extends some considerable distance along the sea shore, and its relative position to Aldbrough, with that of all the preceding townships, is marked on the map.

^a Seal lost, indenture well preserved, penes Mr. Tunstall.

^b Ridley, 4. 108. d.

^c Ridley, 4, 75. b.

BURTON PIDSEA.



HERE are four places in Domesday comprehended under the common name of *Burton*, in after ages distinguished by the names of Burton Pidsea, Burton Constable, Brandsburton and Hornsea Burton. This place is the soke named in the record as in the manor of Witforness (Withornsea), containing seven carucates of arable land. Its second name of Pidsea, Pudsey, Pitsey, with several other ways of writing it, is said to be derived from de Puteace, (Hugh de Pusac, alias Pudsey,) treasurer of the cathedral church of York, who was the sub lord of

the manor, although there does not appear to be any documentary evidence to prove the latter. In some old deeds it is called Burton by th' Sea. This is one of those manors which has remained, as part of the original fee of Drogo, in possession of the succeeding lords of the seigniori unto the present day. Little can be expected to be found relating to the private intercourse between man and man, where such transactions received no public recognition. A few incidents transpire during the several times the seigniori was vested in the crown.

Temp. Step.—Wm. le Gross gave to the abbey of St. Martin's Alb. the church of *Burtona Gemelli*.^a 16 E. II.—Nicholas Ward held here 1 mess. 4 bovates and a half of land, of the king as of the hon. of Alb. by the fealty and service of 13s. 4d. in lieu of all services. 12 E. III.—The interchanges of the property of the seigniori between Wm. de la Pole and E. III. have already been alluded to. In 12 of that king's reign, there is a grant from him to De la Pole: *Manerium Villam de Pidse Burton membrum manerii de Burstwick and 20 bovates terræ vocat Rigemound memb & de pertin's manerii de Burstwick*.^b 17 E. III.—From an escheat, dated 17 E. III. it appears that Wm. de Roos de Hamlake held various free rents in Pidsey Burton. 17 E. III. Henry de Burton held, of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb. 4 mess. 4 oxgs. and a half of land, with their appurtenances, by fealty and service, 13s. 4d. for all services.^c 17 E. III.—Wm. English, the king's escheator in Holderness, is commanded to give to Matilda, who was wife of Henry de Burton, deceased, the mother of Alice and Beatrice as next heirs, their inheritance of 4 mess. and 4 bovates and a half of land, with their appurtenances here, which was held of the king by fealty and service of 30s. 4d. per annum, to hold freely as the custom is of heirs, saving, &c.^d 23 E. III.—Beatrice, one of the daughters of the above Henry de Burton, by inquest, is found to have held the lands there mentioned; and, by a writ issued in the same year, it appears that Matilda, who was wife of Henry Burton, and mother of this Beatrice, was also a daughter of Henry Ward, a descendant of Nicholas mentioned above.^e 23 E. III.—Alicia Musket held, the day in which she died, a mess. with 2 bovates of land, with their appurtenances, of the king in capite as of

^a Mid. Bail.

^b Ridley, 81-2-3.

^c Inq. P. M. 17 E. III. on 13 Kal.

^d Rot. Orig. p. 161.

^e Rot. Abb. Orig. p. 201.

the hon. of Alb. by the service of making summonses and attachments to the court of the king in Barrow, in the county of Lincoln.^a This condition was probably attached to this holding for the purpose of summoning defaulters to the Barrow court, who held lands in Holderness as well as in Barrow, and who probably resided in the former. An instance may be referred to in page 193, where John de Monceaux petitions to be relieved from this duty of doing suit and service at Barrow every three weeks, when the same was regularly performed at the king's court at Hedon. 16 R. II. 1389.—John de Burton appears as a trustee of lands in this place, to the use of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, of Newton. He was a man of considerable importance, and high in favour with the church. He was, moreover, in confidence of the mayor and corporation of Hedon, 12 R. II. whose possessions at that time were considerable; and again, in 1393, the vicars of the collegiate church of St. John de Beverley found him their friend. 5 E. VI.—Edward Westropp held here a close, called Coney Garth, and a messuage and ten oxgs. of land, of the king by knt. service, as of the manor of Burstwick. 30 H. VI.—The Thraves delivered to the provost appear in this reign to be the same as p. 28, namely, 20 quarters oats.^b 6 Eliz.—Richard Michaelbourne held here, and Thomas subsequently held lands here also, as of the manor of Burstwick in Com. socage.

The township was enclosed by act of parliament, in the year 1760; before the enclosure it consisted of 64 oxgangs, 11 copyhold, 19 freehold, 4 glebe. An oxgang contained upon an average about 12 acres in the Ing Carr, and four beast gates (computed at 3 acres) in the Deep Carr. The copyhold rental to the lord for an oxgang is 14s. 8d. viz. 4d. an acre for the arable land, twentypence an acre for the Ing Carr, and 5d. a gate for the Deep Carr. The homesteads are distinguished by messuages and cottages. A messuage consists of a house with a garden, containing by estimation an acre, and pays 20d. copyhold rent to the lord. A cottage with a garth, containing by estimation half an acre, pays 10d. copyhold rent. The ancient enclosure pays 20d. an acre copyhold rent. The office of pennygrave is executed by the oxgangs in the following order, as settled at Michaelmas, 1762, after the inclosure.

GRAVE ROLL.

Oxgs.	Yrs.	Oxgs.	Yrs.
Wm. Mair, 5 oxgs. begins Michaelmas 1762; continues from thence for five years together 5 ... 5		Wm. Mitchinson $\frac{1}{2}$, Mr. Howard $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, Benj. Giles $\frac{1}{8}$, Leonard Salmon $\frac{1}{8}$... 1 ... 1	
Matthew Richardson 1 ... 1		Mr. Clapham 2 $\frac{5}{8}$... 2	
Mr. Pierson 2 $\frac{3}{4}$... 2		Nich. Turner 1 $\frac{1}{2}$... 1	
Mr. Lyon $\frac{1}{2}$, together with Mr. Pierson's $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 ... 1		Mr. Clapham $\frac{1}{2}$, Nich. Turner $\frac{1}{2}$... 1 ... 1	
Mr. Brownsmith's 2 ... 2		Mich. Suddaby $\frac{3}{8}$, Mr. Clapham $\frac{1}{8}$, Mr. Farrah $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 ... 1	
Mr. Richardson 1 ... 1		Mr. Yonge 2 ... 2	
Anne Cooke $\frac{1}{2}$, Robt. Milner $\frac{3}{8}$, John Coutts $\frac{1}{8}$, and Wm. Christy $\frac{1}{4}$... 1 ... 1		Mr. Farrah 3 ... 3	
Benj. Waudby $\frac{1}{2}$, R. Wallis, sen. $\frac{1}{2}$, Ann Michinson $\frac{1}{2}$, R. Wallis, jun. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 ... 1		Robt. Michinson 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 ... 2	
Wm. Mitchinson 2 $\frac{1}{2}$... 2		Robt. Michinson $\frac{3}{4}$, David Tavender $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 ... 1	
Mr. Wallis Johnson 2 ... 2		Mr. Bell $\frac{1}{2}$, John Tavender $\frac{1}{2}$, William Milner $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 ... 1	
Mr. Howard 3 $\frac{1}{2}$... 3		Thomas Salmon 1 $\frac{1}{2}$... 1	
Leonard Salmon 1 $\frac{1}{2}$... 1		Marmdk. Canham $\frac{3}{4}$, Thos. Salmon $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 ... 1	
		Mrs. Mottram 2 ... 2	

^a Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 263.^b Mid. Bail.

COPYHOLD RENTAL, 1768.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Marmaduke Canham...	0 10 9	Wm. Mair ...	...	4 10 6	
Robert Michinson	2 10 2	Mr. Philip Younge ..	...	1 9 0	
Mr. Burton, a free rent	0 2 6	Mr. Wm. Bell ...	...	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. Robert Bell	0 1 8	Mr. Brownsmith ...	...	2 5 0	
John Colflett	0 1 8	Walles Johnson ...	...	2 2 0	
Mr. Farrab	2 8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. Mitchinson...	...	0 16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mr. Osbaldiston, a free rent...	0 3 4	Nicholas Mitchinson...	...	0 16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nicholas Turner	1 2 0	Mr. Geo. Chapman, jun...	...	2 16 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Averill Slide	0 2 6	The heirs of John Turner ...	...	0 0 1	
Mrs. Mottram	3 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	John Tavender ...	...	0 5 8	
Ann Cook	0 3 1	James Ellet ...	...	0 0 1	
Matthew Richardson	0 9 5	Robert Christy ...	...	0 0 1	
John Richardson	0 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Loughthorpe ...	...	0 0 1	
Mr. Lyon...	0 6 0	Richard Coniston ...	...	0 0 1	
Robert Wallis, sen.	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Robert Milner ...	...	0 7 10	
Robert Wallis, jun.	0 1 6	John Coates ...	...	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
John Wright	0 3 4	Wm. Christy ...	...	0 2 4	
Benj. Waudby	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thomas Salmond ...	...	1 3 4	
Benjamin Giles	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rob. Blashall... ..	...	1 4 0	
Thomas Dibney	0 1 3	Wm. Milner ...	...	0 5 4	
— Tiplady...	0 0 2	Thomas Michinson ...	...	0 2 2	
James Radshaw Pierson, Esq.	2 2 10	Leonard Salmon ...	...	0 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Henry Watson	0 0 5	David Tavender ...	...	0 8 7	
Mich. Suddaby	0 14 6	Widow Julian ...	...	0 3 4	
Mr. Richard Howard	5 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Sunley ...	...	0 0 3	
Geo. Lee	0 0 5	Christopher Ford ..	...	0 0 7	

The principal freeholders and proprietors, in 1662, were, Lord Dunbar £150, Sir Francis Butler, tenant to the impropriator, £100, Edward Buck £42, Nicholas Richardson £29, Thomas Richardson £20, Philip Chat £18, William Wadforth £12, Anthony Richardson £12; total, £383.

A general Survey of Fields, Pastures, and Out Meadows of the Lordship of Burton Pidsea, taken from the 1st April to 1st May, 1761, and enclosed 1762.

Names of the open fields, pastures, &c.

	A.	R.	P.
North Field ...	758	...	...
Lamber Dyke ...	34	792	0 0
South Field ...	...	608	2 25
Greens ...	...	189	0 15
Ing Carr ...	...	235	2 0
Deep Carr ...	...	198	3 0
		<hr/>	
		2024	0 0

The *old* inclosure of B. P. consisted of 209A. 0R. 27P.

Dean and chapter lands in B. P.

	A.	R.	P.		PER ACRE.	£.	s.	d.
To deduct for roads	0	2	8	...	2s. 8d.	...	0	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
To new allotment in Ing Carr ...	78	1	23	...	9s. 0d.	...	8	11 4
To " " in South Field ...	62	3	7	...	8s. 0d.	...	28	8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
To " " in North Field ...	27	0	26	...	5s. 8d.	...	10	10 10
	£168	1	16				£17	14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

There is an allotment of 1A. 1R. 17P. to the church, in the North Field; worth by the year 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (This field now lets for £4. per acre, a surprising instance of the increase in the value of land within 80 years.)

The churchyard measures 2R. 20P.

The parish clerk of B. P. receives 1s. 9d. per oxgang per annum, which amounts to £5. 5s. 8d. each landed proprietor paying his proportion, according to the commissioners' allotment.

The total amount of the various charges connected with the enclosure of B. P. there being considerable opposition in obtaining the act of parliament, was £1680. 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Amongst the *items* occurs—"To Edw. Coates and John Vickerman, for *lend of their boats*, 6s." The Carrs, now fine land in a high state of cultivation, were at the enclosure covered with water; and, in measuring the land, *boats* were required.—*Abstracted from the original MS. Book, penes Dr. Raines.*

THE CHURCH, an ancient rectory, now a vicarage; a peculiar discharged. Walter Grey, archbishop of York, purchased the church of Pittese Burton, of the abbat and convent of Albemarle, on the ides Nov. 1230, 14 H. III.; and did, by the consent and submission of the abbat and convent of Furness, appropriate the same to the common of his cathedral church; and a vicaridge was endowed herein, with one mark of silver over and above the thirty shillings stipend the vicar was wont to receive out of the common of the dean and chapter, who were proper patrons of it, or a canon residentiary their farmers. But, in 1291, the vicars hereof had all the oblations, mortuaries, and personal tythes of gardens, virgults, and of the increase of cattle, except the tythe of wool and lamb; and on the 15th March, 1300, the vicaridge was endowed with the whole alterage of the church, or 9s. per annum payable by the farmers; also, with half an acre of land therein to build an house for his habitation.—*Torr's Peculiars*, p. 536, 538.

LIST OF VICARS.

Instituted.	Vicars.	Patrons.	Vacated by
15th Cal. February 1300	Dns. Roger de Askeby, Cap.	Dec. & cap.	
7th Ides, January 1330	Dns. Rd. de Eriom, Presb. Dns. W. Aunger, Pbr. accused of fornication in 1399	the same	
8th October 1412	Dns. Thos. Dighton, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro eccl. de Bt. Thorp.
24th April 1417	Dns. John Darell, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro vic. de Hemsley

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
17th October	1422	Dns. Rd. Curtas, Cap.	the same	
11th November	1423	Dns. Thos. Newton	the same	
15th January	1425	Dns. Js. Etherwyck, Cap.	the same	
17th July	1435	Dns. Michael de Hill, Cap.	the same	Mort.
25th October	1435	Dns. W. Stuton, Cap.	the same	Resig.
19th September	1440	Dns. Rd. Potter, Cap.	the same	
13th November	1478	Dns. Ricd. Percy, Pbr.		
15th November	1484	Dns. Robt. Walton, Cap.	Dec. and cap. Ebor.	
		Dns. Steven Gamell, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
6th November	1515	Dns. Robt. Gower, Pbr.	the same	the same
29th June	1522	Dns. Robt. Bushap, Pbr.	the same	the same
17th June	—27	Dns. Johs. Crosby, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
12th July	1532	Dns. Thos. Brompton	the same	Mort.
2nd October	1538	Dns. Robt. Morall, Pbr.	the same	the same
7th July	1541	Dns. Robt. Topcliffe	the same	
12th September	1580	Robt. Cowper, Cl.	the same	
		Dns. Robt. Bynkes, Cl.	the same	the same
14th February	1587	John Doucket, Cl.	the same	Resig.
7th August	—88	Hugo Martyn, Cl.	the same	Mort.
11th June	1603	W. Wilson, Cl.	the same	the same
14th February	1632	John Stanfield, Cl.	the same	the same
24th January	1661	Rd. Coates, M.A.	the same	the same
24th May	1662	Ralph Cromwall	the same	
10th February	1692	Robt. Jellyson ^a	the same	Death
2nd November	1717	John Pearson, A.B.	the same	the same
31st October	1763	Thos. Bowness, Cl.	the same	the same
20th May	1788	Jonathan Dixon	the same	the same
	1832	Rev. Jeshua Smyth	the same	Present Incumbent

Mr. Robt. Jellison, clerk, vicar of Pidsea Burton, and minister of Kayingham, occurs in 1679. He was buried in *St. Philip's aisle*, in Kayingham church, on the 7th October, 1717, near his son, Mr. Rob. Jellison, who had been rector of Holmpton and vicar of Welwick, and who died in 1713.

Rev Jonathan Dixon, curate of Burton Pidsea, 25th April, 1781; vicar 1st May, 1786; and died vicar, 21st December, 1831, æt. 79. He was also vicar of Humbleton and Garton, and incumbent of Tunstall and Elsternwick, and domestic chaplain to the late Duke of St. Albans.

TESTAMENTARY BUIALS.—The first vicar, Roger de Askleby, by will, dated ult. July, 1330, in the church before the great altar; soul ut supra.

R. Percy, by w. p. 8th Nov. 1505, in the church.

This church was let to the ancient canon residentiary for the rent of forty marks, or twenty-three pounds.

^a He was also minister of Kayingham. and buried in *St. Philip's aisle* in Kayingham church, which see.

17th April, 1555, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary.—Nicholas Wooton, dean and chapter of York, demised unto Wm. Thorpe, one of the queen's grt. sewers, their parsonage of B. P. with all the offerings, tithes, mortuaries, demesnes and glebe lands (pres. to the vicarage excepted), for the term of 21 years, rendering per annum £25.

29th April, 40 Eliz.—John, bishop of Limerick, dean and chapter of York, demised unto Rd. Sanders, of Amersam, Bucks, Esq. this rectory for 21 years, at £23.

26th March, 3 Car. I.—John Stot, dean and chapter of York, demised unto Sir Robert Hansby, of Tickhill Castle, knt. this rectory (save the advowson of the vicarage), for the term of three lives. * * * *

From an old Terrier, 1770, it appears, that the glebe lands, stipendiary payments, and other ecclesiastical dues belonging to the vicarage of Burton Pidsea are as follows. *Imprimis*, one little close, containing by estimation about half an acre, now let to Wm. Clapham, gent. bounded and fenced on three sides by the lands of the said Wm. Clapham, and on the fourth side, to the south, by the highway. *Item*, a stipendiary payment of £25, reserved by the ven. the dean and chapter of York out of the tithes; at Lady Day, 1808, the dean and chapter, on renewing the lease, augmented the vicarage with the herbage of the churchyard. In 1810, the living was further augmented with a parliamentary grant of £200, which was laid out in purchase of lands at Aldbrough, in 1812, containing by admeasurement 4a. 2a. 9p. In 1818 the living was again augmented with £200, by the governors of Queen Ann's Bounty. *Item*, one close, containing about an acre, in Burton Pidsea, was awarded at the inclosure for the repairs of the church, which land is let annually at Easter by the vicar and churchwardens.

The parish clerk receives for every message 10d. for every cottage 5d. and for every oxgang of land 1s. 9d. According to the return made to the parliamentary commissioners, in 1832, the annual value of this living was £42, and church room for 150 persons.

Owing to the smallness of its income the church has for a very long period been annexed to some other benefice, and the parishioners do not enjoy the benefit of having a resident vicar; nor have they since the restoration, and perhaps long anterior to it.

In 1818, a vestry meeting was held for the purpose of obtaining divine service in the church every *third* Sunday, which had not previously been performed. A certain sum was voted to the curate, since which the parishioners have had an opportunity of attending their parish church *once* every Sunday.

THE FABRIC is dedicated to St. Peter, although Brown Willis doubts whether the patron be St. Peter or St. Mary; a field near the church is called St. Peter's croft. It consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, and chancel. *Exterior*.—The tower at the west end does not stand out from the body of the church, but ranges with the side aisles. It is of three stages, with angle buttresses of five set offs running up, and finishing with the plain battlement. In the lower stage of the west face is a magnificent pointed window of four lights, with three perpendicular mullions; and in the upper stage, in each face, is a pointed belfry window, of two lights, with perpendicular tracery in the head. The nave has two clerestory plain square-headed windows, of two lights, on the south, but none on the north side; the south aisle has angle buttresses at the east and west ends, between which are two other *buttresses*, with three set offs, terminating in plain *modern* pinnacles, which were originally similar to those on the north. The porch and south door are placed in the west division, formed by the buttresses; in each of the other divisions

^a Here the MS. is torn.—Torr's *Munster*, p. 503.

is a pointed perpendicular window, of three lights, with good tracery in the head. At the west end of this aisle is a pointed window, of two lights, tre and quatre foiled in the arch. North aisle.—An angle buttress is at each corner, between which are two common buttresses, terminating in their old crocketed pinnacles; between the buttresses is a north door, blocked up with a low pointed arch: there are two windows of perpendicular tracery. The east end of this aisle has a plain pointed window, of three lights; the west end one of two lights, and are similar to those in the west window of the south aisle. The nave, &c. are slated, the buttresses and basement of hewn stone, the rest of the walls sea cobbles; the porch of brick, and tiled. The chancel has buttresses terminating at the parapet, which has imitation battlements. On the south side is a pointed doorway, opening into the aisle or chapel of the chancel, with two windows of three lights; another at the east end, with trefoiled and decorated tracery, approaching perhaps the commencement of the perpendicular era. In the north side, one square-headed window, of two lights, with trefoils in the head and top, which give it a peculiar character. The east end of this small chapel has an early English or lancet window, with a drip stone, supported by corbel heads, and embellished with the tooth ornament; this chapel does not rise to the height of the chancel wall. The east end of the chancel has a pointed window, of three lights.

Interior.—The nave is much higher than the chancel; the separating arch of the chancel is pointed. It is separated from the aisle by three piers and four arches on each side. The two westernmost piers are larger than the others, and support the tower. There is a winding staircase in the south western pier leading to the top of the tower. The chancel is ceiled, and so low as to cut off near half the arch. There is an ornamental ventilator in the centre of it. In the east window, in stained glass—argent, a bend azure, charged with six fleur de lis, or. Crest—a lion rampant, gules, brandishing a sword. Motto—In ardua virtus. These arms were given by Mr. Clapham. In the south-east corner is a water drain, near which no doubt an altar was formerly placed. The south wall has two pointed arches, supported by an octangular pier, which formerly opened in the south aisle of the chancel, known by the name of St. Mary's chapel. They are now blocked up, but there is a door into the Sunday school. One of the brackets from which the arches spring has a shield with a plain cross; the other a distorted head. There is also a blocked up door to the chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel, now a lumber room; and a blocked up archway at the west end of the south aisle or chapel, which formerly communicated with the south aisle of the nave. There is a small niche for a piscina in the south aisle. The pulpit is placed in the north-east corner of the nave. A small gallery at the west end, under which is a small antique granite font of octangular shape. The Lord's Prayer and the Belief, with the royal arms over them, are placed on each side the chancel arch.

General Remarks.—The interior of the church is light and elegant, but, being open to the rafters and irregularly pewed, has an unfinished appearance. The nave contains in length 19 yards, and in breadth within the walls 14 yards, being $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet from pillar to pillar; the chancel is 30 feet by 18 feet. The chapel, called St. Mary's chapel, is 30 feet by 12 feet, and is very lofty. This beautiful chapel has been originally enclosed with screen work in carved oak, and had only been despoiled when it was found expedient to convert it into a school room, and to separate it from the church by filling up the arches, thus darkening the chancel and curtailing the dimensions of the church. If ever the period should arrive when the opulent inhabitants should know how to value the fabric of their church, they would greatly add to its beauty by opening the arches which are now made to conceal the chapel from view. In 1838, the chancel was repaired and ceiled for the first time, and otherwise beautified, at the expense of Wm. Clapham, Esq. the lessee of the impropiator; at the same time a new window was placed at the east end of the chancel, and in which the arms already described are emblazoned. When the old porch was taken down, a few years since, the stone stoup or aspersorium which was fixed in the east wall was removed, and is said to be built up in the present unseemly fabric of brick.^a The large doorway protected by this porch has the bold hollow moulding peculiar to the perpendicular style. It should be recollected, that porches were originally constructed with a view to the partial performance of the rites of marriage and baptism, both being commenced “ante ostium Ecclesiæ,” and concluded in the church. About fifty years ago the lead was removed from the nave, and an embattled turreting, which ran along the south side of it, also gave place to the modern innovation of blue slate. Much has been heard and read of the “*dark ages* ;” but it may be fearlessly stated, that such devastation and disregard of sacred edifices did not exist in those times which many have witnessed under the prosperous reign of the “*march of intellect*.” The church, it has been conjectured, was founded by Henry de Burton, who died 17 E. III. 1345; and probably the north chantry by John de Burton, who was living in 12 and 16 R. II. 1389 and 1393; but sufficiently conclusive evidences are wanting to establish the fact.

MONUMENTS.—On the north wall of the chancel, a small mural of black marble—To the memory of Robert Pattinson Chapman, son of Wm. and Jane Chapman, of Beverley; died 14th Oct. 1808, aged 10 weeks. On the floor of the chancel are six monuments:—1st. A large one—To Wm. Clapham, lessee of the impropiator of this parish, son of Geo. Clapham, and grandson of Wm. Clapham; died Oct. 5th, 1835, aged 71. Also, Sarah, wife of Wm. Clapham; died Jan. 30, 1838, aged 74: with the coat of arms sculptured at the head of the stone. 2nd. Leonard Clapham, son of Wm. Clapham; died April 4, 1839, aged 41. 3rd. Geo. Clapham, son of Wm. Clapham, and grandson of Geo. Clapham; died 10th Sept. 1820, aged 20. 4th. Rachel Duckworth, of Beverley, the wife of Wm. Clapham; died — Aug. 1811, aged 75. Also, Jane, daughter of Geo. Clapham; died 10th March, 1773, aged 5 years and 1 month. 5th. Here lyeth the body of Wm. C. Proctor.

^a Ex inform. Wm. Clapham, Esq.

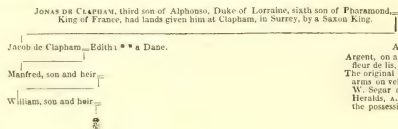
of B. Pidse, and likewise the body of Margaret his wife, who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1722. 6th. Fred. Jos. Ford, son of Geo. and Jane Ford, and grandson of Wm. and Sarah Clapham; died 15th March, 1837, aged 10 months. In the nave there are three floor stones:—1st. Robt. Clapham; died Feb. 8, 1837, aged 62. 2nd. Wm. Dibney, clerk of this church; died July 19, 1828, aged 76. 3rd. Geo. Clapham; died Oct. 17, 1792, aged 60. Also, Geo. Clapham; died Feb. 6, 1794, aged 4 years.

The church furniture consists of three bells, one is the date 1678, two books of common prayer, in folio, one surplice, one blue and one white cloth for the communion table, one pewter flagon, one silver salver, and one silver cup. The ancient custom prevailed here of the parish clerk ringing the great bell of the church every morning at four o'clock during summer, and at six o'clock during winter, and at eight o'clock at night the year through. About the year 1782 this custom was relinquished, by permission of the chief freeholders and other inhabitants, at the request of the clerk.

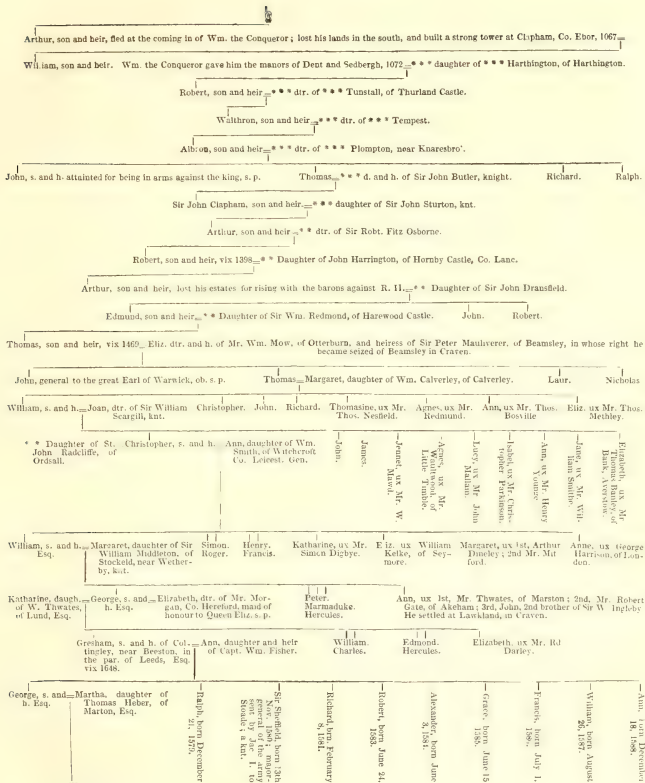
On the south-east of the church, surrounded by magnificent timber and quiet home scenery, is Chatt House, formerly the property and residence of a family of that name, who do not, however, appear to have been located here for more than one or two generations. In 1662, Phillip Chatt was seized of an estate in Burton Pidsea; and, on the 1st Feb. 1666, administration of the effects of Thomas Chatt, of Fitling, gent. was granted by Ellis Weyte, M.A. commissioner, to Phillip Chatt, and Robert Mason, gents. On the 14th May, 1693, Wm. Clapham, of Burton Pidsea, proctor, was the owner of Chatt House, which he is supposed to have held in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Mr. Thompson, of Fitling. The old house was a large irregular building, containing numerous small apartments; and the architecture of different periods was to be traced in various parts of the edifice, the additions, from time to time, of its successive owners. The present possessor has entirely re-built the house, and has displayed both taste and judgment in the erection, of which he has directed the execution. From the annexed pedigree, the original evidences and confirmation of which are in Mr. Clapham's possession, and were examined by the Rev. Wm. Dade in 1785, it appears, that this is a branch of the ancient house of Clapham, of Bethmesley Hall, in Craven, whose lengthened descent a late eminent historian seems to have viewed with much critical suspicion. Without entering into the question of the genuineness of the Saxon and Norman ancestors of the family, it may be observed, that there is sufficient antiquity and respectability in the pedigree to satisfy the most aristocratic commoner, or incredulous historian.

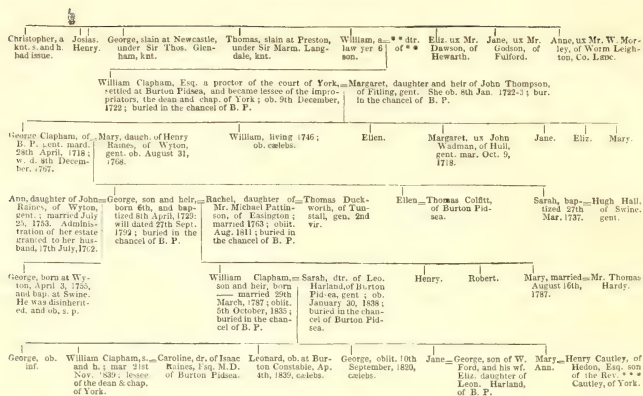
A GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF CLAPHAM, OF BURTON PIDSEA,

From an ancient Vellum MS. in their possession. The early descents confirmed by the Heratals.



ARMS.
Argent, on a bend, azure, six
fleur de lis, or.
The original confirmation and
arms on vellum, allowed by
W. Segar and W. Camden,
Heralds, A.D. 1599, now in
the possession of the family.





In the spring of 1818, whilst excavating for the foundations of a house on an estate in this place, belonging to Dr. Raines, the workmen discovered two human skeletons, about five or six feet below the surface of the ground, in an unusually perfect state of preservation, but upon exposure to the air they gradually crumbled to dust, except the skull and some of the larger bones. No coffins were observed, but in the earth, on each side of one of the skeletons, were found two antique circular ear-rings, of vitrified glass, a blue coloured stone, of beautiful transparency, with a perforation through each, and suspended by a few inches of very fine gold wire, rudely twisted through the centre of each aperture. A plain gold ring, somewhat corroded, was also found with the bones. The ear-rings were presented to the Whitby Museum, by Dr. Raines, through his brother-in-law, Richard Moorsom, Esq. and the ring was allowed to be kept by John Loter, the man who first made the discovery. From the number of human bones exhumed in the gardens, at the time above-mentioned, it was supposed that the field had been an ancient cemetery, though no coffins were found. It is in vain, perhaps, now to ascertain the probable antiquity of these relics, although it may be remarked that ear-rings of this description were worn by the early Britons, as charms and amulets.

In tracing the origin of another respectable Holderness family, long resident here, it may be observed, that genealogy, which ought to teach by example, often sets out in

retailing fictions, but there has been no occasion to have recourse to improbable accounts, or very remote antiquity, in tracing this descent. It is sufficient to deduce it from a period when industry, enterprize, and integrity, laid the basis of some of the best families of the present day.

PEDIGREE OF RAINES,

OF BURTON PIDSEA,

Faithfully collected from Family Evidences, Wills, Parochial Registers, Court Rolls, &c.



ARMS.

Sable, a chevron, between three lions rampant, arg.

WILLIAM RAINES, of = Margaret, daughter of * * *
West Newton, in six 5th June. 1510, ob. 7th
the parish of Ald- December, 2 Henry VIII.
bro'. (1) sepult apud Aldbro'.

Elizabeth, 2nd wife, = Anthony Raines, son and heir.
daughter of Tho. Barne, of Aldbro'

* * * 1st wife, dtr. of nupt. about 1593.

Robert, mar. ante July 7, 10 Hen. VIII. (2)

John, a priest of Meaux Abbey, in 1545.

Cicely, bapt. 1513-14.

William Raines, of = Agnes, d. of W. Newton, born circa 1505-7. (3)

Mary, buried at Aldbro', 17 July, 1541.

Thos. lived at Marton. d. of * * * Helton.

Anthony, born 22nd Feb. 3 H. VIII.

John. (5) = Margaret, d. of Mr. Stephen Rosse.

Lawrence Raines, son and h. of W. Newton. (6)

Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Barne, of Fosham.

Anthony, married, and had issue.

Helen, only dtr. nupt. Roger Barne, ante 1565; supposed to be father of Ralph B. mayor of H. don.

John Raynes, of West-Newton, son & heir. (7)

Margaret, dtr. of * * * *

William, living in 1622. (8)

Anthony, living at Aldbro', 1621. (9)

Roger = Agnes, dtr. of * * * *

Robert, a minor in 1583.

Alice, wife of Jas. Johnson, ante 1622.

William, buried 17th February, 1587-8, s. p.

Robert Raynes, of West Newton, obit. celebs. Will dated 25th April, 1622, prob. York, co. ann. (11)

Lawrence Raynes, eventually heir of his father. (12)

Elizabeth, daughter of * * * Pierson, of Sproatley; dead in 1631, of an ancient family of the name at Ryhill.

Francis, mentioned in his father's will. (13)

Maud, baptized 23rd March, 1589, obit. 11th Nov. 1 Jac.

Thomas Raynes, of Fosham, ph. of Aldbro', mar. 28th April, 1640. (14)

Jane, daughter of * * * *

Peter, a minor in 1631.

Alice, ob. a spinster; adm. granted to her brother, Tho. R. 3rd Nov. 1647.

Elizabeth.

John Raines, of Flinton, = Elizabeth, dtr. of gent. bapt. 11th May, 1641. (15)

Mary, a twin, bapt. 16 April, 1643. (16)

Elizabeth, a twin, bapt. 16 April, 1643. (17)

Katharine, baptized 21st Jan. 1645-6. (18)

Jane, bapt. 21st Jan. 1649; married Leonard de la Mare, gent. 25th March, 1676.

Frances, bapt. 3th Aug. 1652; married Mr. Rawlinson, and had two daughters, living 1714.

John, bapt. 14th May, 1650, ob. 1686.

Elizabeth, bapt. 2nd Nov. 1681. (19)

William Raines, of Flinton, Esq. born Aug. 23, 1688. (20)

Sarah, daughter of George-Wright, senior, of Carl-ton, Esq.

William, son and heir of John Medley, Esq. mar. 1750, 12th Aug. 1759.

John, mar. conv. dated 12th Aug. 1759.

Elizabeth, baptized June 9, 1712; married Wm. Milner, of Horncroft.

Mary, bapt. Oct. 30, 1713, ob. st. 14, of small pox.

John, bapt. April 11, 1715, ob. st. 13, of small pox.

Robert Raines, of Flinton, Esquire, bapt. Nov. 28th, 1716. (21)

Jane, daugh. and heir of Mr. = Mr. K. ng. Rob. Raines, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and niece of Mr. Blount, of Preston.

William, baptized 8th April, 1718, obit. 1732, st. 14 years.

Robert Raines, of Flinton, bapt. Dec. 10, 1752. (22)

Elizabeth, sole daughter of Isaac Webster, of York, Esq.

Mary, born Jan. 13, 1755. (23)

Sarah, born 15th Apr. 1756. (24)

John, born June 25, 1759, of Flinton. (25)

Jane, born 21st Sept. 1760. (26)

Robert, ob. May 27, 1827, bur. at Hum-bleton.

Isaac Raines, M.D., bapt. Aug. 10, 1778, mar. Jan. 9, 1802. (27)

Ann, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A. and Mary Listerby his wife, sister of Fras. Cresswell, Esq. and aunt of Cresswell Cresswell, Esq. M.P. late recorder of Hull.

John, in the navy, ob. 1806, st. 26 celebs.

Eliz. (28)

Sarah, a spinster.

Joseph Robertson—Jane Courtney, niece of John Raines, born Nov. 23, 1802; married in London, June 24, 1826.	Nicoll, of Neadeon House, Glasgow, 1824, Com. Middlesex, Esq. ob. Oct. 3rd, 1834, s. p.	Henry Isaac, born 4th January, 1804, m.ried 3rd Nov. 1828, (29).	Marian, daughter and b. of Ralph Wigglesworth, of Elsternwick.	Francis Robert b.—Honora Elizabeth, 21st Feb. 1805; dr. of Major John Beswick, of Pike House. 21st Nov. 1836. (30)	Fred. Easterby, obit. 9 May, 1824, at. 17.
Two Sons.					
Mary Jane, married 16th June, 1824, son of Abraham Dunn, of Pattrington, Esq.	Edward John, born 12th Jan.—1836, married 21st April, 1836. (31)	Ellin, dtr. of Rev. Wm. Hodgson. Clerk.	William Richard, born June 23rd, 1811.	Caroline (32)	Charlotte Ann.
				Chas. Alfred born Aug. 18, 1817, a scholar. St. John's Coll. Cambridge.	Maria. Julia Rosabel.



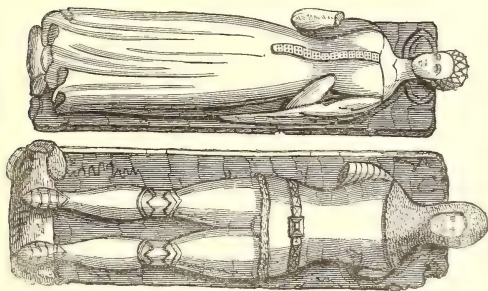
1. "Kynsman and heyre" of Thomas Raines, of Pattrington, who died in 1487.
2. He was seized of lands at Rimswell, in Holderness, which he and his sons, Marmaduke and Robert, bought of George Richardson, gent. The descendants of this Robert continued here about 160 years, when Barbara, sister, and it is supposed heiress, of Thos. Raines, married Henry Shepherd, of Welwick, gent. and was living in 1658.
3. His will is dated 10th July, 1563, and proved 14th Sep. following; his body to be buried in the churchyard of Aldbro'. She was buried 10th March, 1583. Lands at Newton are devised to Laurence, his "sonn and heyre appar't," and his two sons are appointed joint executors.
4. His will, dated 28th June, 1563, proved 20th April, 1564. Margerie, living, and had dower, in 1565. He left issue a son, Bryan, ob. s. p. and Thomas, his heir; w. d. 24th July, 1581, p. 7th April, 1582. He left issue four daughters, and a son, Thomas, who married Cicily, daughter of "Laurence Walker, clerk, minister of God's word at Swine, in Hold'nesse, 32 Eliz." She died 12th April, 1634, and their surviving issue was three daughters.
5. His w. d. 28 Oct. 1569; body to be bur'd within the church of S. Bartholomew, at Aldbro'; to the poor of Aldbro' and West N. xiii^d iv^d forgotten tythes, xx^s to margaret, his wife, xx marks, to Mr. Francis Newton, vi^s viii^d lands to Rob. s. & h. pr. 24 May, 1570. His descendants settled at West Newton, Aldbro', and Gowsill. His collateral descendant, James, son and heir of William R. of Aldbro', married before Hugh Bethell, Esq. J. P. 29th April, 1636, Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Gower, of Flinton and Garton, Esq.; and their son, James Raines, of Aldbro', dying a bachelor, 31st Dec. 1693, this branch of the family became extinct.
6. He was seized of lands and tents at West Newton and Sproatley, which he settled on his son John, by w. d. 1st May, 1583; his body to be buried at Aldbro'.
7. Succeeded to lands, &c. under his father's will. In his own w. d. 12th April, 1613, he settles lands at West Newton, called Lammouth, alias Lambwath, and other leasehold lands, on his eldest son Robert. He gives "to the rt. worshippfull Sir Henrie Constable, my good mr. and landelorde, twoe qrs. of beanes, desiring hym, even for God's cause, to bee good to my wyfe and chylidren."
8. In ward to Henry Constable, of Burton Constable, Esq. "along with his pore'on" in 1583; he was living in 1622, and styled "Wm. Raynes, the elder," From him descended the Raines' of Wytton.

9. Mentioned in the will of his nephew Robert *eo anno* ; he married, May 5th, 1586, Ellen, daughter of * * *
10. In ward to his brother John; married, first, Agnes, daughter of * * *, 1592, second, Joan, daughter of * * * ; he died 8th May, and she 13th August, 1625 ; buried at Aldbro'.
11. Devises his estate, after numerous legacies, to his two brothers.
12. Joint heir of his brother Robert. Was seized of lands at Sproatley, which descended from his grandfather Laurence; w. d. 30th Dec. 6 Car. 1631. Desires to be buried, with his wife, at Sproatley; and devises his lands there, and elsewhere, to his eldest son, *Thomas*, and charges them with legacies.
13. He had xx^{li}. in money, and, being a minor, his father gave his "marriage and tuition to Mr. Sir Henrie Constable, knyght, together with his por'con and legacie, during his minorite." He became joint heir of his brother Robert, 1622.
14. W. d. 24th April, 1653 (see tomb in Aldbro' church). All his children were minors at his death. Jane, their mother, who died Jan. 2, 1693, and remained a widow nearly forty years, was appointed their guardian. He leaves "to every one of my hired servants vi^s. each, and xx^{li}. in money to his wife, and xx^{li}. in money to be paid to his son John, when 21; all his lands, &c. to be *equally divided* amongst his six children." There are *six* attesting witnesses to his will.
15. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ranson, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, d. and h. of Marmaduke Nelson, Esq. Her will is dated "Wighton, Nov. 2, 1727;" p. Jan. 1728, by Rob. Flinton, the sole executor, and one of the trustees of her estate. Her husband died seized of freehold lands in Fitling, Owstwick, Elsternwick, Flinton, &c. His will is dated, Fitling, 28th Feb. 1713, and was proved by Wm. Raines, the sole ex. May 22, 1714. He settles his capital mansion-house at Fitling, and the lands there, upon his wife, during her life; remainder to his only son. He desires to be buried at Aldbro' (see inscription upon his tomb there.)
16. Married Mr. Thomas Harrison, of West Newton, 22nd July, 1673. He died October 25th, 1687, she Nov. 25th, 1695, æt. 52, both buried at Aldbro'.
17. Married Mr. Edward Raines, May 4, 1663. He died Feb. 1, 1664, she Feb. 5, 1664, s. p.
18. Married John Hornbye, gent. Jan. 13, 1669. She was dead in 1714, and had left no issue.
19. Married, Jan. 3, 1699, at Humbleton, Robt. Flinton, of Wyton Hall, Esq; they had surviving issue four daughters; bap. at Garton.
20. Was the owner of lands of inheritance at Fitling and elsewhere. He died of apoplexy, 30th Sep. 1718, æt. 30. Letters of adm. granted to his widow, his personalty amounting to £1248. 4s. 9d. Sarah, his widow, (ob. Nov. 12, 1764, æt. 77; see inscrip. at Aldbro',) married, secondly, Wm. Medley, Esq. by whom she had a son, John, living in 1763, but dying s. p. his estate passed to his sole surviving sister, Margaret, wife of Mr. Johnson, of Bishop Burton, near Beverley. Mr. M. was brother of John Medley, Archdeacon of St. David's, and nephew of Dr. Tho. Watson, Bishop of that see from 1687 to 1700.
21. He was educated at the grammar school, Beverley, and was a highly respected and talented public character. He gave communion plate to Humbleton church, re-built the porch, &c. w. d. 10th Aug. 1754; ob. Nov. 29, and buried at Aldbro', Dec. 1, 1763, æt. 47. His relict married Mr. Ralph King, of Driffeld, and ob. 7th Jan. 1775, æt. 46.
22. Was a commissioned officer of the east York militia, and married at St. Michael le Belfry's, York, Jan. 21, 1774. She was, eventually, heir of her brother, Isaac Webster, of Dowthorpe Hall, Esq. which estate he inherited from his mother. Mr. R. died March 19, 1809, æt. 57; buried at Humbleton. His widow died Aug. 7, 1826, æt. 76, and buried at the same place.
23. Mary married, 1st. Flinton, s. and h. of Wm. Mitford, of Hornsey, Esq. [sometimes written Midforth,]

- and his wife, Jane, d. and co-h. of Robert Flinton, of Wyton, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, d. of John Raines, of Flinton. Mr. Mitford held a captain's commission in the east York militia, and ob. Feb. 2, 1798, æt. 58. His relict married, 2nd, Samuel, s. and h. of Mr. John Stephenson, of Aldbro', and ob. Nov. 1829.
24. She married Anthony, son of Mr. Thomas Chambers, of Fitling, and died July 28. 1795, æt. 39; her husband, 16th March, 1798, æt. 51, s. p.
25. Married Elizabeth, d. of * * * Ferneley, of Hull. He died, Jan. 1830; she 1825, s. p. m.
26. Married, April 14, 1796, the Rev. Jonathan Dixon, clerk, vicar of Humbleton, Garton and Burton Pidsea, and dom. chap. to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans. She died Aug. 1826, æt. 66; he 21st Dec. 1831, in his 80th year, leaving issue two dau. and one son, the Rev. Isaac Dixon, B.A. marr. 1827, Charlotte Ellen, d. Sir Wm. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, co. Derby.
27. Mr. Robertson, of Whitby, was born at little Asby, co. Westmoreland, in 1744. He was first cousin of the celebrated critic, the Rev. Jos. Robertson, M. A. vicar of Horncastle, author of the "Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle," &c. and was educated with him, by Mr. Yates, of Appleby school, before his removal to Queen's coll. Oxon. Mr. R. of Whitby, contributed, during many years, a variety of religious and literary articles to the "Critical Review," of which his cousin was editor twenty-one years; and his published sermons and other writings are all distinguished by sound learning, elegant taste, and correct judgement. He died Oct 17, 1824, æt. 80, and was buried at Sleights, where he had been fifty years the vicar. He left three surviving children: Joseph, his only son, formerly a clerk of the admiralty, succeeded to family estates in Westmoreland, and marr. Mary Ann, d. George Browne, of Blackheath, Esq.; Ann, marr. Isaac Raines, Esq. M. D. and Maria, marr. Richard, s. & h. of Richard Moorsom, of Airy Hill, near Whitby, Esq. nephew of Admiral Sir Robt. Moorsom, K. C. B. and brother of Capt. Robt. Moorsom, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, who marr. — dau. of General Sir Henry F. Campbell, K. C. B. & G. C. H. Sir Henry's second dau. marr. Dec. 10, 1836, the Honorable Henry Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, Earl of Derby.
28. Eliz. maid. first, Francis Reimers, of St. Petersburg, Esq.; second, the Rev. John Krüger, a Lutheran minister.
29. Married Marian, d. & h. of Mr. Ralph Wigglesworth, of Elsternwick, and has issue, 1st, Frederick Wigglesworth, 2nd, Isaac Raines Raines.
30. Justice of the Peace, and Dep. Lieut. for co. Lanc, his wife was Eliz. Honora, sole dau. of Wm. Couch, Esq. of the hon. East India Company's service, and heiress of her brother, Richard Couch, Esq. a post Captain in the royal navy, in co. Devon. Mr. Raines is in holy orders, Incumbent of Milnrow, in com Lanc. and dom. chap. to the right hon. the Earl of Dunmore.
31. He married Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hodgson, incumbent of Milnrow, in Rochdale, and sister and co-heir of Wm. Hey Hodson, Esq. M. D. of Wood Side, Com. Chester. Mr. Raines is of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, Rector of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and a vicar choral of York minster.
32. Caroline married 20th Nov. 1839, William, s. & h. of Wm. Clapham, of Burton Pidsea, Esq. Vide the Testamentary Burials in Patrington church, for curious extracts from the will of Thomas Raines, of that place, in 1487.

On the north side the village, in a large field, a small distance from the church, and near St. Peter's garth, was an extensive pile of building called "*The Hall*," but as the site became an object of value as agricultural enterprize began to dawn, the ruins were removed in the time of the last Mr. Clapham's father, about 80 or 100 years since. It

is now the property of Mr. Harland, and adjoins his house. The village is generally considered luxuriant and picturesque; there are some large and good houses in it, and the timber which surrounds some of them may be ranked among the giants of the forest. It is, perhaps, a singular fact, that the whole landed property of the parish, with the exception of one estate, is occupied by the owners who have generally succeeded by inheritance. The principal families are the Claphams, Raines, Harlands, and Baxters. The soil is rich and fertile, the whole parish being in a high state of cultivation. From the following extract of the Register Book of Burials, it appears as if the salubrity of the air was conducive to long life: "Francis Hamsworth, blacksmith, buried 1803, æt. 89. Richard *Sturdy*, butcher, buried 1806, æt. 92. Leonard Salmon, yeoman, buried 1808, æt. 82. Philip Blackburn, labourer, buried 1808, æt. 88."



Effigies in the South Wall of St. Clement.

GARTON,

INCLUDING THE HAMLET OF GRIMSTON GARTH.



GARTON and Ringborough, in the Domesday Survey, were returned jointly as sokes belonging to the manor of Easington, and containing together eight carucates of arable land to be taxed. The record further adds, that in the time of Edw. the Confessor, Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, was lord of Easington, and that after the Conquest, Baldwin, a capital tenant of Drogo, then Lord Paramount, held Garton and Ringborough; one carucate or 120 acres were said to be in tillage, and here was a priest, a church, and 40 acres of meadow.

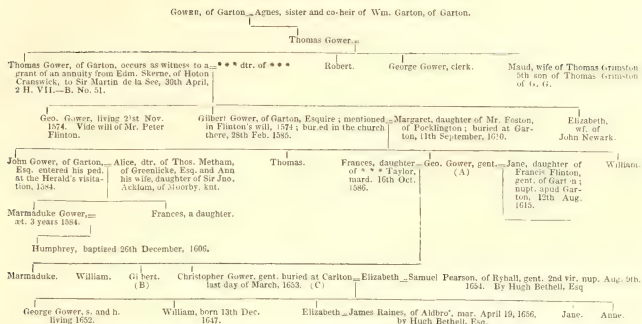
The first mesne or intermediate lord of Garton, appears to be Baldwin, but when the place began to acquire, or to exercise manorial rights, it is now impossible to ascertain. As early as the reign of

Henry II. Walter de Garton held a knight's fee of Everard de Ross, of which part of the lands were in this lordship. According to Kirby's Inquest, A. D. 1295, Robt. de Rosse held in Garton, Ringborough, and Routh, 12 carucates of land, at the rate of 52 carucates to the knight's fee. And in the Sheriff's list, Garton with its members is stated to be in the hands of the Abbat of Thornton, in Lincolnshire. 17 E. II. on the inquest held at the death of John de Roos, it appears he held this manor, with the appurtenances, immediately of the crown, by the service of one barony, and that Wm. de Roos was his son and heir. An authority of a similar nature, bearing date 1384. 7 Rich. II. shews that Sir Thos. de Roos, knight, died seized of this manor. From the family of Garton, who appear to have been Lords here for some centuries, under the family of Ross or Roos, the manor is supposed to have passed by marriage into the family of Gower. According to an inquisition, held on the death of Thomas Gower, in 1537, 28 H. VIII. it appears that he held here a capital messuage, by knight service of the king, as of the honor of Albemarle, and that George Gower was his son and heir.^a

Early in the 17th century, viz. in 1618, Marmaduke Grimston held the manor of Garton of the crown, as of the manor of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, in soccage. By a descendant of this Marmaduke, Garton was sold to the family of Constable, Viscounts Dunbar. Wm. Constable, of Burton Constable, Esq. in the year 1774, conveyed this manor, with the manor house, called the *Blue Hall*, to John Wright, of Nottingham, gent, who entered on the premises in the same year. Colonel Grimston, of Kilwick, near Beverley, and Grimston Garth, is the present lord of the manor.

^a F. 105. Escheats from H. III. to Jas. I. in Burton Constable Library, and the inquisitions from the same authority.

GOWER, OF GARTON.

From authentic Sources, including Glover's Visitation.

(A) Geo. Gower, gent. buried at Garton, 9th June, 1633; his will, if he made one, is not proved at York.

(B) Gilbert Gower, of Garton, Esq. justice of the peace, occurs in 1612; supposed to be the son of Geo. Gower.

(C) Christopher Gower, of Garton, gent. Will dated Feb. 9, 1652; body to be buried within the church of St. Michael, of Garton. To George, his son and heir, lands at Garton; and, after the death of testator's wife, leasehold lands in Flinton to descend to the said *George Gore*. Legacies to his daughters, Elizabeth, Jane and Anne; to John Johnson's children; to Wm. Grymston, son of Wm. Grymston, Esq.; to all his hired servants, &c. Overseers and witnesses, Thomas Raines, of Fosham, and John Bedele. Proved at York, 1653.

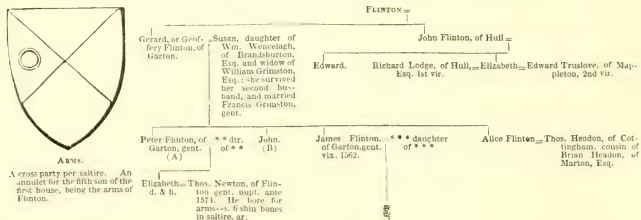
Besides the capital mess, held here, 28 H. VIII. Thomas Gower held one messuage in Fitling, of the abbat of Thornton, a mess. in Tunstal and Monkewike, of Walter de Grimston, as of the manor of Tunstal, per military service.

Having thus traced the descent of the manor, it may be necessary to enumerate the

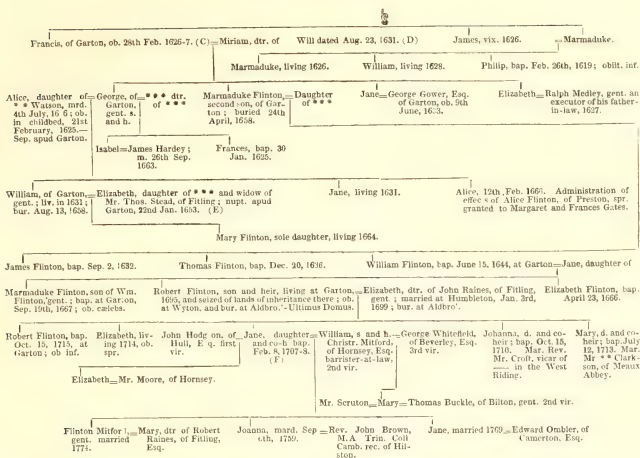
PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—In the year 1278, 6 E. I. Roger, son of Nicholas de Lelley, granted to Mabil, his sister, in fee tail, a moiety of an oxgang of land in this place, which Humphrey Buller held. 35 E. I. John de Carlton held of the king, in capite, as of the honor of Albemarle, 32 bovates of land, and one plot of meadow, in Garton, by knight service. 4 E. II. Thomas de Etherdwick, son and heir of Thomas de E. gave to Nicholas, son of Robert de Lelley, 2 oxgangs of land here. 12 E. II. by an inquisition held on the death of John de Roos, 1319, it appears that he received annually, in rents of assize, of the frank tenants in this manor, 4 marks and 20 pence. 29 E. III. William de Lutton, and Alice, his wife, daughter and heir of Peter de Ferrou, of Garton, paid 12 pence halfpenny for the relief of an oxgang of land here, which was held of the heirs of Wm. de Roos, of Hamlake, who held the land immediately of the crown. The record adds that Alice was in her minority, and held the above oxgang by the service of the 96th part of one knight's fee. 24 H. IV. Robert de Grimston, rector of Holsworth, in com. Devon, in the year 1401, released to Adam de Pomfret, his whole claim

to a croft and an oxgang of land in this lordship, which he had of the gift of Amand Saunderson, of Grimston. 21 H. VIII. according to an inquisition, taken on the death of Thomas Gower, in the year 1530, the said Thos. held immediately of the crown, as of the manor of Brustwick, 20 acres of arable land here; Geo. Gower his son and heir. 28 H. VIII. the said Geo. Gower, in the year 1537, held here a capital messuage, and other tenements, late of the abbat of Thornton, but then of the crown, in socage. 5 E. VI. Wm. Skeffington, of Fisherwick, in com. Stafford, had livery of the manor of Ringbro', with its appurtenances in Ringbro', et inter alia, Garton, which he held by knight service of the manor of Burstwick. 12 Eliz. 1570, Edward Flinton held here of the crown, as of the manor of Burstwick, two cottages, one toft, one close, and the half of another, by knight service, as appears by his livery of the above date. By an inquisition taken on the death of Richard Michaelbourne, Esq. 1584, 26 Eliz. it appears he held at the time of his decease, various lands and tenements within this manor, and that Richard Michaelbourne was his son and heir, then of the age of 37 years. According to an inquisition, held on the decease of Alice Surdevall, widow, in the reign of Elizabeth, the said Alice held half an oxgang of land immediately of the crown, as of the *Queen's manor of Garton*, Mary Brown, Beatrix Brown, and Jane Surdevall, shew their daughters and co heiresses. An inquest, taken in the above reign, on the death of James Flinton, shews that he held one messuage, one toft, and half an oxgang of land here, of the crown, on account of the dissolution of the abbey of Thornton; likewise another messuage, two closes, and an oxgang of three quarters of land, which the deceased had purchased of John Skevington, of Fisherwick, in the county of Stafford; Francis Flinton, his son and heir. 1587, 29 Eliz. Marmk. Gower held a messuage in Garton. 1662, 20 Jas. I. Mary Grimston, widow, held lands here, valued at 11s. 4d. yearly, two messuages, at 24s. yearly; and a capital mess. at 30s. yearly, the whole valued at £3. 5s. 4d. per ann. Robert Scaife's parcel and possessions of Thornton coll. N. B. there is a manor of Garton past in Robt. Scaife's patent for collection, dated 27 June, 3 Jas. I. again Miles Dodson, Esq. for tythes here and in Grimston, £6. 16s. 4d. rental, part of the possessions of Thornton college. Miles Dodgson, Esq. died at the above time, as appears from a monument in the church of Kirkby Overblow.^a About the year 1610, 8 James I. William Hardy, of Fitting, and late of Garton, yeoman, with his sons, John and James Hardy, conveyed to George Acklom, of Bewholm, gent. and Robert, his son, in consideration of £33. 6s. 5d. the close called Haver Close, in Garton, sometime the land of Gilbert Gower, and afterwards Thomas Grimston, Esq.

DESCENT OF THE FLINTONS, OF GARTON AND FLINTON.



^a Mid. Bail. The authorities in this manuscript almost invariably refer to Ridley's Collection of Charters, &c. Ridley is also often quoted in these pages. He was *FREDARY of the East-Riding*; he formed a book, often mentioned by different authors, which book was extant in 1633.



The Flintons held, at an early period, lands in Flinton of the Hildyards. The daughter and co-heiress of Herbert de Flinton marr. an^o. — Grimston, of Grimston, and conveyed a considerable property to that family. From a younger son of the same house was Richard de Flinton, sheriff of Hull in 1451, father, probably, of Robert de Flinton, sheriff of the same in 1481, and ancestor of Walter Flinton, sheriff in 1551, and mayor of Hull in 1565. Another branch of the family settled, very early, at Garton, still retaining hereditary possessions in Flinton.

- (A.) Peter Flinton, of Garton, gent. will dated 21 Nov. 1574, bequeaths to his cosen, Edward Flinton, of Hull, son of his uncle John, to his wyfe and chyl dren, £40; to his brother, John Flinton, all his lands in Flinton and Garton, he paying £40 to Elizabeth, dau. of testator, and wyfe of Mr. Thomas Newton. He gives legacies to Peter and Wm. Hardy, Mr. Peter Thresholde, his landlorde, Henry Snayth, 4 servants, Mr. Geo. Gower, of Garton, Wm. Crofte, of Aldbro', Mr. Thomas Grymstone, Mr. Gilbert Gower, John Burgoyne and Wm. Mayer's children. Witnesses, John Flinton, Rd. Moore, Peter Hardie, Rob. Dixon, John Stow, Tho. Sampson, Wm. Crofte.
- (B.) John Flinton, succeeded to estates under his brother's will. He occurs as an arbitrator and legatee along with his brother James, in the will of Peter Treasure, of Garton, 25 Dec. 1562.
- (C.) Francis Finton, gent. will dated 20th Oct. 1626, body to be buried in the church or churchyard of St. Michael, in Garton; Miriam, his wyfe, an annuity, &c.; George, his s. & h. lands formerly his uncle Peter's and his father, James Flinton, decd.; Marmaduke, his son, a house and two oxgangs of land in Pickering Mar; daur. Eliz. wyfe of Ralphe Medley; brother, James Flinton xiii^o. 4^o; nephews, Marmad, and Wm.

- Flinton, son Geo. and Ralphe M. exors. Witnesses, Ralphe Dunn, William Hurst. On a large grave stone on the south-west side of the porch in Garton church yard, is inscribed—"Francis Flinton;" no date.
- (D.) Miriam Flinton, of Garton, widow, w. dated 23 Aug. 1631. To George Flinton's daughter xii^d ♦; to my grandson, Wm. Flinton, and granddaughter, Jane Flinton; to Eliz. my daur. wife of Ralphe Medley; to my son, Marmaduke Flinton; George Flinton, my son and heir, sole exor. Witnesses, Thomas Canham, William Hurst. * In the Regr. Book, of Garton, is this entry, "Ann, bastard dowter of young George Flynton, son of Mr. Francis Flinton, bap. vi. Maye, 1610."
- E.) Elizabeth Flinton, of Garton, widow of Wm. Flinton, w. dated .. 1663, to the poor of Garton, vi. viii^d to her son, Thomas Stead, and his heirs, all her houses and lands at Beford or Beeforth; her son, John Stead, £40; her daughter, Elizabeth Shealdon, and three of her children, Eliz. Tho. and Mary; her dau. Jane, wife of Mr. Canham, and their son, Thomas Canham; her daur. Mary Flinton; her brother, Thomas Johnson; faithful servant, Francis Harrison. George Acklam and Thomas Johnson exrs. and witnesses; prov. at York, 1664. In Garton Regr.—"Eliz. Flinton, widow, bur. 23 Febr. 1663-4."
- F.) On an altar tomb at Aldbro' is the following inscription:—"In memory of Mrs. Jane Whitefield, who died the 1st day of March, 1781, æt. 76 years. She was daughter and co-heir to Robert and Elizabeth Flinton, who lie interred near this place. Also, the remains of her three husbands, John Hodgson, William Midforth and George Whitefield, and three of her children, leaving five remainings."

THE CHURCH of St. Michael was given to the abbey of Thornton in Lincolnshire, and was appropriated by Archbishop Grey, which was confirmed by Hamo, dean and chapter of York, accordingly. It is a vicarage held by license from the abp. formerly a rectory.—See *Torr's East Riding*, p. 1523-6.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
		Dns. Symon de Humbleton	Ab. and Conv. de Thorn-	Resig.
3rd November	1325	Dns. Hugo, son of Henry de Kelness priest, de North Frothingham	the same	the same
Nones, March	1329	Dns. John Gode, de Frothingham, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
12th January	1363	Dns. Rd. son of Mas. John Clerk, Cap.	the same	the same
12th April	— 61	Dns. Wm. son of John Clerk, Cap.	the same	the same
21st November	1369	Dns. Henry Ceisus, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
5th December	— 74	Dns. Robt. Senne, de Wilton, Pbr.	the same	Resig. pro Drayton
		Dns. Robt. de Dunnom, vel tonham	the same	
30th July	1381	Dns. John de Hugate, Pbr.	the same	Resig. the same
28th September	1400	Dns. Rd. Smyth, Presbr.	the same	
27th November	1400	Dns. Jno. Croft, Pres.	the same	

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
27th March 1415	Dns. Johs. Herring, Pbr.	Ab. & Conv de Thornton	Resig.
8th May 1425	Dns. Joh. Berwick, alias Thuren, Pbr.	the same	
15th December —25	Dns. Thos. Newark, Presb. Dns. W. Hewson, Pres.	the same the same	Mort.
6th December 1447	Dns. Rob. Wright, Cap.	the same	the same
20th August —76	Dns. Rob. Sutherne, vel herne	the same	the same
3rd November 1478	Dns. Robt. Dumber, Pbr.	the same	the same
25th February 1506	Dns. W. Jackson, Pres.	the same	the same
9th August 1511	Dns. Thos. Richardson, Presb. Dns. Henry Sampson, Pbr.	the same the same	the same the same
4th November 1546	Dns. Chrstr. Champleyn, Cl.	Assig. Ab. and Conv.	
4th February 1584	John Elphicke, Cl.	Elizabeth	the same
20th October 1617	John Tetlowe, Cl.	James Rex	the same
18th May 1613	John Bird, B.A.	the same	
<i>Licensed. Written in Bp. Sharpe's own hand. No Institution from 1613 to 1706.^a</i>			
10th February 1695	Thomas Thompson, licensed		
	1706 Andrew Watson, Curate		
26th August 1716	John Brown, licensed Curate here and at Humbleton		
	1726 John Brown, put in by Archbp.		
	1761 John Brown put in by the same.		
	1789 Rev. — Aked		Death
	1792 Jonathan Dixon	Lord Chancellor	the same
	1832 Isaac Dixon ^b	the same	Present Incumbent

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—Sir Henry Sampson, vicar, by w. p. 13th March, 1346, bur. in the churchyard. Rob. Benet, of Garton, by w. p. 27th Oct. 1441, bur. in the church. Thos. Newton, of Garton, w. p. 6th May, 1485, churchyard. Wm. Garton, of Garton, Esq. by w. p. 14th Dec. 1486, in the ch. of St. Michael. Thos. Gower, of Garton, gent. by w. p. 12th Aug. 1501, in the church. Eliz. Grimston, of Grimston Garth, ph. of Garton, widow, w. p. 3rd June, 1515, in the quire. Thomas Grimston, of G. Garth, gent. w. p. 6th March, 1508, in the quire. Willm. Grimston, of parish of Garton, w. p. 7th Ap. 1528, in the quire. John Grimston, of Aldborough, gent. w. p. 30th July, 1534, in the kirk of St. Michael the Archangel.

The following are extracts from the curious will of Peter Treasurer, who seems to have been in his day a man of wealth and consequence:—25th Dec. 1562, Peter Treasurer, of Garton, in Hold'ness, yeoman, his body to be buryd in the church of St. Michael, in Garton. To every poore bodie in Garton xii^d each; to the poorest folks withing Fithlinge xx^s; to the poor of Oustwyche and Hilstone xii^s; to the poor of Awbro', and Est Neuton and Est Thorne, xx^s; to my friend Mr. John Flinton xx^s; to Mr. Wm. Maxwell, my curate, an acre of wheatt; to Ursley Sergesay, my dr. in law, x^l in money, and one house in Patrington; to Cicely, my wife.

^a A John Fenwick appears to have been licensed 18th September, 1662.

^b Son of the late vicar.

a house in Patrington, and at her death or marriage again to go to Jennett Tresore, my daughter; to Robert, my brother, a house at the west end of Garton, and half an oxgang which my wyfe shall have for her life; and on her decease, and the decease of my said brother Robert. the said house and land shall goe and descend to one of his children, who shall have and enjoy it at the discre'con of Jno. Flinton, my neibor; to Wm Tresore, my bro. xiiith ivth; to James Flinton my purse, girdle, and daggar, &c. &c.

John Carter, of Grimston, gent. w. p. 13th March, 1570, in the church. Matthew Hilton, of Garton, gent. w. p. 19th Feb. 1692, in the church. Sir Marmaduke Grimston, of G. Garth, knt. w. p. 13th Aug. 1609, in Garton or Godmunham church. John Tetlowe, vicar, w. p. 27th April, 1615, in the church.

Jno. Gower m. w. 9th Feb. 1652, to be bur. in Garton church. To his wife the lease held at Garton; if she die, then to his son George, to whom he gave his lease at Flenton, and a pair of oxen; to his daughter Eliz. a cow; same to dr. Jane, and same to dr. Anne; to Mr. Wm. son of W. Grymston, Esq. a sad bay filley.

A full and just account of the living of Garton parish, in Holderness, in the county of York; to be given in at the lord archbishop's visitation at Hull, June 15, 1716. *First.* There is an old vicarage-house, of a clay building, consisting of three room-steads, one of them only chambered over. There is a little garth or close within the house, stands about an acre and a half of ground, ditched, and fenced round partly with white thorns, joining on the ch. yard on the north side, and almost butted and bounded on the other sides by the highway. There are no barns nor stable, or other buildings. There is also a piece of ground belonging to the vicarage, lying in the north end of a close called Middleton Garth, consisting of about a quarter of an acre, paying seven shillings a year to the vicar or curate out of the yearly rent of that close; the piece of ground is fenced on the north, east and west, by the fence of the said close, and abutted and bounded off from the close on the south by a high bank. Also, there is a little close on the south end of the ground, called the Bail of Garton, which belongs to the vicarage; it is ditched and fenced round about. *Secondly.* There is no other gleab land or ground belonging to the vicarage of Garton, save the churchyard only. *Thirdly.* The tythes belonging to the living of Garton aforesaid are as follows:—The tythes of lamb, but not of wool, belonging to the living throughout Garton lordship, and throughout the third part of the town of Oustwick, which lies in the parish of Garton. That part of Grimston lordship which lies in the parish of Garton pays forty shillings a year in lieu of tythes of lamb, and other petit tythes. The tythes of line, hemp, rape, &c. throughout the lordship of Garton, and the one-third part of Oustwick which lies in the parish of Garton, the tythes of pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, eggs, every new milk cow threepence, a stript milk cow three-halfpence, a whey of her first calf pays one penny, every foal pays fourpence, calves pay nothing, smoke one penny, a plow one penny; every communicant pays 2d. at Easter; every servant, by a custom time immemorial, pays 2d. per lb. wages. No doubt one farm in the lordship of Garton, belonging to Mr. Randall Carleil, which hath paid tythes to the present curate, as other farms in Garton parish have paid for twenty years last past, and for ought that is known to the contrary hath paid so time out of mind; but the said Mr. Carleil hath now forbid his tenant to pay any more so, because he alledgeth it is a pendency of the college of Thornton in Lincolnshire. N.B. Though the present curate of Garton doth agree with the inhabitants of Garton and Oustwick for so much for every farm, for his own ease and quiet, yet this is no hindrance to the succeeding vicar or curate to take the said tythes in kind; the whole perquisites or income of the living no year exceeding fourteen pounds per annum. *Fourthly.* There are no augmentations made to the said living of Garton, but (ass'd'y) something is subtracted from it, &c. *Fifthly.* As for the mortuaries they are paid to the vicar or curate, according to the common: viz. ten groats merks of debtless goods, six shillings and eightpence per thirty pounds, and ten shillings for forty pounds; marriage fees are 5s. if askt. in the church; churchings one shilling; burial with coffin eightpence, without a coffin ninepence, burials in the church three shillings and fourpence. There is also a piece of ground, lying next to the west side of the churchyard and vicarage house

and garth, in the close called the Kirkfield, which doth not belong to the vicar or curate but to the churchwardens, and was originally given for furnishing the communion elements, that is, bread and wine, at the sacrament of the lord's supper; and hath been often abutted and bounded out by antient people; and was again abutted and bounded out at a giving in of this terrier and account of the living, and not being dyked and fenced from the said close, hath paid hitherto only twelve shillings per ann. to the churchwardens for the use above mentioned. Let it be here also remembered, that, antient times, the impropriators of the tythes of corn, hay and wool, in the parish of Garton aforesaid, did pay four pounds per annum for a monthly sermon at Garton church, but the impropriators employed what neighbouring clergyman they pleased to serve there; for the same vicars or curates of Garton did agree with the impropriators, for forty shillings a year, to preach the monthly sermon, but for many years together, before the present curate, Mr. Thompson, came to Garton, the impropriators denied to pay the forty shillings, but Mr. Thompson finding out two old men, Thos. Dixon and John Canham, who had both paid the forty shillings themselves, and had been witnesses to others paying it for the impropriators to the vicars and curates of Garton, did cause and take these two old men's affidavits. and did deliver them into the hands of the Lord Abp. of York, (being unable to try it at law with so powerful men as the impropriators) the Lord Abp. Sharpe promised to take care of it; but the curate finding nothing was to be done, he applied himself to the impropriators, Mr. W. Maister, M. P. for Hull, who promised to pay forty shillings a-year to Mr. Thompson, not as due, but out of kindness to him, which accordingly he hath done these several years last past; however, Mr. Thompson, curate, since he can do no more, the old men being both dead, thought fit to put the same to stand in this account of the living. John Smith, Joslinn Webster, churchwardens; Thomas Thompson, curate; Rob. Flinton, John Smith, Joseph Ombler, John Thorp.

It appears from a memorandum, that, in 1706, Alderman Maister, of Hull, impropriator, purchased with his father the rectory or great tithe, &c. and that before their time twelve nobles were paid for a monthly sermon in this church.—*See Bp. Sharpe's Archdy. of the East-Riding*, p. 168.

It will be seen the *living* of Garton, according to Mr. Thompson's account, was only £14 per annum; in 1716, it is returned at £15 per annum. The account which this old divine gives of the attempt to recover the 40s per ann. for the monthly sermon, reduced to that sum from £4 which ought to have been paid by the impropriator, and then given as a bounty, and not paid as a right, renders the following language of William Crawshawe, in his dedication to Sir John Savile, *knt.* a very proper commentary upon it.—“Those who preach the gospel live of the gospel, but alas! how shall the ministerie of England live of the gospel when my small experience can shew, that in one corner of our countie of this kingdom, the East-Riding of the county of York, wherein there are some 105 parishes or parochial chapels, almost 100 of them, (if not a full 100) are *impropriate*, and amongst them I can shew the most parishes have but £10 or thereabouts, some £8, some £4, some not £4 yearly living for the minister, and those impropropriations worth some £300, many £200, almost all £100 per ann. yea, there is one worth £400 per ann. where there were but £8 left for the minister, until of late, with much ado, £10 more was obtained for a preacher; and soe there is out of £400, £8 shared for a minister, and £10 carved for a preacher in that parish, where there are 2000 communicants! of all the rest the crown hath some £100 rent, or not so much, and the remainder of £200 being a rich living for a learned worthy minister, a competent living for two, and mor than 7 painfull and able ministers have. I know not what becomes of it, unless it goe to the feedeing of kites and cormorantes. I have the rather made relation hereof that our High

^a One of the barons of the excheq.—Dr. Wm. Perkins' *Treatise of the Duties and Dignities of Ministers*, p. 440, 3rd vol. fol. Ed. 1609.

Com. of parliament may see how great cause they have to go forward with that motion already by them, made for establishing of a learned ministerie."

THE FABRIC is a good specimen of a primitive village temple, although the devastating hand of improvement has not been withheld. The *external* appearance presents a very low tower, which has either been at one time much higher, or intended to receive a spire. The water tables on the east side of the tower indicate that the roof of the nave, like the roofs of the generality of the early English churches, has been angular and lofty, but has been replaced some centuries ago by one of a more obtuse shape, covered with lead. The change may be traced in many of the Holderness churches, especially at Burstwick, Easington and Sketfling. The south front contains three windows, of the depressed Tudor arch, with the subordinate lights slightly foliated. There are two modern clerestory windows. On the north side is a pointed window with two mullions and a transom, and glazed with large squares in the most utilitarian style. The east window, of three lights, is square-headed. The *interior* has a south aisle, and three equilateral arches springing from hexagonal piers, without capitals. There are no pillars or arches on the north side. From the large arch at the west end, lately filled up with brick, to the chancel arch is sixteen yards by ten yards across. On the south side of the church is a small room, now used as a vestry, being a continuation of the south aisle. It contains nothing worthy of notice except a window of three lights, and an arch on the south side the chancel, now blocked up. The roof of the nave and chancel are of plain oak. In the south-west corner stands the font, with some fair tracery round it; above the font is a deeply embayed window, of two lights. The porch is large, and of considerable antiquity. Near the entrance to the chancel, Mr. Grimston, sen. about 1820, built a large square pew, with a *Chinese* canopy supported on four slender shafts, and the canopy ornamented with blank shields within quatrefoils. This deal pew stands in melancholy juxta position with the fine oak trellis work separating the chancel from the nave. On the north of the church is a mausoleum, built about twenty years since by Mr. Grimston, and is approached by a low door, leading from the chancel. The building is of red brick, arched semi-circularly, and is about 18 feet by 12. There are twelve receptacles for coffins, although many more may be deposited. It has not yet been used. In the north aisle are two ancient flag stones, on one of which is an iron shield bearing a saltire, and on its sinister side an annulet.

In the chancel is a blue flag stone, formerly having four flying scrolls at the corners, and a narrow brass in the centre, which latter has contained the following inscription—"Hic jacet Elizabetha Grimston uxor Thomæ Grymston quæ obiit pridie Kalend Maij Ao. D'ni ccccxxv. Ao. H. VIII." In 1652, a plate of brass, taken off a gravestone in the chancel, was in the possession of Wm. Hurst, parish clerk, who appears to have been an active agent for the puritan faction.

He was buried at Garton March 6th, 1656. A hatchment, in memory of the late Thomas Grimston, Esq. hangs in the church.



Although Grimston Garth has been for almost countless centuries the residence of the family of that name, Garton has only been their occasional place of sepulture since the reformation. The following are the only records of the family preserved in the parish register:—

Mr. Fras. Grymston, born 20th Jan. 1606. Fras. Grymston, single woman, buried 12th July, 1619. Mr. Marmk. Grymston, Esquire, dyed the 27th Jan. at Grymston, and was buried at Goodmanham, 28th Jan. 1622. Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Wm. Grymston, Esq. bap. 6th July, 1641. Mary, daughter of Wm. Grymston, Esq. bap. 27th August, 1645. Wm. Grimston, Esq. buried in the quire, Aug. 8th, 1711.

According to the terrier, in 1764, there was one silver cup, one pewter flaggon, one plate, one bell, &c. The present Charles Grimston, Esq. and his lady, presented a communion service of silver to Garton church, about 1834.

In the Militia Roll, dated 1662, Garton and Grimston are thus rated together:—Wm. Grimston, of York, Esq. £100. Mr. Wm. Grimston, £150. Mrs. Ann Grimston, £25. Mr. James Flinton, £35. Mr. Geo. Acklam, £30. Mrs. Chambers, of Hull, £30. Jane Hardy, of Hilston, £30.; total, £400.

The old manor house of Garton, called the Blue Hall, is now the property of Mr. Stocks, of Manchester; in 1780 the place is described as consisting of a farm house, two acres, 38 perches, including the mount and moat, and the little moat two roods and four perches. At the present day some parts of the moat remain, and all may be easily traced, but much of it has been filled up. The house has been modernized, although some of the rooms are large, panelled, and indicative of ancient respectability. Sometime before the close of the seventeenth century, Henry Constable, Esq. a younger son of the first Viscount Dunbar, and Margaret his sister, resided and died there at advanced ages. In the register book of burials are the following entries:—Henry Constable, Esq. of Garton, dyed on Christmas Eve, and was buried at Halsham, on St. John's Day, Dec. 27, 1700. Mistres Margaret Constable, his sister, dyed on Wednesday morning, 1st day of Jan. and was buried at Halsham on the 7th. The principal proprietors here are, Colonel Grymston. Rev. Thomas Yeoman, and Mr. Stocks, of Manchester. A day school has been in existence for a few years past, towards the support of which Mr. Grimston contributes annually; but there is no permanently endowed school. A Sunday school was established in 1838, and about thirty children, belonging to Fitting and Garton, are taught gratuitously. A small Wesleyan meeting house was built in the village about ten years since.

A more miserable hovel than the vicarage house can scarcely be conceived, now occupied by the clerk of the parish; and although many good vicars have here, "remote from towns, allured to brighter worlds, and led the way," yet it would be perhaps saying too much, to assert that they "ne'er had changed, nor wished to

change their place." The want of residence houses, even on poor benefices, is a serious evil to the church, as everything must necessarily be which cramps the operation of our noble parochial system.

Windmill Hill is an eminence with a clump of trees on it. Garton Brails is the same, with much wood upon it, and is a fox cover.

GRIMSTON.—In the Conqueror's Survey, *Grimstun* is returned as containing six carucates of arable land, of which four were considered as a soke appendant to the manor of Withorntea, and the other two as forming one of the berewicks belonging to St. John de Beverley, subject to the danegeld. Here was also a waste.

Such is the earliest account of this lordship, from whence it may be inferred the depreations of the sea have been very great.

The place most probably derived its name from its first cultivator or possessor, and was Grimstown. Bye, Thorpe, and Ton, of somewhat the same signification, enter into the composition of Grimethorpe in the East Riding, and Grimsby in Lincolnshire. The lordship gave name to a family of considerable eminence. Sylvester de Grymston did homage to William the Conqueror, for Grimston Garth and Hampton, and his lands elsewhere, to hold of the Lord Ross as of his seigniory and manor of Ross, in Holderness, which Lord Ross was lord chamberlain of the king's household in 1066. Philpot says he was standard bearer to William at the battle of Hastings. The best account that can be given of this family is contained in their pedigree, which has already been published.* A high authority has said, that "He endeavoured to keep his work free from the repetition of that which is already before the public; and preferred, rather than transcribe from printed works, which are equally the property of every one, to offer a few remarks upon these great houses as supplementary to the labours of his predecessors, though conscious that the work might thereby incur the imputation of being meagre where it ought to be full. Our topographical works must, after all the compression that can be applied to them, be sufficiently large; and a topographer ought to be very sparing in the use of that information which has long ago been made "*publici juris*" by some industrious predecessor." Grimston is returned as one of the ten lordships in Holderness where Robt. de Rosse held in the whole 46 carucates of arable land.

Goodmanham, at a very early period, became a residence of the Grimstons. "It was," says Camden, "the seat of a worshipfull family, so named, by whom it descended to the Grimston knights, who have a long time made it one of their chief places of residence." Sir John Grimston, knt. of Grimston Garth, was knighted by King Henry II. and lies buried at Goodmanham, H. II. 1169; he married a daughter and heiress of Sir John Goodmanham, of Goodmanham, knt. who held the manor and lordship of Henry Percie, earl of Northumberland, and Lord Percie, Payning, Fitzpaine, &c. as of the manor of Spofforth. Kilwick, near Beverley, is another seat belonging to the family of Grimston, and where the present Charles Grimston, Esq. resides. Thomas Grimston, Esq. of Grimston Garth and Kilwick, married, A.D. 1722, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of John Close, of Richmond, Esq.; he was lord of the manor of Grimston, Garton, Tunstal, and Ringborough, in Holderness; and of Berkby and Little Smeaton in the North Riding; and of Kilwick in the East Riding. Kilwick, Little Smeaton, and lands in Hull and the parish of Sutton, were left him by Admiral Medley, his relative. This Thomas also bought an estate, called Rolsea, of the family of the Duke of Ancaster; and he likewise purchased the manor and estate of Ringborough, and a farm at Lund. Some fee farm rents, and great tythes of Kilwick and Bracken, were left by Admiral Medley to this Thomas.

John Grimston, son of the above Thomas, bought the great tythes and some land at Lund, near Kilwick, and four houses in Beverley; a small piece of land, called Pepper Bar, from Pepper Arden, Esq. adjoining the Berkby estate. This John had a law suit with Mr. Hardwick, nephew of Admiral Medley, who disputed

* In Burke's *Commoners*.

the admiral's will, and claimed the estate of Kilnwick. The cause was tried at York, and given in favour of Mr. Grimston.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—Alice and Isabel, daughters and co-heirs of Richard, son of Alan Grimston, of Grimston, grants to Thomas Grimston, clerk, the two oxgangs, with a croft and toft, in this vill. and territory, which they inherited from their father, and which they sometime held of the said Thomas.

Andrew Grimston, clerk, about the year 1330, grants to Thomas Grimston and his heirs a certain close in this vill. at the rent of one gilly flower yearly.^a John de Garton, in the year 1307, held immediately of the crown as of the honor of Albemarle 33 oxgangs of land, and a parcel of meadow, in this lordship, by knight service. Among the grants to religious houses, the abbey of Meaux seems to have been the most benefitted by grants of lands in this place. Ralph de Grimston, about the year 1212, gave an annual rent of 30 sh. issuing out of an oxgang of land in this place, to Meaux. Thomas, son of the above Ralph, gave to the convent 5 sellions of land here, which was afterwards *re-granted* to the family in fee farm, at the rent of 11lb. of wax yearly. Robert, the butler, about the same time, gave an oxgang of land, which was held by him of the aforesaid Ralph de Grimston. Richard de Graunt, of Grimston, gave a toft and croft and 2 acres of land here; and these lands together amounted to about 21 acres.^b 18 R. II.—Robert Crosse, of Kingston-upon-Hull, founds a chantry at Meaux, and gives lands in Beverley and Grimston for the maintenance of the annual value of £3. 6s. 8d. and for an anniversary to be observed on the day when Robt. should die.^c The jurors say, that no damage will arise to the king if he should grant permission to Thomas de Nuthill, of Fitling, to give 4 mess. 8 acres of arable, and 2 mess. in Humbleton, Paulfleet, and Grimston, to the abbey of Thornton.^d The depredations of the sea have been very great in a period of 700 years, if the Domesday Survey of six carucates, or 720 acres of land, be compared with the survey of the contents of the lordship in 1782, when Grimston Garth amounted in the whole to 275a. 1r. 15p. It may not be improper here to remark, that the 21 acres of land belonging to the abbey of Meaux, as above stated, in 1327, 20 E. II. *are now* (1396), says the chronicler, “entirely lost, not a fragment of them being left.”^e

Another of those instances occurs, relating to this hamlet, from which it may be inferred, that injury and depopulation were supposed to follow the converting of arable land into pasture.

Margareta Grymston vidua apud Grymston in Holdernes in dict' Estri' post p'd'cm flestu' sci' Michs conv' tit xl acr' terr' tunc in cultur' in pastura' & q'd ea de causa duo mes' & duo aratra p'st'nunt' & oct. p'sone ab inh'tac'o'ibz suis recesserunt.^f There is no date to this extract. A return of the commissioners at York, upon an inquisition, in 9 H. VIII. refers to the same practice (p. 78). In 25 H. VIII. c. 13, a. d. 1533, an act passed forbidding to any one person to have more than 2000 sheep, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. per sheep; and not to have more than *two fermes*. It was considered, probably, before the act took place a moral, rather than a legal, crime; “and where formerly were men, sheep of *God's* pasture, now are only cattle and sheep of *man's* pasture.”^g

It should be mentioned, to the honour of Wm. Grimston, Esq. of Grimston Garth and Goodmanham, a. d. 1639, that for his loyalty to Charles I. he suffered by sequestration; and for redemption of his estates, for support, sold Flinton, Waxham, and part of Grimston. He also settled the lordship of Goodmanham and Smeaton upon John, who gave them to his sisters after the death of his son, who sold Goodmanham to the Earl of Burlington.^h

^a Fam. Evid.

^b Meaux Chart.

^c Mid. Bail.

^d Ridley, 4-74.

^e See the commission appointed to

investigate the subject at Hedon, 14th Jan. 2 H. IV.

^f Lansd. M.S. No. 1, fo. 55.

^g Coke, upon Littleton.

^h Family evidences.

Gough, in his edition of Camden, says—

“At Grimston Garth, in Holderness, was an antient seat of the Grimstons ever since the time of Wm. the Conqueror.” This building was burnt down during the life of Wm. Grimston, who was born 16th Aug. 1640, and who sold part of Garton. A small part of a farm house now stands upon the site of the old hall. The present residence was begun and finished between 1781 and 1786, by Thomas Grimston, Esq. who died 2nd May, 1821, and was succeeded by his s. and h. Charles Grimston, Esq. of this place and Kilnwick, the present lord of the manor of Garton, &c. &c.

The mansion is spacious and of rather singular construction, built with three circular towers at the angles; the south tower being placed in front, with a polygonal erection in the centre, surmounted by a flag staff.

It is situated on one of the most elevated parts of the middle division, and is a very conspicuous object; the views from it are very extensive. It stands about 725 yards from the sea, according to an admeasurement taken in 1833. It was calculated, when the new house was built, the sea would engulf it in 500 years. There are a few cottages at the north of the park, which form the hamlet of Grimston Garth. The entrance gateway to the park faces the west, and is square, with four octagon towers at the angles, about forty-five feet high, built of white brick; the top is embattled. It has a sham portcullis; the family arms are on a shield over the gateway. In the language of a gentleman now surviving, who knew the late Thomas Grimston, Esq. well; he was an English gentleman of the old school, and some of the finest points in the British character were displayed in him. Inheriting the spirit with the honours and estates of distinguished ancestors, he was the cordial and enlightened friend of the church, and the vigorous and efficient supporter of his king at a time when the clouds of democracy and revolution were threatening to burst over our country, and the anxieties and fears of the people for their liberties and homes were intense. Mr. G. nobly raised a troop of cavalry, at his own expence, and gallantly appeared at its head. By his brother officers he was regarded as a brave and successful chief, in whose well ordered camp no division was ever known; he encouraged his soldiers by his disinterested example, and animated them by his loyal counsels. In the private and peaceful walks of life he was equally beloved; as a magistrate he was impartial and firm, as a politician wise and judicious, and as an opponent generous and placable. By his numerous tenantry he was felt to be lenient and considerate, and the necessitous still speak of him as their humane and liberal friend. He had all the high and honourable feelings attendant on ancient descent, and re-built the house of his Norman fathers at Grimston, where he spent much of his time. By largely planting, and expensively improving this favourite estate, to adopt the quaint phraseology of Fuller “he was contented with his present loss to be a benefactor to posterity.” Mr. Grimston bears forty quarterings; the principal are Goodmanham, Collam, Flinton, De Laland, Portington, Thwaites, Acklom, Danby, Middleton, Conyers, Close, Estouteville, Fitzwilliam, Lucy Cromwell, Dabignie, Hugh Lupus, &c.

Arms—Arg. on a fess sa. three mullets of six points, or, pierced gu. Crest—a stag's head, with a ring round the neck, argent. Motto—Faizt proverount.

HUMBLETON,

WITH THE HAMLETS OF DOWTHORPE, ELSTERNWICK, FLINTON, AND FITLING.



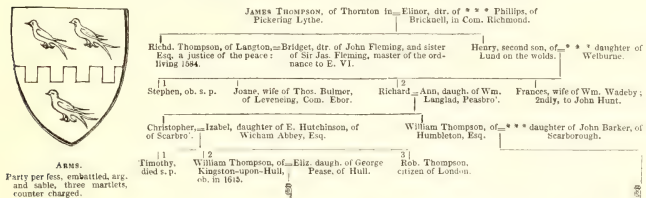
HUMELTONE, one carucate,

Is thus returned in the Conqueror's survey as one of the eleven hamlets within the soke of Kilnsea. Its descent is easily traceable.

In the year 1162, 2 H. II. Wm. de Scures gave this place *Humel's Town*, with all its appurtenances, together with the church, to the abbey of Thornton, in the county of Lincoln, newly erected by Wm. le Gross, earl of Albemarle and lord of Holderness.^a The abbat had a charter for sac, soc, tol, and theam infang and outfang, and several other privileges in *this* and several other lordships,^b which were allowed to one of his successors, as appears among the pleas of Quo Warranto, held at York before Henry de Cressingham and his associates, justices itinerant. When the abbat of Thornton was summoned to answer by what warrant he claimed &c. to have, &c. in Humbleton, Conington, Skirlaugh, Frodingham, Kilness, Waxham, Faxfleete, Swinefleet, Flynton, and Easington, and by what warrant he and his men of the said town should not be impleaded but before the king or his chief justices.^c He pleaded his grant from H. II. In 1315, 9

E. II. the sheriff returns the abbat of Thornton, and Herbert de Flinton, as proprietors of this manor.^d On the dissolution of the greater monasteries this manor became vested in the crown. In 1614, 12 Jas. I. the king granted it to Wm. Whitmore and Edmund Sawyer, who, with Sir Arthur Ingram, kut. granted it in fee the same year to Wm. Thompson, gent. and Francis, his son and heir apparent,^e from which family it passed to the Hothams, as will be seen in the following pedigree, the present Lord Hotham being lord of the manor.

TABLE OF DESCENT OF THE THOMPSONS, OF HUMBLETON.



^a Cart. 86, 13, 14, Abbie de Thornton. ^b Qui est abb. de Thorn. lib. consue. Cart. 88, 35. ^c 89, 24, 25.

^d John, son of Simon de Humbleton, grants to Dns. John Horsington, and Dns. W. de Roppeslay, chaplins, 1 mes. and 26 acres of land here, which Richard their uncle lately held, Cart, 212, 42, &c.

^e Robt. Wealsbie's evidences.

William, of Frances, dir. of Ogle. George, 2nd son, of Eton. Isaac, 2nd son, of Rotterdam, merchant. Benjamin, 4th son, of London. Ann. Eliz. wife of Jno. Barker, of Louth, Com. Linc. Dorothy, wife of Wm. Moore, of London. Rebecca, wife of *** Sweetnam

John, ob. s. p. Mary, wife of Jackson, Brillington. Francis Thompson, Esq. ob. in 1637. Eliz. dir. of George Tocketts, of Tocketts, Com. Ebor. Isabel, wife of Fras Beale, of Scarbro'. Eliz. wife of Rd. Pearce, of Scarbro'. Richard Thompson, Esq. of Kilham, ob. in the year 1633, aged 70; was a merchant at Scarbro', and bought the rectory of Kilham of Sir Timothy Hut- ton, 1625. Ann, daughter of Edw. Nel- throp, Esq.

Frances, wife of Wm. Thorn- ton, of Hull. Stephen Thompson, of Hum- bletton, Esq. justice of the peace, aged 63 years in 1665; eldest son. Mary, daughter of Henry Blackston, gent. of Arch- deacon, Newton, Dur- ham. Christopher, of Sarah, daughter of James Boyes, of Whitby. Isabel, wife of Thomas *** gent. of Re- buck, in Com. Essex.

William Thompson, Esq. member for Scar- bro'; aged 30 in 1665; ob. in 1691. Frances, daugh. of Henry of Humbleton, Esq. married to Barnard, Esq.; married at Hull. Another descent says, alderman of Hull. Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Hotham, rector of Wigan, and mother of Sir Chas. Hotham, bart. Juliana, wife of Thos. Johnson, alld. of Hull. Frances, wife of Thos. Cottrell, of Crook, Com. Linc. Isabel, Anna, Sarah, Margaret. Stephen, of London, merchant.

Mary, Susannah, Arabella, Isabella, Ann. Francis Thompson, Esq. M.P. for Scarbro'; obit. 27th Oct. 1693. Arabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmd. Alern, of Haidfield Fevers, in Essex; re-married to Geo. Howard, of Norfolk, 1770. Henry Thomp- son, aged eight years in 1655, of Lincoln's Inn. Rev. Stephen Thompson, of Wotton; ins. 25th May, 1691; mar. *** s. p. *** Johnson, and had Stephen, who died s. p., Arabella, w. of ** Hotham, and Eliz. married to Cap. Delabane. One ped. omits the above marriages and issue, and gives the following

William Thompson, of Humbleton, Esq. member for Scarbro'; ob. 1714.

William Thompson, Esq. Daughter of Lillingston. buried at H. 20th May, 1756; died at Beverley.

Lollington, 24th March, 1746; died at, and buried at H. 12th Aug. 1771; lieut. in the regulars. William Thompson, Esq. buried at Humbleton 11th May, 1766, aged 23 years. Agnes, died at Bristol, and buried there.

Jonas Thom; son=Frances, daugh. of Wm. Beilby, Esq. of Micklet- theayre Grange, near Wetherby. She married, secondly, Francis Dodsworth, of W. class, 3rdly, Cuthbert Wade, of Kilmsea. Jane, daughter and=Sir Henry Thomp- son, of Marston, kat. 2nd son. Mary, daughter of=Susannah, daughter of Thos. Lovell, of Skel- ton, near York, Esq. 3rd wife. She married, 1st, Wm. Belt, Esq.; 2nd, Ed. Stanhope, Esq. 3rd, Sir Henry Thomp- son, kat. John Thompson, of York, mar- chant, 1st wife; died s. p. 1683.

Richard Thompson, Esq. died July, 1743.

Mrs. Frances Swann, daugh. and heir of Alderman Swann, of Hull; married 17th Jan. 1671; buried at Eskrick, 4th July, 1697; 1st wife.

Henry Thompson, of Eskrick=Mary, dir. of John Beilby, Esq.; died and there buried; 6th July, 1709; elected ald. of York, 25th May, and lord mayor.

Mary, wife of Sir H. Caiverly. Esquire, of Micklettheayre Grange, and Kilberley Hall in Cuyton, Co. York, by his wife Barbara, daughter of Sir Jno. Lowther, of Low- ther, Bart.

Mary, wife of Sir H. Caiverly.

Frances, wife of Leonard Thompson, Esq.

Jane, dir. of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. 1st uxor.

Paul Beilby Thompson, of Eskrick, Esq.=Sarah, daughter of Richard Roundell, Esq. ob. 27th, and there buried 30th July, 1750, aged 64 years; high sheriff 1750 or 1. and widow of Sir Darcy Dawes; died in York; buried at Eskrick.

Mary, wife of Peregrine Wentworth, Esq. ob. s. p. 30th Aug. 1699.

Beilby Thompson, of=Elizabeth *** died 19th Esrick, obit. 10th Oct. 1818 at 78; bur. June, 1799, s. p. M.P. at Broadwater, Co. Sussex - Dalloway's History of Sussex.

Richard Thompson, Esq. succeeded his brother at Eskrick; died 1820, 12th Sept. unmarried.

Jane Thompson, succed=Sir Robert Lawley, bart. ed her brother at Es M.P. for Co. Warwick, cricke (as her born), born 1736. mird. 11th Aug. 1761.

Sir Robert Lawley, bart. created Baron Wen- locks, of Wenlock, 10th Sept. 1831; died s. p. 10th April, 1833.

Sir Francis Lawley, bart. now living.

Paul Beilby Lawley Thompson, of Eskrick, Esq. born 1781; lord lieutenant=Honourable Caroline, dir. o 'and custos rotul' of the East-Riding of Yorkshire; created by patent, dated May, 1830, Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock. Took the surname of Thompson by royal license, 27th Sept. 1820; and by another licence, 1st June, 1839, re-assumed his paternal surname of Lawley, in addition to, and before that of Thompson; and his issue were to continue that of Lawley only. Lord Braybrooke.

1 Beilby Richard Lawley, born 21st April,
1818; heir apparent.

2 Robert Neville Lawley, born Aug. 30, 1819.
3 Jane Lawley, born 5th Dec. 1820.
4 Stephen Willoughby Lawley, born 4th April, 1823.
5 Francis Charles Lawley, born 24th May, 1825.

In the Harl. Bib. 2262, is the doquet of a discharge to Wm. Thompson, Esq. from the arrears of a yearly rent of £34. 2s. 8d. reserved by King James I. for the manor of Humbleton, and other lands in the Co. York; intended by King C. II. to have been reduced to £2 per ann. in con'son of Mr. Thompson's ancestors having granted to the said King the site of *Scardow Castle*, which was not effectually done, by reason of a mistake in the letters patent. Signed by Lord Treasurer Godolphin, and sealed 19th March, 1706-7.

THE CHURCH was given to the abbat and convent of Thornton-upon-Humber, in the county of Lincoln, and afterwards was appropriated to it by Walter Grey, abp. of York, and was confirmed by Hamo, dean and chapter, accordingly. On 26 April, 1348, Wm. abp. of York, granted license for the vicar of this church, and all the parishioners there, to hold the feast of the dedication of this church on the day after St. Martin, in the winter, which was before held on the morrow after St. Bartholomew, and so fell in the harvest, which was inconvenient.—*Torr's Pecul. Discharged*, p. 1488.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
6 ides October 1302	Dns. Ws. de Swannerland, Pbr.	Ab. & Con. de Thornton	
7th cal. January 1308	Dns. Johs. de Humbleton, Pbr.	the same	
	Dns. Symon Sterne	the same	
25th January 1349	Dns. Rob. de Lynwood de Mes- singham, Cap.	the same	Mort. Resig.
7th March 1352	Dns. Hugo de Garton, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
23rd April 1355	Dns. Johs. de Sledmer vel Sledon Cap.	the same	the same
4th December 1474	Dns. John de Burton, Presb.	the same	
	Dns. John Page, Pbr.	the same	
22nd April 1421	Dns. Nicolas White de Humble- ton, Pbr.	the same	Resig. Mort.
14th March 1446	Dns. John Robinson	the same	the same
20th December 1450	Dns. John Quintin, Pbr.	the same	
24th February 1482	Dns. Rob. Benyngworth, Cap.	Abp. per lapsum	the same
2nd November 1505	Dns. Rob. Fletcher, Pbr.	Ab. & Conv de Thornton	Resig.
14th May 1516	Dns. Ws. Mybin, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
14th November 1538	Dns. Robt. Hull, alias Thomson, Pbr.	John Ramsom, p. h. v. by grant from Ab. & Con. of Thornton	the same
	Thos. Thompson (per Mackley) a legatee under the will of Sir J. Constable, kt.	Edw. Brown, p. h. v. by grant from Ab. & Con. of Thornton	
24th October 1577	John or George Broke, Cl.	Elizabeth	Resig.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
Ult March	1581	Edw. Baker, Cl.	Elizabeth	Resig.
29th July	1584	Xr. English, Cl.	the same	Mort.
23rd April	1591	W. Lowson, Cl.	the same	Resig.
29th July	1592	Thos. Hall	the same	
12th May	1606	Wm. Humphrey, Cl.	Jacobus Rex.	Cession
21st March	1607	Thos. Watkinson, M. A.	the same	the same
26 July	1613	John Watkinson, B. A. Here Torr ends.	Abp. Ebor.	

Parish Register.

	John Smithson, vicar, occurs in 1654.	
	John Fenwick, app. in 1665.	
	Ben. Hardy, app. curate in 1673.	
	Th. Xr. Sollet, in 1686.	
	Thomas Thompson, buried 15th Mar. 1725-6, after serving the cure 30 years.	
	John Brown, senr. 1726, by the Bp.	
1761	John Brown, junr. ^a	Put in by the Abp.
	These two per Ab. Sharp's book, p. 117.	

On the death of the last Mr. Brown, the living of Humbleton remained vacant until the spring of 1789, during which time the duties were performed by the neighbouring clergy.^b

1789	Rev. — Aked		Death
1792	Jonathan Dixon ^c	Lord Chancellor	the same
1832	J. Jadis	the same	Present Incumbent

The net income £230 per annum.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—28th Nov. 1471.—Isabel, relict of Thomas Grimston, w. p. 9th Dec. 24th Sep. 1479.—Thomas Grimston, Flinton, w. p. 20th Oct. 7th Jan. 1485.—Nich. Grymston, rector, Goodmundham, w. p. 21st Jan. in the chapel yard. 2nd October, 1505.—Rt. Benyngburgh, vicar, w. p. 17th Oct. in the quire. 2nd Feb. 1617.—Wm. Kendale, Fidler, w. p. 3rd May.

^a The Rev. John Brown, the younger, was M. A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and had taken his degree in 1742. He was rector of Hilston, and a man of considerable literary attainments. It is said that he succeeded his father in the vicarage of Humbleton, without either presentation or induction, but as he inherited the name and profession of his father, it should seem that he and the public thought it only natural that he should inherit the promotion also. He was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse whilst returning from Wyton, where he had dined with Capt. Raines.

^b Extract from the register, in the writing of the Rev. Jonathan Dixon. ^c This gentleman was universally respected; his church preferments are mentioned in Burton Pidsea, p. 38.



VIEWED BY THE WEST.



THE FABRIC is dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel and south aisle, or chantry, and tower at the west end. It is a handsome edifice. *Exterior.*—The tower may be considered one of the best proportioned in Holderness, and is of three stages, with angle buttresses of five set offs; these were ornamented with pinnacles, the fastenings of which only remain. In the lower stage of the west front is a large pointed window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the head; in the second stage, two apertures; in the third, the belfry window, of two lights, and quatre foiled; each of the other faces has a belfry window, &c.; it is finished with a neat battlement of stone. The tower is built of cobbles, the buttresses and basement of stone. The nave has four pointed clerestory windows, each of two lights, with a neat battlement, the east end rising into an apex. The south aisle has double buttresses, at the south east angle; at the east end a depressed arched window of four lights, of perpendicular tracery. There are five other buttresses, with a basement moulding running round all of them; an angle buttress at the south-west corner. The two eastern divisions made by the buttresses are larger than the others;^a they contain two depressed arched windows, like to that at the east end of the aisle, the other two are of similar character but less in size. A modern porch occupies another division, the front chiseled like rusticated stone, out of character with the building;^b the inner door large, plain, pointed, with several mouldings. A square-headed window, west end of south aisle, with two plain mullions, and a door broken through the wall. At west end of aisle a square-headed window of two lights; this end is separated from the aisle internally, and has been used as a school room. The crooked chimney, which is seen disfiguring the clerestory, rises from this place. The aisle has a plain parapet. The aisle leaded; the nave slated; the clerestory and aisle, this side, built of hewn stone. The north aisle window, at west end, same as south aisle, angle buttresses; and three others with basement mouldings. Three pointed windows, two of three lights, and one sashed; a plain, pointed, north door occupies the remaining division. There is a window at the east end like the rest. South side chancel, cobbles, double buttresses; at the corner, a door and a square-headed window, it has been of two lights, but the mullion is gone. Some of the upper parts have been repaired with brick. North side:—double buttresses; a pointed window, of two lights, with a drip stone; also, a narrow lancet window, the only one in the fabric. East end, merely a plain square-headed window of three lights, no tracery. A good cross flory on the gable end, or apex of the roof, which seems to have been higher.

Interior.—The aisles are separated from the nave by four octangular piers, with plain capitals, and five arches; those at the west end are under the tower, which has been open

^a This is noticed to prevent the perspective being considered incorrect.

^b Over the porch, on a stone, Rob. Raines, Michael Webster, Jno. Sumpner, Rob. Smith, churchwardens, 1744.

to the nave and aisles. A circular turret projects from one of the piers supporting the tower, containing a winding staircase for ascending to the top. The nave is ceiled, and has a neat cornice running round. At the west end, a small gallery, for the singers.^a The arch at west end to tower, higher and more lancet shaped than the rest. The pulpit stands on four neat wooden pillars, in the centre, under the chancel arch, which is pointed. The font, west end of south aisle, of plain octangular shaped free stone. Chancel open to the rafters, which is lower than the top of the archway to the nave.

The central light of the east window is closed with boarding, and is occupied with a well executed oil painting, of the transfiguration, from Raffael, by Miss Ann Dixon, 1816, presented by her to the parish church of Humbleton.

Remarks.—There is an archway on the south side of the chancel, closed up, except a door which opens into a side aisle or chantry (now the vestry room). In it are two floor stones, with the marks of brasses, which have probably been those of priests, from the shape of the outline. This vestry is a prolongation of the south aisle, and two of the large windows light it. The following stained glass was formerly in existence, but has been long since destroyed :—Or, a chevron Gules—Stafford, D. of Buck. ; Barry of six, Or a B.—Constable, of Burton ; B. a cross fleuree voided A.—Melton ; A. a cross G. & A. a cross G.—England ; A. 3 clubs (like) in pale S. South window—B. 3 escucheons G. bordured Gebonee or 3 * * * ; Ermine. on a bend B. 3 trefoils slipped Or. ; Barree wavee of fower, B. & A. in base of the first a pale ; Holme—Quart by 1 Barree of Six, Or. ; Wastneys—Bon a Cant, A. a rose G. ; Twyer—2 B. a Lion rampt. A. 3 as 2 fess, C. a cross verrey.

On each side of the east window of the chancel is a square recess, probably for the ambury ; and there seems to have been a water drain in the usual situation, but plastered up. The west end of the north aisle is also separated, and used as a lumber room ; from this separation only four arches appear on each side the nave, the fifth being concealed and built up on each side. The church is calculated to hold 300.

In the chancel are five mural marble monuments, on the north wall this :—James Shutt, who departed this life 24 Feb. 1787, æ. 65 years ; and Ann his wife, who d. this life 17 of Jany. 1785, æ. 48 yrs. ; and also, Mary, their dr. who d. this l. 23 of June, 1785, æ. 17 yrs. Also, James Shutt, Esq. son of J. & A. Shutt ; he died the 24 Dec. 1800, æ. 36 yrs.

On the east wall—Sacred to the m. of Rd. Weatherill, who d. this l. May 14, 1821, æ. 81 yrs. ; also Ann, his wife, who d. July 8, 1822, æ. 72.—To the memy. of the Rev. John Brown. late rector of Hilston, minister of Humbleton and Garton, who died Dec. 10, 1787, æ. 59 yrs. ; also, Joanna, his wife, who d. April 16, 1824, æ. 87 years.

^a Inscription—This loft was erected A. D. 1791 ; R. Jackson, C. Johnson, J. Atkinson, and W. Creasser, churchwardens.

On south wall—Sacred to the m, of Benjamin Metcalf, who d. this 1. Feb. 24, 1800, æ. 54 years.—Sarah, the dr. of Mr. Geo. Shutt, the wife of Benj. Metcalfe, d. March 4, 1791, æ. 59 yrs and was buried in this choir. She was the mother of 13 children, 4 of whom died in their infancy.

In the north aisle is a half-length effigy, of white marble, placed on a marble bracket, with a cherub's head at the bottom. It is less than the natural size, and is in full relief; his hands are clasped in prayer, and he is dressed in a ruff and beard, and has a municipal gown of office on him. On the bracket is inscribed—"Effigies Gvlielmi Thompson de Scarbrough," in Roman capitals.

Near the above is a marble mural monument—Near this stone are interred William Thompson, of Scarbrough, and Francis, his son and heir, who left two sons besides daughters. Stephen, the eldest, rests near his father: from Richard, the other son, are descended the several families near York and Kilham. Stephen left two sons, William and Stephen. William is buried in this place (after having had the honour to serve the town of Scarbrough many years in parliament), together with his eldest son Francis, who is interred near him. Francis left only one son, William, by Arabella, sole daughter of Sir Edmund Alleyn, bart. of Essex, who, from a due regard to the memory of his ancestors, erected this monument.

The communion plate of this church is exceedingly handsome, and from the following entry in one of the parish books, appears to have been the gift of pious and conscientious members of the church of England:—A.D. 1758, Mr. Robert Raines, of Fitling, gave an handsome silver salver for the flaggon, given by Mrs. Arabella Thompson, to stand upon. Mrs. Arabella Thompson was the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edwd. Alleyn, of Hatfield Peverell, in Com. Essex, and wife of Francis Thompson, of Humbleton Hall, Esq. In her widowhood she married Lord George Howard, third son of Henry first Duke of Norfolk; she died s. p. 6th March, 1720-1.

CHARITIES.—Francis Heron, by will, dated 20th Jan. 1718, devised all his houses and lands, in Flinton and Sutton Ings, unto his wife for life; and, after her decease, he willed and devised the same for the purposes of charity. The testator's widow died in 1374, when the churchwardens of Humbleton took possession of the estates, in which they continued till 1742. But Thomas Heron having claimed, as heir at-law, a suit was afterwards brought at the relation of the attorney-general, and the will was established, and the estate was ordered to be conveyed to six trustees; and in May, 1790, the premises became vested in Sir Robert Darcy Hildyard, bart. and four other trustees. The rents were received by the trustees half-yearly, and were applied as follows:—£1. a-year is paid to the minister of Humbleton, for preaching a sermon on the Sunday after the testator's funeral; £20. a-year to the schoolmaster of Humbleton, for instructing eighteen poor children nominated by the trustees, six from each of the townships of Flinton, Sutton, and Humbleton. At the time of the commissioners report, there were two other small townships which it was in contemplation should be benefitted from the charity, and the master's salary be augmented. The residue of the rents were applied in apprenticing poor children belonging to the townships of Fitling, Flinton, and Humbleton. Children of both sexes were put out on application to the trustees, and premiums of five guineas for the boys, and three guineas for the girls, were given. These allowances are also made to children of either sex, on going to service, when there are no children to put out apprentice.^a

The site upon which the present school-house is built was given by Lord Hotham for the purpose, but was most unhappily chosen, as the building agrees in architectural design neither with the vicarage-house nor the church, although between both.

^a Char. Com. Reports, vol. 9, 765.

The churchyard is elevated and bounded by hedges. There are no interments on the north side, except a space enclosed by iron railing, where the late Rev. Jonathan Dixon and his wife are buried. There is no monument, but shrubs and evergreens are growing within it.

The hall was demolished after 1789, the year Mr. Dixon became vicar; and much of the materials were employed in building a house, at Carlton, by Mr. Dodsworth, which in its turn was taken down, and the materials again used by Sir T. Constable, at Riggmont, about 1822. Humbleton Hall stood at the south-west of the church, and not very far distant from the present vicarage-house.

The Shuttes of Humbleton were a family of much respectability, and resided at a large house called Humbleton Hall, which, together with about 600 acres of land, were devised by the last male of the family to his godson, James Bell, of Beverley, Esq. major in the army.

WILLIAM SHUTTE, of Humbleton, gent. liv. 9th Sep. 1720—

 George Shutte, of H. gent. ob. 8th May, 1771, æt. 53.—Sarah, daughter of * * * ob. Dec. 21, 1775, æt. 73.

 James Shutte, of H. Esq. ob. æt. 60.

The manor and township are co-extensive, amounting to 1470 acres. The principal proprietors are Lord Hotham, M.P. Robert Bell, Esq. and John Lovitt, Esq. in trust for the late Galen Haire, Esq. The manor is freehold. The vicarage, five farm houses, the school-house, ten cottages, and seven, also the property of the parish, erected on the waste, form the entire village. The country is undulating, and well wooded; there are some fine trees about the vicarage.

Grangehead is a farm, anciently so called, and was probably the Grange of the monks of Thornton for their steward, according to the prevalent custom of such religious houses, when the possessions were situated at a distance from the monastery. It is now called Humbleton Grange.

Moorhouse is another farmstead so called. Humbleton Moor lies to the west of the village, and extends towards Lelley.

DANTHORP.—Danethorpe is returned as a soke of Witfornes, containing 2 carucates and 6 oxgangs; also as a berevick in the Middle Hundred, belonging to St. John de Beverley. In Danetorp one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to 1 plough. There is one bordar there. Temp. H. I.—John de Danthorpe gave to Alicia, relict of Wm. de Merfleet, all which Adam his son had given, and half a bovate to Alicia, daughter of the said Alicia, in Danthorpe.

This is the first notice of any transaction after the survey.

Temp. H. III.—The abbat and convent of St. Martin's Albem' gave, inter alia, one bovate of land, with its appurtenances, in Danthorpe, to Adam, lord of Merfleet, son of Wm. de Danthorp, in fee, which he had of the gift of the aforesaid Wm. father of the aforesaid Adam.^a 9 E. I.—John de Danthorpe held, in Pundagh

^a Mid. Bail.

and Danthorpe, 3 carucates and 6 oxgangs, by the rate of 48 carucates to the knt.'s fee.^a 9 E. III.—Johan who was wife of Robert de Headon, held, the day in which she died, half the manor of Danthorpe, with its appert. a toft, called Dundraugh Tofte, 5 bovates and half land, a windmill, and 12d. rent issuing out of a toft and bovat, and 6d. rent out of 1 toft and 1 bovat, and 1d. rent out of 1 toft, and 1d. out of 1 toft and 1 bovat of land, of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb. by military service, and doing suit at the wapentake court every three weeks; and he held as above a moiety of the manor of Pundagh, with its apperts. and 2 bov. and half of land there, in the same form, and held there a penny rent out of 1 mess. and one and a half bovat of land, and 2s. rent for a wood, and 15d. rent for half a toft, all which she held of the king in capite, per serv. mil. doing suit as above.^b 33 H. VIII.—John Wright held the manor of Danthorp, and lands there and in Oustwick, of the king, as of his manor of Burstwick, per serv. mil.^c Temp. Eliz.—Robt. Wright, of Ploughland, Esq. held the manor, with 4 mess. 5 closes, and 16 bovates of land, and one windmill, &c. of the king, &c.^d Temp. Jac.—Robert Thorp held this manor, 3 mess. 2 cott. 2 windmills, 200 acres arable, 50 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 40 acres jump. and brut. and 4sh. rent here, of Henry Constable, knt. as of his manor of Burstwick, per serv. mil. Wm. son and heir, act. 30.^e 15 James.—Wm. Thorp held the manor, 3 mess. 3 cott. 1 windmill, 200 acres arable, 100 acres meadow, 40 acres "jampnorum and bruer," and 4sh. rent, as above, &c. by the same service.^f William Thorp sold this place, in 1751 or 2, to Mr. Roger Hall, who sold it to the father of Sir Henry Etherington; in 1753, it passed by will to the Countess of Coventry niece to the said Sir Henry, who held the whole village, excepting about 30 or 40 acres belonging to St. John's and Clare Hall, Cambridge. It should be remarked, that St. John's Coll. Cambridge, had in this lordship 115 acres, bought by the college of John Lambert the elder, 22 H. VIII. who purchased it of Wm. Thorp. This was the first estate which the coll. let on lease, according to the form prescribed by an act of parliament, 18 Eliz.;^g the rent was at that time £3. 6s. 8d. all of which was to be paid in money. But it is recorded in the memorandum, that the rent was then altered by reason of the statute alluded to, by virtue whereof the third part of the rent, at least, was to be paid in corn, at the rate of 6s. 8d. for a quarter of wheat, and 5sh. for a quarter of malt; the rent was therefore fixed at £2. 4s. 2d. in money, 3 qrs. wheat, and 4 bushels of malt. The estate continued to be let in the same form, except that to the money rent of £2. 4s. 2d. the sum of £8. was added by the coll.; it is on account of the statute referred to, the rents of college estates were parcelled out. At a period when the subject of the corn laws has created such clamour, the following curious quotations may not be considered uninteresting:—The act 18 Eliz. ch. 6, directs, that one-third of the old rent then paid should for the future be reserved in wheat or malt; reserving a quarter of wheat for each 6s. 8d. or a quarter of malt for every 5sh.; or that the lessees should pay for the same according to the price that wheat and malt should be sold for in the market next adjoining to the respective colleges, on the market day before the rent became due. This is said to have been an invention of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and Sir Thomas Smith, then principal secretary of state, who observing how greatly the value of money had sunk, and the price of all provisions risen, by the quantity of bullion imported from the new-founded Indies (which effects were likely to increase to a greater degree), devised this method for upholding the revenues of colleges. Their foresight and penetration has in this respect been apparent, for though the rent, so reserved in corn, was at first but one-third of the old rent of half of what is still received in money, yet now the proportion is nearly inverted, and the money arising from corn rents is, communibus annis, almost double the rents reserved in money.^h 20th Aug. 1751.—Danthorp was thus advertized:—A manor-house, stables, barn, pigeon-house,

^a Kirby's Inq.^b Harl. MS. No. 708.^c Ridley, 4, 9, B.^d Ridley, 4, 11, C.^e Ibid, 4, 25.^f Ridley, 4, 31.^g See the restriction with respect to college leases, 18 Eliz. chap. 6.^h Blackstone, 8vo. 5 Edit. 2 vol. p. 322.

&c. with several farms in the town; the whole let at £300 per annum. A good bed of marle on the premises N.B. it was enclosed in 1735; the whole freehold, save £40 per annum, which is leasehold. In 1789, Sir H. Etherington held the college lands and a farm-house on lease, renewable every seven years; term, 21. A small farm, of £10. per ann. belongs to Sir Ch. Hotham, late Thompson's, of Humbleton.^a The Countess of Coventry is the present lady of the manor, and principal proprietor. Lord Hotham 9 acres of land, and a composition of 10½d. an acre in lieu of tithes; and the other proprietor, Richard Lawson, holds in right of his wife. St. John's Coll. still possess a homestead, of 109 acres. The Countess of Coventry holds it as formerly, by a 20 years lease, renewable every 7 years. The lands mentioned as belonging to Clare Hall immediately adjoin, they are not in the township, but are situated in that of Owstwick

There are no particular customs belonging to this manor. The late Sir Henry Etherington held a manor court once in three or four years; but there has been only one court held since his death, viz. 1823.

The court is held in Danthorpe Hall, the residence of John Collins, Esq. The hall has nothing particularly deserving of notice, merely shewing a little ornamental brick work at the ends. There are about 720 acres of land in the township.

ELSTERNWICK.—Asteneuic, a soke of 4 carucates belonging to the manor of Chilnese. A name derived, no doubt, from its Saxon possessor.^b

This manor has continued in possession of the Lords of the seigniori to the present day. It will subsequently be seen, however, that there was at Elstonwick, for it is variously written, a manor independant of that belonging to the Lord Paramount.

There are thirty-two oxgangs, thus described in 1766: 10 oxgangs of copyhold, held of the manor of Burstwyk; 20 copyhold, held of the manor of Elsternwick, of which Charles Anderson Pelham, Esq. is lord; and 2 freehold; total, 32. The oxgangs contain about 28 acres each upon an average; viz 12 acres in each arable field, and four acres of meadow ground in the ings. The above mentioned ten oxgangs are all copyhold in bondage, and pay an annual rent to the lord, of 13 shillings and four pence each. The oxgangs in this township are known by number. and the ten oxgangs held of the manor of Burstwyk are as follows: the—eighth oxgang, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second. The office of pennygrave in this township is executed by oxgang, in rotation, according to the above order, and the fifteenth oxgang came into the course of graving in 1766. Here are messuages, half-messuages, and cottages; the copyhold rent whereof varies.^c

The other manor, above alluded to, is mentioned as early as the 9th of E. II. as being in the hands of Simon de Pateshull, Rob. de Hedun, and the Countess of Cornwall. A writ, issued 24 E. III. to Peter de Grymsby, the king's escheator, within the liberty of Holderness, commands that he should take the fealty of Wm. de Pateshull, son and heir of John de Pateshull, deceased:—"de viginti & uno toft & viginti bovati t're cum p'tin' in Elstanwyk q'd idem Joh'es tenuit in d'm'co ut de feodo de Joh'i fil' heredi' Ed'i nup' comitis Kanc' def' q' de R. tenuit in capite infra Etatem & in Custodia R'x Existente ut de hereditate Mich'i de Stotewille de Cotinggham p' s'vicium mil' & accepta securitate &c."^d By an inquisition, post mortem, held at Beverley, 4 Mar. > H. IV. on the death of Robt. Todenham, it was found that the said Robert held in the village and fields of Elstanwyk, near Burstwyk and Humbleton, 23 mess. and 25 bovates of land, with their appurtenances, of Edmund, Earl of Kent, as of his manor of Cotinggham, by knt. service, which are worth 66s. and 8d.; and that the above Robert died, seized of the above lands, on St. John the Evangelist's day. 7 II. IV. Robert, his

^a Δ^b Elstan, Bondus Thoraldi vir. Lincoln. Dodsworth, 306, 6, 28.^c MS. B. C. Lib.^d Abb. Rot. Orig. 2 vol. p. 210.

son and heir, aged 14 years, and the custody of him granted by the king to Sir Henry Tiptoft, kn. and valued at 20 marks.^a

30 H. VIII. John Oversall held the manor of Elstanwick, alias *Turidenham*, with its appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of Burstwyk, by the service of the custody of the castle of *Burstwyk*.^b

In the reign of Elizabeth, Michael Warton, by his fealty, held the manor of Elstanwick, called *Tudenham*, and 1 cap. mess. there, 300 acres of arable land, 100 acres of meadow, and 200 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Elsternwick, as of the manor of Burstwyk, by military service.^c

The manor of Elsternwick, belonging to Mr. Warton, was also styled the manor of Tudenham and Oversall, from the names of its previous owners. By the act of parliament which was obtained in 1773, for a partition and division of the property of the late Sir Michael Warton, kn., the part noted in the 6th schedule of that act is thus described :—

“ In Elstonwick or Elstronwick, one garth and five pieces of garths, and several pieces or parcels of arable, meadow, and pasture lands, lying dispersed in the open fields and ings, containing together 91 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches, or thereabouts, in the several occupations of Thomas White, Wm. Norgraves, and John Bell, valued to be worth per annum, £30. 10s.; copyhold rents and fines, valued at £20. 2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.” It became as part of the 6th schedule, the property of Lord Yarborough, then Charles Anderson Pelham, Esq.

The following extracts are taken from a M. S. relating to the Court Baron of Elsternwick :—Ap. 18, 1648, John Bell, grandchild to Jane Bell, to him and his heirs, by surrender from Jane Bell, conditional that the said John Bell do mayntaine the said Jane with meate, drynke, and clothes, and all other necessary for a woman of her condition. The name of Bell very frequently occurs in the list of surrenders, from 1648 to 1720.

The first Court Baron of Michael Warton, Esq. Lord of the said manor, was holden 20th Dec. 1655, before Robert Bethel, gent. steward. This lord and his steward continue to 1688. 20 Dec. 1655, the names of such freeholders, copholders, and other tenants and resiants as owe suit and service to the same court of Elstronwicke, and did attorne tenants to Michael Warton, Esq. Lord of the same mannour, by deliveringe a peece of money to the steward for his use, the day and year abovesaid.

John Rawson 4d.	Thos. Sampson 1d.	Wm. White, elder 1d.
H. Newton 4d.	Rob. Constable 1d.	John Bell 1d.
Geo. Gedney 1d.	Wm. Nettleton 1d.	Rob. Carvill 1d.
Henry Geduey 1d.	David Groundrill 1d.	Sus. Gedney 1d.
Jaine Rawson, widd. 1d.	Eliz. Meeke, widd. 1d.	Wm. White, Jun. 1d.
Fr. Taverner 1d.	Rich. White 1d.	Wm. Younge 1d.
Jaine Bacchus 1d.	John White 2d.	
John Omblor 1d.	Rob. Storey 1d.	

Sep. 1, 1689, Mr. John Bell paid in p^y, Mr. Fotherby p^y, Sir Michael Warton p^y, fine £12. and p^ymisd Mr. Fotherby if it could be made appear that copyhold land in Elstronwick gave above 4 lb. p^y oxgang, he would pay Sir M. W. 4 lb. more p^y this fine.^d The following lords and ladies of the manor are preserved :—Sir Wm. Pennymann, Bart., Michael Newton, Esq. Chs. Anderson Pelham, Esq. 1764;^e Michael Newton, Esq. 1777; Susannah, Countess Dowager of Oxford, and Countess of Mortimer, 1804; Susannah Houblon, wd. and Gillery Piggott, Esq. and Charlotte, his wife, 1810; Thomas Thompson, Esq. 1816; J. V. Thompson, Esq. 1830. The last-named gentleman succeeded his father, formerly M.P. for Medhurst, and a banker in Hull, and is the present lord. There are no particular rights or customs belonging to the manor. The courts are held at the house of Thos. Wheldale, in the village; Charles Frost, Esq. solicitor, of Hull, steward of the same.

^a Burton M. S. vol. III. Esch. H. IV.

^b Ridley, 4, 54.

^c Ridley, 4, 65.

^d Penes Rev. F. R. Raines.

^e See the act of parliament referred to, p. 484.

THE CHAPELRY OF ELSTERNWICK.—10 R. II.—License in mortmain of 7 mess. 1 toft, 2 oxg. and 16 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Hedon, Riston, Arnal, Rolleston, Elstanwick, and Tunstall. These lands were given by Robert Frankys, clerke to the prioress and convent of Killinge, for a chaplain to celebrate for Rd. de Ravenser, archdeacon of Lincoln, and John Frankys, whilst they should live, and for their souls after they departed this life, and for the soul of Izabella, late countess of Bedford, &c. in the chapel of St. Laurence, of Elsternwick, four days every week, according to the ordination of the said Robert, &c. 2 Calends. July, 1324.—License granted to the inhabitants, at their own costs, to have a perpetual chantry within the chapel of Elstanwyk three days in the week, for the celebration of masses, hallowing the bread and water, administering to children, and baptizing of infants, and churching of women, by a fit chaplain of their own. 8th July, 28 H. VIII.—The king's license was granted to consecrate the chapel of Elstonwyk, that the inhabitants might have divine service therein, partake of sacraments, and bury in the same chapel-yard thereof, so it was consecrated accordingly.^a

THE FABRIC is a small mean building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end. The nave is 18, and the chancel 10 paces long, by about 6 or 7 paces broad. The only entrance into the chapel is by a large doorway at the west end; it was brought from Humbleton Hall when the chapel was repaired. It is of the Grecian Ionic style, with two pilasters and capitals, entablature and cornice, with 1791 cut upon it, the date perhaps of its erection here. The windows have been patched with brick, blocked up, glazed, &c. &c. The interior is neat, and ceiled; the chancel open to the rafters. The arch to the chancel is pointed and singular, as springing from the floor; underneath it are placed the pulpit and reading-desk. A small gallery occupies the width of the chapel, at the west end; a small font is placed under it. On the north and south sides of the altar is a hole in the wall, intended perhaps for lockers.

On the east wall of the nave, south of the chancel arch, are two marble mural monuments, above a pew; and under them is a niche, within which is a small marble slab, inscribed—John Bell, Esq. of this parish, got this pew register'd the 9th day of December, 1757. Within this pew lies interred the body of John Bell, Esq. of this town, who departed this life the 12th of September, 1785, aged 79 years; and the body of Alice, his widow, who died the 2nd of August, 1786, aged 85 years. This monument was erected by Wm. Geo. and John Bell, his surviving nephews.—A small, but grateful, tribute to the memory of William Bell, of this town, brother to the late John Bell, Esq. who departed this life the 22nd of September, 1787, aged 75 years. Also, Mary, his wife, who departed this life the 2nd July, 1788, aged 75 years.

On the north wall of the nave, a marble mural monument—In memory of John Bell, Esq. of this place, who departed this life the 1st of Aug. 1809, aged 61.

On the south wall of the nave, a neat marble mural monument—In memory of William Bell, Esq. who died the 1th of October, 1800, aged 54 years; and of George John Bell, Esq. his brother, who died the 30th of September, 1804, aged 54 years.

On floor stones, in the chancel—Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth, the wife of John Bell, gent. who departed this life the 2nd of May, 1710, aged 71. Also, the body of Elizabeth, their daughter, who died the 27th of May, 1755, in the 16th year of her age.—Here lieth the body of Sarah, the daughter of John and Frances Bell, who departed this life the 9th of September, 1785, aged 3 years.—Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Bell, died Jan. 13, 1818, aged 28 years.

^a Torre, (not certified) p. 1492.

The arms of the Bells of *Elsternwick*.—Gules, three church bells, azure. The family is now extinct, represented by the Bells of Humbleton, an old and wealthy Holderness family.

There are 13 headstones on the s. & w. sides of the churchyard : 2 "Fishers;" 1 "Smith;" "Northgraves;" "Creasser;" "Simpson;" 2 "Wrigglesworths;" "Wheldale;" &c.

The Fabric stands in a field-like churchyard, bounded by hedges, on the south of the village, being low ground without prospect.

In the return of charitable donations, made to parliament in 1786, under the head of *Elsternwick*, mention is made of land, vested in the overseers for the benefit of the poor, by a surrender from one Henry Gedney, in 1668. An allotment was subsequently made to the heirs of Henry Gedney, dated 7 April, 1813, who appeared by the court rolls to have been the last person seized of the estate. No claim having been made to the allotment, it was taken possession of by Thomas Thompson, Esq. Lord of the manor, it having escheated to him for want of a claimant; he being desirous of establishing the charitable trust, conveyed the premises to trustees, to apply and dispose of the rents and profits, for providing and maintaining a school at *Elsternwick*, for the instruction of poor children. The rents were received by Thomas Thompson, Esq. the then acting trustee. The sum of £11. 10s. being two thirds of the amount of the rents, after outgoings, was paid to a schoolmistress, who, for that stipend, instructed the boys in reading, and the girls in reading, knitting and sewing. The children were taught in a room erected by the trustees in 1818, of whom the Rev. Jonathan Dixon was one, and the residue of the rent was applied in defraying the expenses incurred on that occasion.^a

The village is retired and agreeably situated, but nothing further particularly worthy of notice. There are some good built houses in the place.

FLINTON is returned in Domesday as

A soke to Chilnesse, of three carucates and a half, and a berewick of St. John de Beverley. In Flintone six oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to four oxen. Three Villanes and one Bordar have there one plough.

The family of Scures appear to have had early possessions of this place.

Wm. de Scures gave to the abbat of Thornton 13 bovates of land, 1 perch, and 7 shillings rental, of Herbert, son of Elwin.^b In a charter of confirmation of the gift of Humbleton to the abbey, the above grant is confirmed by Richard I.^c 9 E. I. Robert Hildyard is returned by Kirby as holding Flinton and Fitting. There are but few particulars left of the early transactions occurring here. A family of the name of Flynton seem to have held considerable property here: Walter de Flynton is returned as early as the reign of H. V. as one of the 21 esquires who witnessed that Eliz. wife of John Holm, was heir to Sir R. Wasteneys. Flintons' arms: a cross fusille gules. The said Flynton quarters La Laine, argent, a fess dancant, inter 6 billets. gules. 28 H. VIII. Geo. Flinton held a capital mess, 6 bovates, and 6 closes, in Flinton, of the heirs of Hildyard. 12 Eliz. by his own fealty. Edward Flinton held lands in Flinton, 1 mess. 6 closes and 6 bovates of the queen, by military service.^d

In the reigns of Eliz. and James the names of Harryson, Thorpe, Cave and Greene, occur as holding lands here. In the reign of James, Marmad. Grimston held 7 mess. 7 cot. 100 acres of meadow here. Wm. Dobson, by will, dated 25 Dec. 1661, devises to Sybil, his wife, for the term of her life, all the lands in Flinton he bought of Mr. Wm. Grimston, of G. Garth, and after his decease, to his daughter Esther, and the heirs, &c. in default to his daur. Ann. wife of Henry Thompson, York, with remainder to his right heirs.^e It is presumed it again passed into the family of Hildyard, by the marriage of Esther, daughter of the alderman, to whom it was bequeathed, she having married Christopher Hildyard, Esq. son and heir of Sir Robert Hildyard, of Wime-

^a Com. Char. Rep. vol. 9, p. 767; see also table in the church.

^b Mid. Bail.

^c Cart. 86, 13, 14, &c

^d Ridley, 55-6. ^e Miscel. endorsed 1564, in the Council Chamber, Hull.

thead.^a The present lady of the manor is the widow of the late Colonel Hildyard, to whom a great part of the township, consisting of 1400 acres, belongs. The manor and township are co-extensive.

In the extract alluded to in Grimston Garth, it would appear that the "Husband Holdings" were productive of diminished population. The following may have some relation to a return of the number of persons inhabiting the district where the causes of increase or decrease of the respective hamlets may have been particularly attended to ; there are no dates to the extracts.

Rie'us Harryson apud flinton in d'co Estr' tenet ij Huse bounde holdings & ea de causa sunt iiii^{or} p'sone minores in ead'm villa q'm solebant esse.^b

Rie'us fleut' tenet in ead'm villa unu' mes' & una' Bovat' terr' & ponit in d'co mes' unus paup' homo & ea de causa sunt minores p'sone ibi inh'itantes q'm solebant esse p' tres.^c

The following are a few extracts from the diary of Wm. Medley, of Flinton, gent. which is a curious and interesting document, illustrative of the prices of grain, and the value of money ; it commences in 1718-19,^d as follows :—

Jan. 1, 1721-2.—Sold to Mr. Stephen Brook, of Elland, my wool, at 8s. 3d. per stone ; delivered 125 stones, which comes to £57. 11s. 3d. Jan. the 2nd day.

May 20, 1725.—Sold to my brother, Mr. Samuel Watson, Hedon, a pair of oxen, at £12 10s.

Feb. 4, 1726.—Bought of Mr. Newton, of Elstanwick, a brown gelding, 3 years old a week after Lammas, in 1725, at £7 10s.

Jany. 4th day, anno 1722-3.—I took my tyth wooll and tyth lamb and whins, tyth of my own lands, and Sir Robert Hildyard's farm, and that I farm'd of Squire Thompson for 3 years, beginning at Petermass last past, at £3 a-year, and to pay king's assesm. besides for 3 years.

Oct. 28, 1728.—Sold to my bror. Wright, of Headon, attorney at law, 100 whins, at 10s. ; I bought of him a thousand and a half of bricks, at 8s. per thousand, which cometh to £12. 10s. in all.

Dec. 16, 1727.—Got 6 pounds of wooll spon with Ralph Pearson his wife, at 6d. per pound, and 3 pounds of gray at 3d. a pound, which comes to 3s. 6d.

May 11, 1728.—Bought of Mr. Thorpe, of Danthorpe, 10 ewes and 11 lambs, at £7. 12.

Aug. 2, 1729.—Sold to Mr. Robt. Wright, of Carlton, 20 gimer lambs, out of what gimer lambs I have, at 6s. 8d. a piece, to go off about St. Bartholw. Day next ; received in earnest 1s.

Ap. 4 & 5, 1731.—I did sow 5 lands over Pithill with 1 quarter and 4 bushills of Barley, sowed about half a peck, and I had 113 stoukes of barley and rakings of them all, besides wh. had 15 quarters and 3 bushills. I sold my barley to Nicholas Foster, of Hull, at 14s. a qr. Jan. 3, 1734-5.

1720, Oct. 28.—Hired servants for the year ensuing, 1721 ; standing wage they are to have in all at Flinton :

John Giles, his standing wage, and to have 2 ewes kept, fm. Lady day, 1722, to 1 May, 1721.	£5	10	0
Wm. Thompson, his wage, to have 4 sheep kept, for one year	..	..	6 0 0
Robt. Burgage, his wage, 2 ewes from Exmas to 8 May, and pay for 'em	..	..	6 0 0
Wm. Jackson, his wage	..	..	5 10 0
Ann Parker, her standing wage	..	..	2 5 0
Jane Smith, do.	..	..	1 10 0

^a The husband of Esther Dobson is improperly styled, in page 176, *Sir* Christopher ; he never took the title, having died during the life time of his father.

^b Lansdown M. S. S. No. 1, fo. 55.

^c Ibid.

^d Penes J. R. but the whole is too long for insertion.

Ales Foster, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
Stephen Linwood, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	0

In addition to the charity referred to in Humbleton, of which this place participates, there is a sum of 10s. paid under the name of Meadley's Charity, in respect of a garth, containing an acre of land or thereabouts, situated at Flinton. There are no writings to shew by whom the charity was given. The money is usually distributed at Easter, to poor widows of the township. The village is agreeably and pleasantly situated; there are some respectable, substantial farm houses, and a few neat cottages, but nothing deserving particular attention.

FITLING: one of the sokes belonging to the manor of Witforness.

The manor seems to have been, at a very early period, the property of the brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem,

It being granted to the prior of that society in England, for making a chantry for the souls of the Earl of Albemarle, and all the Lords of Burstwick.^a This place was also part of the fee of Scures, and subsequently passed to the Hildyards, 31 E. I. in libero Sucatgiorum. Robert, son and heir of Johanna, who was wife of Robert de Hildyard, gave 2s. 6½d. to the king, for all the lands which the said Johanna held, the day in which she died, of the king in Capite, viz. for 12 carucates of land and 6 bovates of the fee of Scures, in villis de Riston, Tunstal, and Fitling.^b 9 E. II. in the Nom. Vill. Fitling is returned as in possession of the prior of St. John and Amand de Fitling. Nothing more until the reign of H. VII. when Peter, son of Robert Hildyard, grants a lease of the manor, 21 Jan. 15 H. VII. to Richard Ganham or Ganerham, to farm with lands, meadows, &c. save 3 oxgangs, for 30 years, to commence from St. Martin's feast.^c 28 H. VIII. Geo. Flinton held a mess. 3 bov. of land in Fitling, of the heirs of Hildyard.^d 12 Eliz. Edward Flinton held 1 house and 3 bovates of land here, "de hereditibus" of Hildyard.^e The manor at the dissolution must have fallen into the hands of the crown, and the Hildyards are supposed to have held of the prior of St. John, as sub-lords. It appears, 16 Eliz. Thos. Grasborough held 1 mess. of the Queen, as of her manor of Fitling, late the brethren's of St. John of Jerusalem. Wm. Bracebridge held 1 mess. 1 bovat, of the queen, as of her manor of Fitling, &c. In 1562, 16 May, 5 Eliz. it appears from the Court Rolls, that the court was held in her name; also, 9 Oct. 1602, 44 Eliz. it still continued to be so held. In 1662, it was again in the hands of the family of Hildyard, as appears by the exchange, p. 393. In 1671, the court was held in the name of Edward Truslove, who, in his will, 14 Jan. 1677, p. 1679, calls himself of Fitling, yeoman. In 1687, the manor court was held in the name of Frances, his widow, and Edward, his son. The family of Storr purchased the property of this Edward, Joseph Storr kept the court in his name until his death; and his son Joseph the same. The court, in 1786, was held in the name of the widow of Admiral Storr, who also possessed the manor of Hilston, whose descent is given in the account of that place. It appears, from time immemorial, Fitling kept the sheriff's tourn court of Holderness.^f E. H. Reynard, of Sunderlandwick, Esq. is the present Lord of the Manor.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—8 Ric. II. Philip le Dispenser, sen. knt. appoints John, rector of the church of Little Colden, his attorney, to deliver seizin of his tenements in Fitling, to Robert Potlowes, of Aldburgh.

10 Henry 5. Wm. Law, and Matilda, his wife, grant to John Taillour, of Fitling, all the lands in Fitling which they had of Wm. Ednale, in fee.

12 H. VII. Richard Sproatley, alias Watson, clerk, gave Peter de Chauncey, of Waxham, and Christ. Potter, of Burstwick, in trust; and the same Richard releases to the same, all his lands here.

^a Harl. MSS. No. 744.

^b Ridley, 4, 59.

^c Leiger Book, at Winsted.

^d Ridley, 4, 115, b.

^e From an account of the Lords holding courts, in a M.S. vol. B. C. Lib. endorsed Papers de Lib. de Holderness. ^f B. C. Lib.

20 H. VII. Peter Chauncey, of Waxham, in the parish of Owthorne, gave to John Chancy, son of Chancy, of Tunstall, deceased, all his lands here.

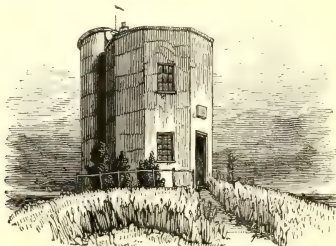
21 H. VII. John Stabler, of Tunstall, and Agnes his wife, grant to Thos. Lillywhite, all their lands here.

24 H. VII. Thomas Lellywhite sold to John Hickman, 1 mess. and 2 bovates of land in Fitling, and all other tenements and lands which he had of the grant of John Stabler, and Agnes, his wife.

23 H. VIII. Wm. Newton, gent, sold to Wm. Maunsel, of York, 1 bovat here. 23 H. VIII. Wm. Maunsel, of the city of York, gent. grants to Robert Hickman, half a bovat of land here. 28 H. VIII. Geo. Gower held 40 acres of land, and 6 acres of meadow here. 12 Eliz. Edward Flinton, held 1 house and 3 bovates here, of the heirs of Hildyard. 13 Eliz. Wm. Ingram held 1 croft and $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat of land of the queen here. 16 Eliz. Richard Hickman held 1 mess. 2 closes, and 2 bovates of land here of the queen, as of her manor. 20 Eliz. John Starkie, s. & h. of Wm. held 1 mess. 1 barn. 20 Eliz. Richard Hickman held 1 mess. and 2 bovates of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow in Fitling, and 3 roods of the queen, as of her manor of Fitling. 22 Eliz. Henry Constable, knt. s. & h. of Sir John Constable, knt. held lands here in capite. 22 Eliz. John Starkie, s. & h. of Wm. held 1 mess. 1 barn. 1 orchard, 1 close, 1 croft, 1 bovat of land of the queen, as of her manor of Fitling. Jac. I. Alicia Hickman held 1 mess. 1 cott. 2 closes, 2 bovates and a half of land of the king. Richard Campanian held 1 bovat of the king per f. m. Richard Hildyard, of Ottringham, held 1 mess. 1 close, 1 bovat and a half of land, of the king as of his manor here. 4 Car. I. R. Sprotes, of Fitling, by indenture, demiseth to Wm. Towle, half a bovat here, for 998 years, bond £38 for perform' of cov'. 13 Car. Indenture fm. Wm. Kindall to Wm. Towle, for the *Inclosure* of Fitling. 17 Car. Inquest says Wm. Towle was seized of half a bov. here. 18 Car. by inquest it was found that Eliz. Towle, widow, held 1 mess. 1 cott. 2 closes, 2 bovates and a half of land here; Wm. Towle their grandchild, s. of Wm. and s. & h. of Wm. and Eliz. heir aged 8 years.^a

The principal proprietors are E. H. Reynard, Esq. who owns most of the soil, and Sir Tatton Sykes. The manor consists of 1420 acres, and is co-extensive with the township. The hall is occupied by Mr. Wright, and has an extensive prospect. The village is pleasantly situated.

Longborough Lane House is a farmstead, situated to the east of the village.



Humbleton M. ant.

^a The whole of the above from the Mid. Bail.

HILSTON.



HILSTON.—In Heldoveston and Hostewic (Owstwick) Murdoc has seven carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be seven ploughs there. Drogo now has it, and it is waste. Valued in King Edward's time fifty-five shillings.

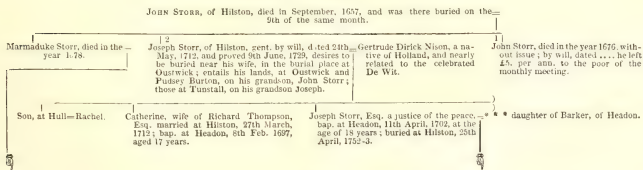
The name of the place is considerably altered from its original appellation. In a charter, bearing date 1272, it is called *Hildofston*; it is therefore probable it derived its name from the first owner or cultivator. In an escheat, dated 5th Rich. II. it is written Hildeston, and by an easy corruption obtained its present designation.

In the Saxon's time it was worth, with Owstwick, 35s. but in Domesday that place is returned as waste, and uncultivated.

40 H. III. about the year 1256, Alice, daur. of Galfrid, son of Galfrid de Vernon, released to Sir Simon Constable, knt. all the lands which he had purchased in this lordship of her husband.^a 1 E. I. 1272, the prioress of Nunkeeling granted to Simon Constable, knt. all the lands and tenements and villanes he held in this lordship of the gift of Beatrix Fribois, for other lands and tenements in the territory of Mapleton.^b 1281, in Kirby's Inquest this place was one of the six lordships returned in which Simon le Constable held 10 carucates of land as of the hon. of Alb. 13 E. I. 1284, the king granted to the above Sir Simon free warren here, and in all his other lordships. By an inquisition, 4 E. on the death of Robert de Ross, it appears that he held here a capital messuage, three tofts, and six oxgangs of land; and that James was his son and heir, and of the age of nine years.^c By another inquisition, held 23 E. III. John le Constable held two carucates of land in this lordship.^d By a third, taken on the death of Sir Robt. de Roos, of Gedney, knt. 5 R. II. 1382, he held 15 tofts and 15 oxgangs of land, and three parts of one carucate, in Hilston and Owstwick.^e In the year 1584, 26 Eliz. it was found by inquest that Richard Michaelburn died seized of this manor, and the advowson of the rectory; Richard, his son and heir, aged 37. By another inquest, at Weighton, 21 April, 13 Ch. I. Thomas Michaelburn, who died 21 May, 1632, held a moiety of this manor, and advowson of the church.^f

The next family who seem to have possessed the manor, was that of Storr. The following is their table of descent.

PEDIGREE OF STORR OF HILSTON.



^a Cart. 139. 47, B. C. Lib.

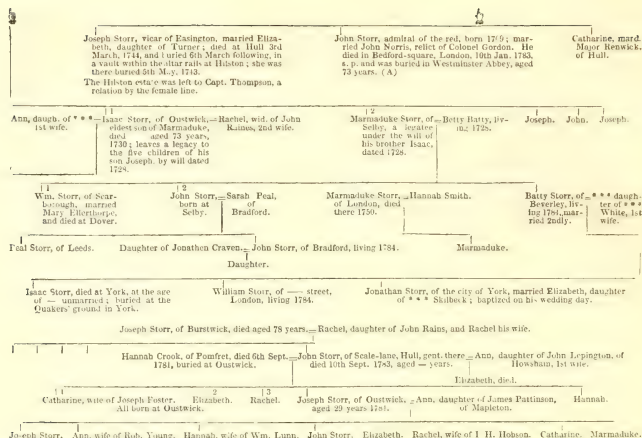
^e Ibid, 4, 13 & 28.

^b Mid. Bail.

^f Ibid. 4, 75, 8.

^c Ibid,

^d Ridley, 135.



(A) John Storr, by will, 27th Jan. 1781, p. 16th Jan. 1783, leaves his manors and lands in Fiting, Burton Pidsea, Garton, Hilston and Humbleton, Patrington, Outhorne, Oustwick, Tunstall, to John Norris Storr, his wife, for life; then to Catharine Renney, then to Mrs. Thornhill, then Geo. Wentworth Thompson, with remainder to Robert Barker, cousin of the testator; the house in Bedford-square, bought of Mr. John Tasker, to his wife, &c.

In 1763, the manor, or reputed manor, of Hilston was offered for sale, with a capital mess. two farms, consisting of 180 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches, of rich meadow and pasture, and 19 acres of arable, let at £162. 4s.; also, the advowson of the rectory. Mr. Storr was always reputed lord of the manor until Mr. Thomas Dixon purchased the estate, which passed to Sir Christopher Sykes, under which purchase Mr. Dixon claimed the manor; and after him Sir Christopher was esteemed lord, till the year 1787, when Mrs. Mackrith, of Scarbro', held a review court at Aldbro', when this, with other manors, was by the jury given to her. It is, however, at the present time again in dispute, and consists of 530 acres of land, being co-extensive with the township.

THE CHURCH or chapel of Hildeston is an antient rectory, belonging to the patronage of the family of Ruda, or Routh, knts.—*Torr's East-Riding*, 1615.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
15th Kal. Dec.	1261 Dns. Simon de Melsa		
6th Kal. Nov.	1273 Dns. John Talan, Presb.	Dns. Amandus de Ruda, kt.	
6th Ides, July	1301 Dns. Henry de Kendall, Subden.	the same	
10th Cal. Feb.	1302 Dns. Simon de Wra, Presb.	the same	
4th Cal. June	1304 Dns. Robt. de North Cave, Presb.	the same	Resig.
4th Cal. Feb.	1339 Dns. Johs. de Ebor, Cap.	Amandus de Ruda, mil.	
1st June	1343 Dns. John Fitz Nicolas de Gar- ton, Cap.	the same	Mort.
16th November	—47 Dns. Simon de Sunderlandwick, Cap.	the same	Resig.
16th April	1352 Dns. Robt. de Frothingham	the same	
	Dns. Robt. Gode, Cap.	the same	Mort.
30th October	1365 Dns. Robt. de Althall de Aldbro', Cap.	the same	the same
20th October	—67 Dns. John Coke de Hatefield, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
21st November	—69 Dns. Thos. Gamell, Pbr.	the same	
	Dns. John Coke, Pbr.		
10th February	1380 Dns. Ws. de Marton, Pbr.	Sir John Routh, kt.	
22nd August	1409 Dns. John Bourges, Pbr.	the same	
Ult. December	1413 Dns. Johs. Jowardby, Cl.	the same	the same
23rd May	—14 Dns. Johs. de Brouneswold, Pbr.	the same	the same
11th July	—15 Dns. Thos. Manger, Cap.	the same	Mort.
20th June	—24 Dns. Richd. Legate, Cap.	the same	
Ult. January	—37 Dns. Thos. Wynde, Cap.	John Routh, Esq.	Resig.
8th November	1448 Dns. Thos. Beck, Pbr.	the same	the same
3rd June	1460 Dns. Thos. Cotam, Pbr.	the same	
	N.B. This was vicar of Paul.		
	Dns. W. Hertforth, Pbr. ob. 1493.		Mort.
	Dns. Thos. Smyth, Pbr.		the same
30th April	1535 Dns. Launcelot Smyth	W. Fitz W. kt. guardian of John Culys, Esq.	the same
28th March	—45 Dns. John Brown	Ellerker de Risby, p. h. v.	the same
26th May	—62 John Bolton, 7th March, 1558	Rd. Michaelbourn, gent. and Thos. D. Esq.	the same
21st July	1571 Dns. Johs. Coldingley, Cl.		
26th July	1574 Johs. Coxo, Cl.	the same	Resig.
28th October	—74 Dns. John Dringe, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
30th December	1603 Dns. Rd. Marston, B.A.	Rd. Mickleburn, of Nos- ted Kaines, in Sussex	

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
8th December	1660 John Blount, B.A.	Iane Hardy	Pro defect (subjections) of subscribing
29th January	1662 Thos. Elyott, Cl.	the same	
12th July	1684 James Richardson	Archbishop	Death
20th January	1713 Robert Melling	Rand Carlile, of Hull	the same
27th August	1720 Joshua Scot, A.B.	the same	the same
12th January	1731 Edwd. Robinson, A.M.	the same	
7th May	1757 John Brown	Henry Mimby, p. h. v.	the same
25th March	1788 John Simpson	Sir Christ. Sykes	the same
11th October	1819 Christ. Sykes	the same	Present Incumbent.

The church is capable of holding ninety persons only; net income £50.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—18th Dec. 1534.—Thomas Smith, parson of Halsham, m. w. p. * * * * in the quire. 9th Nov. 1544.—Launcelot Smyth, parson of Halsham, m. w. p. 18th Nov. in the chancel. 9th Jan. 1570.—Thomas Smyth, parson of Halsham, m. w. p. ult. July, 1571, in the church.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Margaret, is one of the smallest parish churches in Holderness; being only nineteen paces long, by six or seven paces broad. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a wooden bell turret and vane placed on the west end of the roof. The south side of the nave has a low plain circular-headed Norman doorway, and a pointed window of two lights, cinque foiled, with a quatrefoil in the arch. On the north side is a corresponding fine old Norman doorway, on a double arch, with the zigzag moulding; the remainder of this side is a plain bare wall. The west end has two angle buttresses, with four set offs, and another buttress between them, with a square sashed window. In the east end of the chancel is a modern sash-framed window, placed where a large pointed one has formerly been; two heads remain, which terminated the dripstone. A quantity of ivy has grown over this end. On the south side of the chancel is the long lancet window, seen in the view. The roof and chancel slated. Both nave and chancel are built of sea cobbles, except a few brick reparations on the latter. The *Interior* is very small, and the walls discoloured with damp. A small low circular-headed arch to the chancel, the abacus from which it rises being five feet eight inches high. There are seven or eight pews, with the pulpit, in the south-east corner; the floor brick, and the nave open to the rafters. The font is an oblong square granite block, hollow, for the basin reaches to the bottom. The wall of the chancel arch is above three feet thick; the outer walls are equally solid. Its simplicity and massiveness, and Norman doorways, distinguish it as an original Anglo Norman building.—(*See plate.*)

In the chancel are two small marble mural monuments.—To the memory of Catherine, wife of Major Renwick, of Hull, who died Sept. 16, 1783, aged 77. She was daughter of Justice Storr, and sister to Admiral

John Storr. She was a loving wife, and kind mistress; and charitable to the poor.—Sacred to the memory of John Storr, Esq. rear admiral of the red, who died the 10th January, 1783, aged 74. He was universally respected, both in his public and private character.

There are half a dozen tombs in the churchyard, seen in the view. The churchyard is enclosed with hedge rows.

The following list of proprietors is taken from the militia roll, in the year 1660, and includes the township of Owstwick in the valuation :—

			£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.
Sir Hugh Bethell, knt.	..	..	10	10	0	John Linwood	..	..	10	0	0
Robert Blunt	..	..	12	10	0	Robert Smith	..	..	14	10	0
John Blunt	..	..	18	0	0	Joseph Storr	..	..	13	10	0
Alexander Dixon	..	..	12	0	0	Marmaduke Storr	..	..	29	0	0
George Green	..	..	10	0	0	Francis Storr	..	..	50	0	0
Jane Hardy	..	..	70	0	0	Mr. Robert Witty of York	..	..	52	0	0
Sir Robert Hildyard, bart.	..	..	40	0	0	Proprietors under £10 per ann.	..	..	29	0	0
Paul Kitchin	..	..	17	0	0						
Mr. Charles Laughton	..	..	64	0	0				452	0	0

HILSTON MOUNT, a considerable eminence a little to the north of the village, on which is an octagonal tower of light brick, with a circular turret on its northern side, surmounted with a flag staff and vane, well known at sea as a land mark. The building has a chamber above the ground floor (which is inhabited as a cottage); it has a winding staircase within the circular turret. From the summit is an extensive prospect, where the spectator

May mark the blue of the boundless deep,

When the terrible storm has been lul'd to sleep,

and on the north, the woods and grounds of Grimston Garth; to the west, a broad expanse of champagne country; on the north, the village and its church, with that of Tunstal, and the woods of Winestead, and the beautiful spire of Patrington in the distance. The place was built by Mr. Justice Storr; the arms—party per fess, 3 Storks proper, being sculptured on a stone over the door, with the date of its erection, 1750. It was inhabited by part of the family during the building of the house or hall, in 1754, and was used as a hospital for the troops during an encampment on this coast, in the year 1794-5. The tower is about 40 or 50 feet high; each face 7 feet 8 or 9 inches, making about 62 feet in circumference; it is shewn in the distant view. (*see plate.*)

The old house was taken down about 40 years ago; the site is marked by some fine old trees. In 1783, there were only six houses in the village, the admiral's, rector's, and poor house, included. At present a good farm house stands near the church, and there are a few other respectable farmsteads, and a few cottages. In 1832, Hilston Mount was 1200½ yards distant from the sea.

TUNSTAL, WITH THE MANOR OF MONKEWIKE.



UNESTALE, is another of those places which is returned in Domesday as the soke of the manor of Chilnesse, and containing seven carucates ; one carucate being stated as belonging to Witforness. The first reference to this place after the survey, is the gift of the church to St. Martin's Monastery, subsequently referred to.

9 E. I. Kirby returns Wm. Crokehouse, as holding 2 oxgangs, at the rate of 48 carucates to a knt.'s fee. The heir of Stephen Hill (de Monte) as holding 2 oxgangs by the same rate. Robert Hildyard, and John, son of Henry de Preston, as holding lands on the same terms ; yet neither of these several proprietors, nor their descendants, are named. 9 E. II. in the Nomina Villarum, Wm. de Ros, of Helmsley, being returned as sole lord of Tunstal, in that document. Soon after this period Sir Roger de Grymston is stated in the family pedigree as being Lord of Tunstal, in which family it continued for a long succession of years.

There appears, however, to have been another manor in Tunstal, according to Domesday, called

MONKEWIKE, and surveyed as a berewick of St. John de Beverley.

In Moneuic two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Six Villanes have there three ploughs, and they pay ten shillings.

It belonging to the monastery of Beverley suggests its etymology. Sir Henry Ellis, in his introduction to Domesday, says—"that as some places mentioned in the survey have been since quite depopulated, and every memorial of them lost, so others, which are of consequence, did not exist in the time of the Conqueror. It may be of service, he continues to observe, that local enquiries will often ascertain the sites of places mentioned in Domesday, of which all memory is supposed to be lost ; and that the names of places in the survey, are not in every instance those of villages, but frequently of manors, and sometimes of very small and insignificant portions of land." This manor is somewhat an illustration of the remark. It is first noticed—

Inquest post mortem—Robert, Lord of Ross, de Bever, Monkewike is a member of Ros.^a 17 E. III. Wm. Ross de Hamlake, held 1 wind mill and divers free rentals in Monkewike, of the provost of Beverley ; Wm. son and heir.^b 37 E. III. Margery de Roos, wife of Wm. de Roos, of Hamlake, held the manor of Monkewike,

^a Esch. No. 24, Turr. Lond.

^b Ridley, 4-75, b.

of Richard Ravenser, provost of Beverley, at a rental of £3 per annum.^a 28 H. VIII. the annual fee farms paid to the provost of Beverley, of tenements in Monkewike, amounted to 30sh.^b Inquisition 36 H. VIII. Geo. Gower held certain lands and tenements in Tunstal and Monkewick, of Walter de Grimston, in com soccage :^c from which it would appear, that at the dissolution of the monasteries, it had passed to the Grimston family, with whom it has continued ever since.

The manor lies along the sea cliff, and at the time of Domesday, must have been much more considerable, as containing 2 carucates. It has suffered materially from the devastations of the sea, and not many years hence will be entirely gone. With respect to the manor of Tunstol, according to an inquisition taken

28 September, 14 Eliz. on the decease of Mary Stanhope, widow of S. Stanhope, Esq. it appears that she died seized of the manors of Tunstal, Preston, and Waxham, and that Catharine Stanhope was her daughter and heir. 24 Eliz. the queen gave license to Brian Robinson, of alienating the manors of Tunstal, Waxham, and Preston, to Launcelot Alford, and his heirs.^d

This does not agree with the previous statement of the manor of Tunstal, continuing in the Grimston family uninterruptedly. A want of access to the court rolls of ancient times, has prevented the deficiency from being supplied, as to the manner in which this manor passed from the Grimstons, and again returned to them, as Charles Grimston, Esq. of Kilwick, is the present lord. The courts are held at a public-house in the village. The manor consists of 1293A. 0R. 16P. and is co-extensive with the township.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—4 E. I. 1275. Wm. de Crockhow, confirms to Mas. Thomas Grimston, and his heirs, an oxgang of land, with a toft and croft here, which he, the said Thomas, held of the gift of Robert de Fitling, and Emma his wife; attested by John de Carlton, and Wm. the Lord of Grimston. 10 E. II. Wm. Fitz Martin grants to John, son of John Spink, of Tunstal, and Christian his wife, a moiety of this court, (Curie) and his whole croft, bounded out here.^e According to an inquisition held at Hedon, on the decease of Thomas Hildyard, Esq. 15 E. II. 1322, before Thos. Burgh, escheator, it appears that he held the services of 7 carucates of land in this lordship and in Fitling, which gave wardship and marriage when they happened.^f Walter de Glentharn, of Tunstal, and Agnes, his wife, grant to Adam German, of Halsham, in fee, a sellion of arable land in the east field, with the meadow appertaining, dated on the feast of St. Martin, 1342; attested by Thos. de Lelley, and Peter the Frank tenant of Tunstal. 17 E. III. John, son of John Meaux, knt., of Billingay, in co. Linc. grants to John, the son of Sir Godfrey de Meaux, and Maud knt., his wife, in special tail, all his lands and tenements, inter alia, in Tunstal.

According to an inquisition, taken in the year 1349, 23 E. III. Isabel, daughter of John de Preston, held here 2 carucates of land, and two tofts, immediately of the crown, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of the 24th part of a knight's fee. 24 E. III. Alice, daughter of Wm. de Crockowe, of Tunstal, grants in fee to Adam German, of Halsham, a piece of land here, with a house, at the rent of a pepper corn yearly, dated in 1349.^g 12 H. IV. Thomas, son of Sir John Constable, knt. and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hauley, knt. held here by grant, in special tail, 3 mess. 2 oxgangs and a half of land, of the gift of William, brother of the said John. 8 H. VI. John Ellerker, of Risby, Esq. grants to Sir John Constable, Halsham, knt. lands in this place for lands in Paul Holme, Thorne, &c. 31 H. VI. Wm. Tresell, of Tunstal, grants to Thomas Chapman, 4 acres of land here.^h 1 R. III. John Stephenson, of Garton, gave to Robt. Tresell, 4 acres

^a Ridley, 4. 64 b.

^b See bedern towns.

^c Ridley, 4, 116.

^d Pat. 2.

^e Mid. Bail.

^f Ex bund. Esch. de 15 E. II. No. 36, B. C. Lib.

^g Mid. Bail.

^h Ibid.

of land here. 2 H. VIII. Edward, Duke of Buckingham, held a close of land here. 28 H. VIII. Geo. Gower held lands here and in Monkwise, Wat. Grimston, in soccage. In 1558, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, Bryan Hopkinson conveys to Wm. Constable, of Catfoss, Esq. Robert Wardell, of Riston, gent. Walter Bayne, of Rise, and Peter Holme, Vicar of Burton Pidsea, in trust, all his messuages, lands, &c. here, to the use of Bryan, his son. 9 Eliz. 1567, Thomas Hill, of this place, in consideration of £18, conveys to Wm. Toll, the fee simple of an oxgang of land, &c. with a close here. By an Inquisition, taken 1580, 22 Eliz. on the decease of John Ward, the jury found that he held at his death, 1 mess. 8 closes, and 2 oxgangs of land here, of the crown, by knt. service. In 1618, 16 Jas. I. Sir Marmaduke Grimston held here a messuage called the *Gild* house, and 3 acres of arable, and 3 of pasture, immediately of the crown.

The Grants of Lands to Religious Houses in this Lordship.—Matthew, son of Alex. Tunstall, of Tunstall, gave to St. Sepulchre's, near Hedon, 5 oxgangs of land, and his whole arable, meadow, turbary, and marsh, which he held at Thurkel Bridge, Thorma Green, and Inglospole; also 10 acres, and 1 stang, and 20 perches, of meadow, with a dike 8 feet broad, besides 2 closes, and an annual rent of 18d. issuing out of a third close. The monks of the abbey of Thornton also held lands in Tunstall. In the year 1387, 10 R. II. the king granted his license to amortise lands in Tunstall, and five other lordships, for the support of a chantry in the chapel of Elstanwick. The priory of Warter held lands here in the year 1510, 2 H. VIII. which are unnoticed in the Monastica. The abbey of Meaux had a gift of an annual rent of one shilling, issuing out of an oxgang in this place, from John Taylor, on condition of his being interred in the abbey, and also a toft of two oxgangs, the convent paying out of them 1 shilling yearly, to Wm. de Routh, and 3 shillings yearly to Robert de la Lawne.

THE CHURCH.—No mention is made of a church here in Domesday survey. But within thirty years of that Document, viz.

1115, 16 H. I. Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave the church and tythes of Tunstall to the abbey of St. Martin. Wm. le Gross confirmed his father's grant. The convent, after enjoying the rectory a century, submitted to the perpetual ordination of Walter Grey, archbishop of York, who, on the ides of November, 1230, appropriated it to the succentorship of the canons newly founded by him in the Cathedral Church of York. The sub-chanter is to this day the rector of the church, and nominates to the curacy.

Endowment of the Rectory.—The sub chanter had anciently seven tenements and four oxgangs of glebe lands in this lordship, besides all manner of tythes, great and small, with jurisdiction of the whole town.^a 3 Sep. 15 Eliz. John Bateman, B. A. sub-chanter, demised the rectory of Tunstall for the term of three lives, at the rent of £9 per ann.^b

Endowment of the Curacy.—This church, having been wholly appropriated to the succentorship, is only a donative or perpetual curacy, and requires no institution or induction. In the year 1752 the curacy received an augmentation of £200 from the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, with which lands were purchased in Thorgumbald, of the value of £8 per annum at the time. In the year 1777 an act passed for inclosing the open fields, meadows, and uninclosed grounds; and an award was made by John Outram, Peter Nevill, and Robert Dunn, the commissioners appointed, that the several tythe rents should be paid in full satisfaction, and equivalent for the great and small tythes, and all other ecclesiastical dues and payments whatsoever, mortuaries surplice fees only excepted, &c. &c. which are mentioned and set forth in the award within the township of Tunstall, so far as tends to the lands, grounds, and tythe rents which Wm. Baron^c held by a lease of lives under the Rev. Anthony Fountayne, Esq. succentor or sub-chanter within the cathedral church of York. The document is too long for insertion.

^a Tym p. 611.

^b Torr's York Min.

^c Wm. Baron held lands here in the reign of H. VIII. From the abstract of Hold. records, the gent. living in Dade's time, who held the lease of the tithes, was grandson of the former lessee.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
25th September 1623	Edwd. Nelson, Deacon, admitted.* It might be held by Nelson until 1643; after which time, up to 1660, there are no institutions under the Dean and Chapter.		
8th December 1660	John Blount, M.A.	I. Hardy	
29th January 1662	Thos. Elyott, Clerk	the same	
16th February 1676	James Richardson		
25th February 1683	John Lowthorp was licensed		
	1715 John Bowen		
	1726 George Longmire		
24th March 1752	Thos. Jackson, B.A. He was also vicar of Burstwick, where he died.		Death
21st October 1784	Jonathan Dixon, licensed		the same
	1832 Charles Cory, licensed		Cession
	1836 Isaac Dixon, licensed		Present Incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—4 Nones Feby. 1332, Thos. de Strangriffs, succentor to St. Peter, York, m. w. p. 1332, in the church of All Saints. 1345, Rd. Clerk, of Tunstal, m. w. p. 14 Oct. 1545, in the church of All Hallows.

FABRIC, dedicated to All Saints, is situated near the centre of the village, on elevated ground, exposed to the beating winds from every quarter of the compass. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, and tower at the west end, the basement of which is of hewn stone; it is of three stages, with a fine window in the lower face of the west end, of good perpendicular tracery in the head, pointed, of three lights, cinque foiled, and has a drip stone. In the second stage is an aperture, the belfry window being above, and of two lights, the tower finishing with a plain battlement. The faces are all similar in the upper portion.

Exterior.—The nave is lofty, and on the south side has three large clerestory windows, with depressed arches, each of three lights, cinque foiled, and of perpendicular character. The south aisle has three square-headed windows, one of three, and the other of two lights, all cinque foiled; between them a modern brick porch, with a flat arch; the entrance church door being plain and pointed. The north side of the nave is similar to the south.

* Mr. Torr does not give any licensed curates.

The north aisle has a square-headed window, like the south, and also a plain pointed doorway. The east end of this aisle is of brick, with a common sash window inserted in it; the aisle formerly extended further, forming a chantry, the foundations and jagged ends of the stones yet remaining, together with the arch-way which communicated with the chancel. A wooden mullion has been inserted in the pointed window, at the west end of the aisle, which is glazed. The nave and aisles are slated. The angles of the building are of hewn stone. It is a good specimen of cobble building, the term given to the material found on the sea shore, and so frequently used in these pages. The chancel has a long, narrow, early English window on the south side, a pointed arched doorway, and drip stone. The east end, a pointed window, of three lights, trefoiled, decayed and mutilated, and bricked up. North side, a small, flat, arched doorway, a narrow lancet window, like the south side, both blocked up.

Interior.—The nave is separated from the north and south aisles, by two octagonal piers, with plain bases and capitals, and three plain arches on each side. Half the eastern arch of the north aisle is enclosed as a vestry, the sash window at east end giving it light. The Belief, Lord's Prayer, and king's arms, are in their usual places, above the chancel arch, which is a plain pointed one. The pulpit and reading desk are placed under this arch. Gallery at west end. Font of granite, octagonal, and has had small pillars round its centre shaft, their bases remain; each face ornamented with a quatrefoil, within a circle. Two bells in the tower.

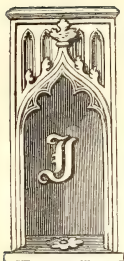
According to Topham's MS. there was, in the upper north window, argent, a plain cross, gules; and, in the body of the church, a grave stone, "Hic jacet Johannes Chaney, qui obiit. A. D. 1492. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."^a This stone is now in the porch; there are three others in the chancel, one of which has had a brass on it; they have no inscriptions. A curious freestone, about 2 ft. diameter, and 1 ft. 3 in. high, lies at the east end of the chancel; it looks at first sight like an old font, but it is hollowed out with furrowed channels or chiseling in the inside, and is supposed to have been used as a *mill*, or *quern*. Three table tombs, to the Lorymers, in the churchyard, which is surrounded with hedge-rows. The village street, on the west; and the parsonage, now a farm-house, on the opposite side, was re-built by Mr. Baron, a former lessee of the tithe. The sea is seen to the eastward, and there is an extensive prospect southwards from the churchyard. There was an encampment in this village in 1794-5; the Durham militia occupied the ground facing the sea, at the northern extremity of the lordship, with a park of artillery. The devastations of the sea upon this coast, from Bridlington to Spurn Point, is not uniform, though constant; the sea occasionally setting to a particular part for some time, and then leaving it and taking away another part, without any apparent cause. Tunstal has suffered greatly; 100 acres are gone within the last sixty years. According to Mr. Tuke's admeasurement, in 1786, the distance from the sea to Tunstal church was 924 yards; subsequently, viz. 1833, the distance was only 763 yards.

SAND LE MARR, or Sandley Marre, is now the site of a poor cottage on the cliff, one mile from Tunstal, and is destitute of all attraction except the green luxuriance of broad acres, and the wide and solitary expanse of the German Ocean. The beach affords excellent materials for the repairs of the Holderness roads.

^a John Chancey, of Tunstal, sells all his lands in Fitting, 21 H. VII. (Hold. Records.)

ROOS, OR ROSSE,

WITH THE HAMLET OF OUSTWICK.



N Rosse Murdoc and Suuager *had* three carucates of land, and five oxgangs to be taxed. There is land to four ploughs. Fulk, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough, and one villane with one plough. There is a priest and a church, and thirty acres of meadow. Half a mile long, and half broad. Value in King Edward's time sixty shillings, now twenty shillings. It is also returned as a soke to Chilnesse, of three carucates, and the third part of a carcate.

This manor is considered, by all who have written on the subject, to have given name to Peter de Ros or Roos, as Lord of Roos, in this seigniory, in the reign of H. I.

It may be derived from Roos or Ross, British ling, moorish or watery land. 2 H. II. Robert de Roos, son and heir, was living. 1156, 3 H. II. Everard de Roos, son and heir, Carta Feodorum Everardi de Roos de Baronia quam Everard de Ross de D'no Rege tenet scilicet quam Ranulphus de Glanvil habet in custodia ex tempore Henrici Regis—tenet.

Petrus de Surdeval, 1 f. m.; Driu de Hairun, 1 m.; Rob. de Barkethorp, dim. f. m. Wm. son of Bertram, 4th pt. f. m.; Wm. de Hinge, dim. f. m.; Helias de Torp, 4th pt. f. m.; Maud, dr. of Hugh Camyn, 4th pt. f. m.; Robt. de Spouston, 3rd pt. f. m.; Wm. de Skingrave, 6th pt. f. m.; Eudo de Garton, 12th pt. f. m.; Walter de Garton, f. l. m.; Gerald de Lepington, 24th pt. f. m.; Eustace Boniface, 1 f. m. post tempus regis Ricardi; Jordan de Enveise, 3rd pt. f. m.; Anthony de Allburwic, dim. f. m.; Hugh Fitz Wm. 4th pt. fm.; Richd. de Skepingwelt, in Calvestun. 4th pt. f. m.^a

Everard married Rose, daughter and heir of Wm. Trusbut, and died ante 1186. Robert, s. and h. was one of the celebrated 25 barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta; he married Isabel, daur. of Wm. the Lion, king of Scotland, and died in 1227. Wm. de Roos, s. and h. died in 1258.

In 1281, Robert de Roos, son and heir of the last William, is returned in Kirby's Inquest as holding this place. He married Isabel, daughter and heir of Wm. de Albini, Lord of Belvoir castle. 1285, 13 E. I. Robertus de Roos, tenuit in Holderness, p' escaetam mortis Aveline quondam heredis Albem' apud Roos quondam partem manerii ac xi. bov. terr' et quartam partem unius bovati ac Sex dec' bovati & tres p'tes unius bovati in bondagio et novem cotag^b. He also held in Warham, Withorn. and Seton de Baronia de Trussebut, and died in this year. Wm. de Roos, son and heir of the last Robert, is returned in the Nom. Vill. 1315, as holding this place, with its members, and is styled Wm. de Roos, of Hamlake. In 19 E. I. he was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, in right of Isabel, his great grandmother, above-mentioned, and died in 1316. Wm. de Roos, his son and heir, was summoned to parliament from 20th Nov. 10 E. II. 1317, to 12 Sept. 16 E. III. 1342.

17 E. III. tenuit de R. in Capite ut de honore Albe Marlie maner' de Rosse cu' p'tin' ex' iiij carucat' terre' & mete' capital' mes' in eod'm man'io p' servic' triu' quaterior' & di' feod' militis Reddend' inde annuatim Rx. p' warda castri de (Skepsa) v^s. ad f'm S'ci Joh'is Bapte p' toto a'o. & etiam reddend' inde Regi apud Hedon p' man' ballivor' lib'tatis de Holdernesse p' Sherevesgeld vi^s. iiij^d ad f'm Pasche p' toto anno et faciend' sec'am ad Wapen de Holdernes de tribus Sept' in tres Sept.—Q'd Will's est fid' & heres ejus p'pinqnor.^d

^a Cott. Claud. C. 10, p. 2.

^b Harl. No. 708, fo. 240.

^c Ibid.

^d Temp. 17 E. III. Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 240.

The above William died in the same year, 1343. This family continued to hold the manor through succeeding generations, although little is heard of their transactions relative to it.

Wm. de Roos, who is stated to be s. and h. being then in his minority, was ward to the king, whose lands were so valuable, that Ralph Lord Neville paid 1300 marks for the custody of only two parts of them; he, William, married this nobleman's daughter Margaret, and her husband dying without issue, in 1352, she is returned as holding various manors and lands in Holderness. The fees of Roos consisted of 46 carucates and a half, which appear to have been in her hands (see page 60).

Thomas de Roos, brother and heir, was only fourteen years old at his brother's death. He was summoned to parliament 24th Aug. 36 E. III. to 3rd March, 7 R. II.; and died in 1384.^a

John de Roos, s. and h. summoned to parliament from 8th Aug. 10 R. II. to 13th Nov. 17 R. II.; died 1393, without issue, at Paphos in the Isle of Cyprus, on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Wm. de Roos, brother and heir, was treasurer of England, in which office he continued till 7 H. IV. He died at Belvoir, 1414, 2 H. V. (having had summons to parliament from 18 R. II. to 1 H. V. inclusive,) and was there buried.

John de Roos, s. and h.; ob. 1421. His wife was Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Rog. Wentworth, knt. according to Dugdale.^b He had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, then a minor; summoned to parl. from 7 H. VI. 1429; and died in 1431.

Thomas de Roos, son and heir of the former Thomas, was summoned to parl. from 2nd Jan. 27 H. VI. 1449, to 30th July, 38 H. VI. 1460. He was attainted 4th Nov. 1461, for his attachment to his sovereign, H. VI. and his castle of Belvoir given to Lord Hastings. His s. and h. Edmund de Roos, obtained the reversal of his father's attainder in 1485; and died 1508, without issue, at Enfield, and was buried in the parish church there. It does not appear that he was ever married. The barony fell into abeyance between his sisters and co-heirs: viz. Eleanor, who married Sir Rob. Manners, knt.; Isabel, who married Thos. Grey, and died s. p.; and Margaret, who was supposed to have died unmarried. Geo. Manners, s. and h. of Sir Rob. Manners, by Eleanor de Roos, sister and co-heir of Edmund the last baron, is styled on his monument Lord Roos, and succeeded to the barony, *jure matris*, on the death of Isabel and Margaret, s. p. He married Ann, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, knt. by Ann Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV. He died 1513.

This account of the descent of the family is given for the purpose of shewing, that this manor still continued in their possession.

3 H. VIII. 1511.—The king granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tyrwhit, the advowson of this rectory. Thomas Manners, s. and h. of the above George, was created Earl of Rutland 18th June, 1525. K. G. and died 1543. In 3 E. VI. the Earl of Rutland had livery of the manor of Roos, 1549. Henry Manners, s. and h. of the above earl, and grandson of George, died in 1563.

In 1562, the Earl of Portland held the manor in capite, "per lib. suam;" the court was held in his name as lord of Roos, and seems to have been so held until 27 Eliz.'

^a These dates are principally supplied by the Synopsis of N. H. Nicolas, Esq.

^b Morant, in his history of Essex, vol. 1, p. 320, relates, that she was daughter of Sir Philip le Dispenser; and married, first, John Lord Roos, and afterwards Sir Roger Wentworth, and died in 1478. Philip, her son, being then dead, Henry Wentworth succeeded her. Inq. 18 E. IV.

^c Ridley, 4, 55, b.

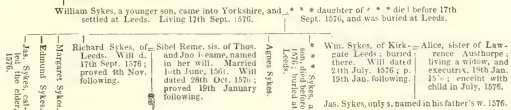
Edward Manners, son and heir of the Earl of Rutland, who died in 1563, succeeded him, and died without issue male. 1587. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Wm. Cecil, s. and h. apparent of Thomas, first earl of Exeter, held the manor of Roos with its members, but by what services ignorat;^a she died in 1591. In 1597, 39 Eliz. William, Lord Burleigh, as lord of Roos, was lord of this manor.^b William Cecil, s. and h. of Elizabeth above named, was confirmed in the barony of Roos, 22nd July, 1616; and died in 1616, in the life of his father, s. p. 16 Chas. 1640.—David Cecil, earl of Exeter, was owner of the manor.^c It appears to have remained in the Cecil's possession till the 4th day of October, in the 8th year of Queen Ann, 1709, when an act of parliament was passed, entitled, "An act to enable the Hon. Wm. Cecil, Esq. and others, to sell lands, for the payment of several debts charged upon his estate by the Right Hon. John, late earl of Exeter, deceased, his late father." This property was then sold to Mark Kirbye, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq. merchant. The deed of conveyance assures unto Mark Kirbye, and his heirs, all the estate, right, and title to the manor and lordship of Roos, with the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, with the advowson or right of patronage to the church of Roos; and all that fee farm rent of forty pounds, payable by the corporation of York.

The Roos estate continued in the possession of Mark Kirbye till his death, when this, and his other property, descended to Richard Sykes, of Sledmere, by his marriage with the daughter and co-heiress of Mark Kirbye, his first wife. At the death of Richd. Sykes, his eldest son, Richard, dying without issue, it went to the second son, Mark Sykes, D.D. he having five sons and one daughter, the four eldest of whom died without issue. The Roos estate, at the death of Sir Mark, descended to Sir Christopher, the fifth son; and at his decease, in 1801, he left the manor and presentation of the living for his life, and then to go to the heir-at-law of the Sledmere estates, and other property, left by his will to the head of the family; and the York fee farm rent, now amounting to £32. to his third son, Christopher, the present possessor, and lord of the manor.



PEDIGREE OF SYKES, OF SLEDMERE AND ROOS.

RICHARD SYKES, of Sykes Dyke, near Carlisle, in Com. Cumberland.



^a Ridley, 4, 108, b.

^b Mid. Bail.

^c Ibid.

James Sykes, eldest son, 1576. Alice Sykes. Agnes Sykes. Richard Sykes, an alderman of Leeds 1629 and 1635. Purchased, jointly with others, the manor of Leeds, of the crown. Died 27th Mar. 1615; buried in Saint Peter's, Leeds. Elizabeth, daughter of *** Mawson; married 29th Jan. 1553. Died 19th Aug. 1644; bur. in St. Peter's, Leeds. Mary Sykes. John Sykes.

John Sykes, of Leeds, eldest son; died about the year 1622; buried in St. Peter's, Leeds. Will dated 20th July, 1618; proved at York 15th Nov. Dorothy, daughter of Edwd. Bynas, of Harbury, Co. York; liv. 1618. Elizabeth Sykes, maid to John Taylor, of York, merchant. Henry Sykes, of Hunslet Hall, in Com. Ebor., of Beeston, near Leeds, kn. 1622. Mary, daugh. of Sir John Wood, of Beeston, near Leeds, kn. Richard Sykes, rector of Kirkheaton, in Com. Ebor.; inducted 7th Decem. 1626; died 1632. Will dated 27th Decem. 1622; proved at London, 6 May, 1633. Grace, daugh. of Alexandr. Stock, rector of Kirkheaton, in Com. Ebor.

Sarah Sykes, an infant 1618; wife of William Horne, of Leeds. Elizabeth Sykes, born after 29th July, 1618; wife of William Ledge, of Leeds; after of Wm. Aldburgh, of Aldburgh, in Com. Y. rk. Esq.

Richard Sykes, rector of Spofforth, Co. Ebor., and prebendary of the cathedral church of St. Peter, anno. 13 Sept. 1665. Died 4th Feb. 1673; bur. in St. Peter's, Leeds. Hannah, dtr. of Mark Micklethwaite, rector of Long Marston, in Com. Ebor. Died a widow 17th v. nuncupative, dated 6th June, 1672. John Sykes, a merchant at Durt; died June 2, 1686, at. 50. Anne, daugh. of Barney Reymes, of Delf, mar. 21st Feb. 1633. Rebecca, w. of John Kirshaw, rector of Ripley, in Com. Ebor. who died 1684. She was living at sheepscar 1695. Eliz. Sykes, d. of merch. at Leeds, and a mayor of Leeds, three times, 1674; d. 2nd May, 1684, at. 49; buried in St. Peter's, Leeds. John Simpson, a merchant in London, 1665, and his heir; named in 1665. Barnard Sykes, a merchant in London, 1665. Charles Sykes, a young man.

Richard Sykes, at. 12, anno 1660; afterwards M.A.; died 11th October, 1681; bur. in St. Peter's, Leeds. Mark, ob. infans. Micklethwaite Sykes, at. 3, anno 1665; afterwards of Sheepscar, in the parish of Leeds, cent. ob. s. p. Will dated 18th Ap. 1695. Anne, at. 9 anno; living sole executrix of her mother 1676. Sarah, and Rebecca; both died young.

Barney Sykes, not named 1695. Mary, John, Charles; all died s. p. Hanna, living 695. Adriana Sykes, first wife of Sir Griffith Boynton, of Burton Agnes, bart. and died without issue, 1725. Dhanah, Yahana, and Waitera; all living 1695.

J. d. Kirshaw, D.D., rector of Ripley 4th years. Died 14th Nov. 1736, aged 72; buried at Ripley. Rebecca Sykes, named 1695, 2nd wife; died 16th Oct. 1735, aged 64; bur. at Ripley. Samuel Kirshaw, of Mary Sykes, Leeds, merchant; named 1695; ob. 13th Oct. 1752. Grace, ob. 22nd Nov. 1669. Richd. ob. 17th Jan. 1674. John, ob. 28th Sept. 1671; all buried in St. Peter's, Leeds. Elizabeth Sykes, named 1695. Married, first to Caleb Wood, of Leeds, merchant; 2ndly to Richard Hopkinson, of Leeds, merchant. Sarah Sykes, named 1695. Died, unmarried, 15th June, 1749, aged 57 years; buried at Ripley.

Rebecca Sykes. Mary Sykes, married to Jno. Barnard, Esq. mayor of Hull. William Sykes, merch. of Leeds, joint proprietor of the manor of Leeds. He was, afterwards, of Knottingley. He will dated 15th October, 1652; proved at London, 6th July, 1653. Grace, daughter and co-heir of Josias Jeskinton, of Leeds; died 25th Decem. 1665. To whom her husband devised his manors of Osbaldevick and Pecklington, in Co. York; and half of the manor of Kirkmerrington, in Com. Fal. Dand. Sybil Sykes, married to William Dobson, Esq. mayor of Hull, who died 20th Oct. 1666. She died 19th Aug. 1668. Both buried in St. Mary's, at Hull.

Anna, wife of Wm. Simpson, M.D. ob. 12th Jan. 1677. He died 22nd November, 1689. Sarah, wife of Wm. Storm, of Chesterfield. Richard Sykes, of Leeds, in Com. York gent. born 16th Dec. 1627; died 24th Mar. 1693. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Westthorpe, Co. Bucks, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Mauleverer; living 1656. John Sykes, of Knottingley, in Co. Pal. Dun. Will dated 4th Septem. 1658; proved at York, 1675, and at London, 7th Oct. 1659. Mary, daughter and co-heir of *** Casse, laird of Coys and Ford, in Scotland. Living co-heir with child, 158.

Elizabeth Sykes, eldest daughter of Thomas Wile, of Leeds, mar. 16th Jan. 1694, aged 44 years. Richard Sykes, living 1668, ob. s. p. Grace Sykes, and dtr. living 1668. Mary Sykes, third dtr. of Thomas Ingham, of York, gent. Anna Sykes, b. April 1693; the husband of Thomas Sykes, of Leeds. Anna Sykes, b. April 1693; the husband of Thomas Sykes, of Leeds. Diagon Sykes, mar. of Nesmore, in Co. York; died 14th Ap. 1708. William Sykes, of London, who died in 1689 to whom his father devised the manors of Gnapton, and others in the manor of Gnapton, Co. York, s. p. 1688. Richard Sykes, to whom his father devised his part of Sheepscar, 1586; afterwards M.A. Died 28th Oct. 1688. Frances, dtr. of ***.

Wm. Sykes, of Leeds, merchant; died 1665. To whom his father devised lands, &c. in Leeds and Woodhouse.		Sarah, daughter of John Wordsworth, of Swatze Hall, in Com. York.		Daniel Sykes, of Hull, merchant, born in 1632; died 1st Sept. 1697. To whom his father devised lands, &c. in Knottingley.		Deborah, daughter of Wm. Dies, mayor of Pontefract.		Hester Sykes, third daughter under age in 1662.		Jos. Sykes, of Leeds, merchant, to whom his father devised his manor of Whitgift; ob. 10th June, 1709.		Bathin, daughter of Jos. Pickering, Esq., capt. in the army, by Deborah, Esq., his wife.	
Samuel Sykes, merchant at Hull, eldest son; died — 1703.		Mary, daughter of John Wordsworth, of Swatze Hall, in Com. York.		William Sykes, Anne, daughter of Stockholme merchant, 2nd son, liv. 1709.		Joseph Sykes, Esq., ob. s. p.		Mary, daughter and co-heir of Mark Kirby, of Siedmere, and of Hull, Co. York, first wife died 11th April, 1714; bur. at Hull.		Rd. Sykes, of Hull, merchant, born in 1658; died — 1725, aged 48 years; bur. in Trinity church, Hull.		Martha, daughter of William Donkin, gent. second wife.	
Elizabeth, dr. of Wm Collins, Esq. &c.		Jane, dr. of Hesketh Hobman, gent.		Sir Mark, D.D. first bart. created 28th March, 1783, rector of Roos; born July 1711; married 1735; ob. 14th Sep 1783.		Declan, daughter of Turford Woodham, of Ely, gent; she died March 9, 1793.		Mary, d. 1st April.		Jane.		Deborah, d. 1707.	
Mark, ob. s. p.		Richard, d. young.		Richard, ob. s. p.		Josiah, ob. infans.		Sir Christopher, D.C.L. 2nd bart. born 23rd May, 1749; mar. 20th Oct. 1770. Died 9th Sept. 1801.		Eliz. dr. of Wm. Tatton, of Whitenshaw, Co. Chester, Esq. &c. &c. She died 1803.		Mary, married John de Ponthieu, Esq.	
Christopher, in holy orders; b. 18th Oct. 1714, mar. 14th May.		Lucy Dorothea, d. and co-heir of Hen. Langford, of Stockport, Co. Chester, Esq.; she died Dec. 17, 1828.		Sir T. tton Sykes, Mary, 2nd dr. fourth and pre-sent baronet.		Henrietta, 11th Nov. 1756, dir. and h. of Henry Masterman, of Settrington, Co. York, Esq.; on which occasion he took the surname of Masterman in addition to, and before that of Sykes — She died July, 1813, s. p.; first usor.		Sir Mark, third bart. born 10th Aug. 1771; ob. 16th Feb. 1823, and succeeded by his brother Tatton.		Mary Eliz. Aug. 2, 1814, sis. of Wm. Eerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, Co. Chester. She married Sep. 16, 1834, Dugdale Stratford of Dugdale, of Mericle, Com. Warwick, Esq.; oblit. 16th Feb. 1823. 2nd usor.		Dorothy, Henry, Esq. married Jan. Nov. 1790, Jan. 1791, Esq. of Ponthieu, of Ponthieu, Co. York, Esq.	
Lucy Elizabeth, b. Ap. 17, 1815; married, first, Henry Duncomb, in holy orders, second son of Lord Feversham, of Duncomb Park, and rector of Kirby Misperton, in the North Riding, who ob. 1st Oct. 1833, s. p.; second, Charles Hotham, chaplain to Lincoln's Inn.		Two sons, and six daughters.		Elizabeth, Esq. &c. &c. m. 11th Jan. 1835, Wm. Park, Esq. Chester, Kent.		Elizabeth, Esq. &c. &c. m. 11th Jan. 1835, Wm. Park, Esq. Chester, Kent.		Penelope Beatrix, m. November, 1835, Edward York, son of Richard York, Esq. of Wighill Park, in the West Riding; has issue two daughters.					

THE CHURCH is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of Kirkham Priory; which monastery had out of it an annual pension of 2 marks, payable by the rector thereof for the time being, at Martinmas and Pentecost, which was confirmed to them accordingly, by Walter Grey, abp. of York, on the nones of April, 1223.—*Torr's E. Riding*, p. 1517.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

Instituted.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Vacated by
H. II.	Walter, Rec. of Roos	Prior & Con. de Kirkham	
3 Nones April 1223	Dns. Roger de Hedon, Cleric		
4 Cal. May 1245	Dns. Adam de Cornubia		
	8 Edw. I. Roger de Heslerton, Rec.		

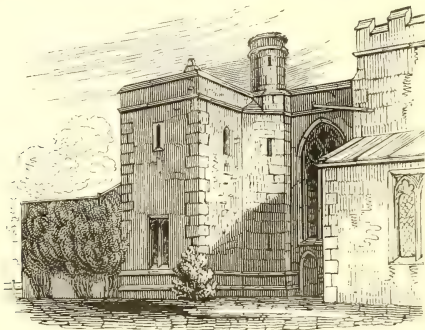
<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
7 Cal. Aug.	1301	Mr. Rt. de Corebrigg, Subd.	Prior & Con. de Kirkham	Mort.
	1347	Mr. Nicolas de Wartre, Presb.	the same	the same
3 September	1349	Mr. R. de Wartre, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro Aldburgh
24 February	1350	Dns. J. Collior, witness to several grants.	the same	Mort.
6 January	1392	Dns. J. Wylson, alias de Newburgh, Pbr.	the same	Resig. pro Norton in Linc.
16 June	1399	Dns. J. Bygott, often occurs witness, M. B. penes W. C. Pres.	the same	Resig.
Ult July	1417	Dns. Johs. Ottelay, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
28 November	1442	Dns. Ws. Wyvell, Cap.	the same	the same
7 December	1465	Barthol. Radclyff, Cl.	the same	Resig.
5 April	— 66	Mr. Adam Morland, B. decret.	the same	the same
3 March	1472	Dns. Rd. Bryndholm, Cap.	the same	the same
20 July	— 85	Dns. John Cromwell, Cap.	Collio. Alpi. ... in commendam	
20 May	1486	Dns. Robt. Thirstane, Cap.	Prior & Con. de Kirkham	
30 March	1504	Pater John Morwyn, Con de Kirkham	the same	Mort.
2 June	1508	Mr. Robt. Carlton, M. A.	the same	
		Dns. J. Johnson, alias Milner, Pbr.	Assig. P. & Con.	
20 February	1528	Mag. John Mauers, Cl. ob. 1564	Marmdk. Constable and sons, P.	the same
19 August	1563	Nicolas Cooke, per Mackley	Henry, Earl of Rutland	Death
14 March	1571	James Gibson.	Ed. Earl of Rutland	Mort.
10 October	1588	Geo. Holder, Cl.	Queen, by reason of the minority of Lady Eliz. Rose	the same
18 February	1609	Marmk. Broke, M. A.	Ws. Cecil, dom. Burley	the same
13 April	1616	Hugo Denner, Cl.	the same	Mort.
8 October	1620	Hugo Denner, Iterum	Jas. Rex. by lapse p. h. v.	the same
10 April	1627	Wm. Grey, M. A.	Ws. Comes, Exon.	
		Anthony Stevenson, rector		Death
Ult. January	1662	John Shore, Cl.	Eliz. Countess of Exeter	the same
4 February	1692	Charles Bevon, A. B.	John, Earl of Exeter	the same
21 August	1694	John Bower, A. M.	the same	
28 September	1726	Edward Robinson, A. M.	Mark Kirby, Esq	Resig.
27 October	1735	Mark Sykes, A. B.	the same, of Hull	Death
29 October	1783	John Simpson	Sir Christ. Sykes, Bart.	
	1788	the same	the same	the same
11 October	1819	Christopher Sykes	the same	Present Incumbent

Net annual value, £602.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—Robt. de Corbriggs: w. p. 1 Feby. 1347, east-end of churchyard. John Otley, w. p. 4 Oct. 1442, buried in the quire. W. Wyvell, rector, w. p. 24 Sept. 1465, buried in the quire. John Morwyn, rector, dying intest. adm. grant to Tho. Morwyn, vicar of Westow, 27 Ap. 1508. Gerard Grimston, of Ros, w. p. 14 Nov. 1517, in the chancel. Christ. Constable, of Ros, w. p. 17 Jany. 1556, in the south-side of the church. John Manners, rector, w. p. 26 June, 1569, in the chancel, and left legacies to his two illegitimate, Thomas and Sarah Manners, alias Sawle. James Gibson, rector, w. p. 13 Dec. 1588, in the quire, where is no pavement. Marmk. Brooke, dying intestate adm. granted to Maud, his relict. Geo. Holden, rector, ob. intest. adm. granted to Eliz. his relict, 1609.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, a tower at the west end, with a chantry chapel in the north side of the chancel, attached to which is a turret, or tower, with a spiral staircase; and another building on the north side of the chancel, erected as a cemetery for the family of Sykes. *Exterior*.—The tower is of three stages, the lower west face has a pointed window of three lights, of perpendicular character; in each of the upper stages a belfry window of two lights. It finishes with a plain string course and neat battlement. Three clerestory windows, with flattened triangular heads, and of three lights, in both the north and south sides of the nave, which is lofty, and having also a neat battlement. The south aisle has a square-headed window, of two lights. The door plain, pointed, and approached under a porch, with a high pitched roof, nearly covered with ivy. Two square-headed windows in the south aisle. The north aisle has two plain buttresses, between which is the north door, with a pointed arch, and three square-headed windows, of three lights, same as south aisle, and a narrow lancet window at its east end. The east end of the nave terminates in an apex, which has a pierced niche, probably intended for a bell. The chancel is wholly built of freestone, and has an uncommon freshness of appearance. It has double buttresses at the south-east angle; there are two others, each of five set offs, with a basement moulding and plain parapet, under which is a string course running round the east end. There are three large windows, of the perpendicular style, in the division formed by the buttresses. The end has a large pointed window of five lights, of the same era, and a cross placed upon the apex. On the north side the chancel, at the end of the nave, is a large, pointed, arched window, of *decorated* character, of three lights; and under it a small, pointed doorway. There is another window, similar to those on the south side, but as it opens into the cemetery, is not seen in the exterior. On the north side the chancel is a chantry chapel, with a tower at its south-west angle. The chantry is the same height as the chancel, and is built with cobbles, having stone quoins at the angles, and a basement moulding, similar to that of the chancel, and seems to have been erected in the same era. The tower, itself, is built of the same hewn stone as the chancel, octangular shaped on the outside until it reaches the roof, where it becomes circular; there are three apertures for light; it rises eight or nine feet above the parapet of the chancel. The lower part of the

north side of the chantry has a square-headed window, with *new* wooden imitations of a two-light window, trefoiled ; above it is an aperture ; there is another on its west side. The cemetery, on its outside, is nearly covered with ivy ; it is of brick, and does not rise to the height of the chancel. Two buttresses, on north side the chancel, are seen only on entering the cemetery. At the east end of the chantry, there is a window of three lights, square-headed, and another underneath it ; they also are only seen on entering the cemetery. There is a window also of three lights, and square-headed, and a similar one under it, they are both at present unseen on the outside ; they are without glass, and open into the cemetery. *Interior.*—The nave is separated from the aisles by three light, circular piers, with capitals, and four pointed arches on each side. The piers under the tower are larger than the rest. The chancel arch is lofty, and as high as the roof ; it is similar in shape to the triangular arch of the east window. A perpendicular Fenestella, with a crocketed canopy with a piscina, is placed in the south-east angle of the chancel, (*see initial letter.*) There is a sedile, or stone seat, under the window near it. The gallery neatly pannelled, it is at the west end ; above it the royal arms, and underneath a granite octangular font, the upper part of which retains the old cup-like form, and is lined with lead. The pulpit is in the south-east corner of the nave ; the date, 1615, is found upon it. There are the remains of a carved screen to a pew in the south aisle. The altar rails are very neat. The chancel and nave open to a boarded rafter roof. The round



tower and chantry chapel are seen in the north view ; the lower part of this chapel is now

used as a vestry, which is entered by a door from the chancel, and has a small pointed doorway in the south-west corner, about 5 feet 9 inches high, which opens to the spiral staircase of the tower, which is 4 feet 2 inches in diameter inside. On the east side of the room is a large wooden door, nearly filling the lowermost of the square-headed windows mentioned above; it opens into the cemetery. On ascending the staircase of the tower, about half way up, over the vestry, is a floored room, supported by brackets underneath; it has the square-headed window, already described as on its east side, looking into the cemetery. On its south side is a square opening, looking into the chancel, and there are apertures in the wall on the other two sides. Ascending the tower, further, is a door opening upon the leads of the chancel. The top of the tower is flat, and closed; there are 34 steps to its summit, each 9 or 10 inches deep, this makes the height about 30 feet. That there has always been a room above what is now used as a vestry, is evident from the brackets which remain to support it, and the windows and staircase leading to it. The tower is certainly unique as attached to an ecclesiastical edifice. It is difficult to ascertain the use for which it was originally designed, unless the architect intended it as an ornamental staircase to the roof, there being no other; the high altar may have been approached also through the upper room. The bell at the gable end was of easy access by these means.^a The church is capable of containing a congregation of 300 persons.

Stained Glass.—In the window on the left hand, within the north aisle—Orate pro animabus omnium uxorum parochia de Rosse quæ fecerunt hoc fieri in A. D. M. * * * *

In the centre pane of a window, north aisle—Orate pro animabus Fratrum et Sororum Gildæ beati * * * * fecerunt hoc fieri in * * * * *

In the closet, behind the pulpit—Party per pale, first, gules 3 budgets, argent; Roos. 2 Quarterly, 1st argent; 2 gules, a fret, or. 3rd as 2nd. 4th as 1st; over all on a bend dexter, sable, 3 mullets of 6 points.

In the centre pane of the higher north window, next the chancel—Gules, 3 bougets, or.: Roos. In the north window of the chancel,—1st argent, a chevron, or, a lion rampant, azure, debriused by a bend, Gebony, A. & G. Sutton.^c

^a It has been suggested, that the towers of country churches were sometimes used as fortresses during the frequent irruptions and predatory attacks of the feudal ages. Some towers were obviously built for the express purpose of military defence, as those of Rugby, in Warwickshire, (temp. II. III.) Heptonstall, in York, and Great Salkeld, in Cumberland; all well calculated for resisting a sudden aggression, and doubtless strongly fortified with that particular design. The elevated site of Roos church would render it peculiarly eligible as a place for the erection of an *advance*, or *watch tower*, from which the approach of the enemy might be more readily descried, and perhaps might have been the origin and design of this circular turret. Tradition records that the castle, once the residence of the barons of Roos or Rosse, stood on the south of the church, in a *large plain*, the site being considerably lower than that of the church, which must have overlooked the proud towers of its feudal lords.

^b The house of the brethren and sisters of the guild was remaining in 1652; but the guild itself has long been desolated, and all knowledge of it is extinguished in the place where it once flourished. ^c Topham's MS.

At present there are some fragments put together in the east window of the chancel, representing an angel within a quatrefoil, with a label inscribed "Ave Maria A." the remainder flower and other ornaments. In the eastern clerestory, not representing anything, but among the fragments, *Orate pro aiabus filia hoc fieri l. . dni*. The eastern window under this has the centre filled with *new* stained glass, and there are some fragments in the eastern clerestory window, on the south side.

MONUMENTS.—The Cemetery has 14 catacombs.—Rd. Sykes, ob. March 31, 1763, æt. 21; Dame Decima Sykes; Sir Mark Sykes, bart.; Dame Elizabeth Sykes, died July 27, 1803, æt. 55; Sir Christ. Sykes, bart. 1801; Maria de Ponthieu, ob. 22nd June, 1760, æt. 21; the remainder empty. An elegant mural marble, to the Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, D. D. ob. 14 Sep. 1785, æt. 73; Dame Decima, his wife, 9 March, 1793, æt. 80. Marble mural, to Rev. Jno. Simpson, 36 rector of Roos, 31 of Hilston, 13 May, 1819, æt. 90 years. Floor stones in chancel—Eliz. Dickenson, ob. 22 Nov. 1827, æt. 11. Mary Matcham, 1745. Feb. 15, æt. 48. Three table monuments, in ch. yard—Wm. Baxter, died Sep. 3, 1781, aged 79; and Jane B. his wife, died 27 June, 1838, aged 83; also John B. son of above, died 2 Jan. 1805, aged 19; also Geo. B. son of above, died Sep. 1816, aged 27. John Hogg, April 14, 1746, in the 28th year of his age. Also of Jane, his wife, who d, this life March 9, 1766, in the 90th year of her age. She founded and endowed a charity school, with the yearly stipend of £6 for the instruction of the poor children of Ross. Thomas Birkwood, of Owstwick, who died the 27th day of November, 1735, aged 62. He was coroner 13 years, and chief constable 23 years, for this country. There are many head stones in the churchyard.

This church is one of the most uniform in appearance in the district; there are portions however, as already seen, both of the decorated and perpendicular style of architecture, as well as of the early English.

CHARITIES.—Geo. Green, by w. d. 18th Aug. 1671, charged 10s. a year on a house near the ch. yd.; the late owner, Wm. Kirkhouse, becoming a pauper, the ph. with his consent, took possession, and the rent charge of 10s. was paid to the overseers of the poor. A rent charge of 13s. 4d. granted in two sums of 6s. 8d. each, one by Reginald Marriott, the other unknown, is paid at Whitsuntide, and distributed by the churchwardens with the sacrament money. Also, the sum of £6. the amount of two ancient benefactions; being the cause of disputes, as town's stock, it was applied to the use of the ph. the interest to be raised from parish rates, and added to the sacrament money. Also, Dixon's rent charge of £1. 8s. per annum. Twelve penny loaves are taken to the church every other Sunday, and 6d. worth of bread in addition on the four sacrament Sundays, for distribution among poor persons attending church. *The Church Lands*, of which the acquisition is unknown, are let at a fair annual value, with the houses belonging to the same, viz.:—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
4 acres, partly in Tunstal, about	4 12 0	Annual, out of Sir T. Sykes' estate, at	
4 acres allotment, in Ryhill	10 0 0	Owstwick.....	0 1 8
A croft, in Roos	2 0 0	Ditto, John Ford's farm.....	0 0 9
House at Roos	1 0 0	Annual, from Mr. Brough's estate, at	
House and croft in Roos	0 5 0	Owstwick	0 0 3
1 rood of Swarth, in Ryhill	0 5 0		<hr/> £18 4 8

According to the charity commissioners' returns, in 1823,^a the yearly produce is applied by the churchwardens with the church rates.

The situation of the church of Roos, on a pleasing eminence, and its adjoining

^a Vol. 9, p. 774.

rectory house is exceedingly picturesque. The old rectory was a mean edifice, and the present house was built of white brick about the year 1820, and enjoys the reputation of being the largest and most commodious parsonage house in Holderness. It is perhaps situated too near the turnpike road, from which, however, it is secluded by judicious planting and ivy-covered walls. The grounds and gardens have been laid out by the present rector, with that refined taste which results from a cultivated mind and classical discernment. The approach to the venerable church through the rectory gardens, presents the most lovely and diversified landscape, and nature has indeed reason to rejoice in the beautiful improvements which have been created by art. The worthy rector, as already stated, is the patron of the living. The old mansion of the Roos family was surrounded, on the north, east, and west, by a moat. The south side protected by the water of the carrs, which at that period must have been always flooded. In 1825 the old moat was excavated, by the present reverend possessor, on the north side, to the original dimensions; and, as far as the depth could be ascertained, the soil beneath the upper surface of the carrs, was found to be of similar black, vegetable matter, as alluded to in other similar situations. During these operations an old dagger was found, the blade about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, flat on the back, and the wooden handle about four inches; when first found the handle was perfect, but as it dried it cracked away; part of it is still left. It is no doubt the Misericorde alluded to by Fosbroke, as a thin bladed dagger, so called, because more easily inserted into the interstices of the armour; the guard was composed merely of two round nobs, and the sheath was also made to hold a knife. On examining the one found in the moat, these nobs are very evident. Gough, in his introduction to the Sepulchral Monuments, says that, "the dagger worn on the right side was called the Misericorde, 'Pour ce que de ce *ferrement* volontiers estoient Occis les Chevaliers abbatuz, et lesquels, voyans telles armes en la main de leurs ennemis demandoient Misericorde s'ils desiroient estre repitez de la Morte.'"^a It seems by Fauchet, as if this weapon first came into use in the reign of Philip Augustus. Pity, in the Roman de la Rose, is represented holding, instead of a sword, a misericorde, sharp enough to pierce a diamond. Fauchet compares them to the Scotch Daggers, called *Dagues à roelles*, because they had at the ends of the cross-bar two rounds to protect the the hand completely. A Fibula was found at the same time, but not easily described.

In the year 1836, some labourers, who were employed in cleaning a dike or ditch, which had been made some years previously,^b in a field belonging to Mr. John Bilton, in

^a Gough Sep. Mon. vol. 2, plate CXIX.

^b It has been conjectured that the Humber flowed up to near this spot, and the hills in Lorimer's field are supposed to have the appearance of the remains of a haven. In 1802, previously to the formation of the Kayingham drainage, it is stated by a gentleman who knew the locality well, that there could not be less than 6 feet of water *above* the ground where these figures were found.

Roos Carrs, west of the mill, discovered, about six feet below the surface, in a bed of blue clay, a group of figures rudely carved in wood, and as rudely put together.^a The base or foundation of the group being a serpent, on the back of which were eight human figures, fixed by the feet into holes bored in the figure of the serpent, which was bent so as somewhat to resemble the shape of a canoe or boat; the head of the snake forming the prow, and having eyes of small pieces of quartz. The figures were closely crowded, and nearly similar, the only difference being in their height. Each figure represented a warrior, apparently entirely naked, armed with a club, and carrying two round shields, a larger and a smaller one; the eyes of each warrior being, like those of the serpent, formed of small pieces of quartz. An accurate drawing of one of these groupes has been submitted to some learned and leading antiquaries, none of whom, however, have been able to say exactly what is alluded to by these rude and curious relics of a barbarous age; but they are generally supposed to have been left in commemoration of the descent of one of those piratical hordes who, in former times, poured in from Scandinavia upon different parts of the English coast, and carried into the interior the most horrible devastation by fire and sword. The serpent is evidently allegorical, and is by some supposed to allude to the ship which brought the pirates over; by others, to their leader. Perhaps both surmises are in some degree correct. Snorro Sturleson,^b scald or bard to Haco, fourth king of Norway, states, among the supernatural powers of the first great Scandinavian chief, Odin, that he could assume the form of a serpent, and transport himself great distances in incredible short space of time. “De Othoni Artibus—Exuvias sæpe mutavit Othinus, jacente corpore, ut sopito, ut mortuo cum ipse, factus avis, aut fera, aut piscis, aut serpens, momento temporis ad remotissimas feribatur regiones, sua aut aliorum expediturus negotia. Id etiam afficere potuit, solis suis verbis, ut ignis extingueretur, mare tranquillum redderetur, ventusve mutaretur, prout ei erat volupe. Erat illi navis *Skidbladner* dicta, qua per vasta maria vehebatur et quæ, panni instar, convolvi potuit,” &c. Snorro Sturleson (Latine, Snorrius Sturlæ Filius,) *Historia Regum Norwagicorum*. There is another conjecture which may be hazarded, that the serpent may have been in compliment to a war ship of extraordinary dimensions, built by the reigning king, Harold, called *Draco* (Dragon, or Serpent). “Vera (proximo classem navium sibi paravit Haraldus Rex *Draconem* (navem bellicam) insignis magnitudinis, per hyemem, struendum curavit,” * * * * “meminit Hornklofus in Carmine, dicto *Glymdrapa*.

* * * * *

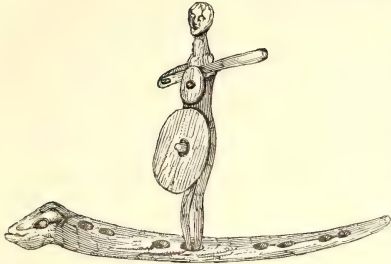
Prisquam in Mare

^a The figures are still in possession of Mr. Bilton, farmer; they are supposed to have been placed in a box, from the narrator's account, who saw them soon after they were found. There were many more figures, but too decayed for removal.

^b Died 1241.

^c Vol. 1, p. 11.

Coloribus pictus
Draco Regis offendit
 Periculosus et Naves."^a



Haralld succeeded Hafdane, A.D. 863. Hoveden, and the Saxon Chronicle say, the battle in which Ella, the new king of Bernicia, in an attempt to recover the city of York from the successful Danes, failed and was killed, was fought 21st March, A. D. 867. It may, therefore, not be presuming too much to assign the deposit of these curious groups to the period of the Danish invasion of the Horderness coast, between 864 and 7.

The manor contains 2466 acres, of which about 70 acres are freehold, the remainder copyhold, subject, on the death of an owner, to two years' fine of rental, according to a valuation taken; and one year and a half rental upon purchase. The principal proprietors—the Rev. Christopher Sykes, Mr. Edward Lorimer, and Mr. Joseph Storr. The rest copyholds, from £100. to £5.

A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Hotham, (see ped.) who has also founded a parochial library. There are two meeting houses in the village, one for the Wesleyan Methodists, the other for the Primitive Methodists, alias Ranters, built in 1826. The village is on an eminence, and agreeably situated.

Brakenhill is a single house, the property of Charles Grimston, Esq., and is in this parish, but the farm in that of Garton.

OWSTWICK, Hostwic, in the survey is included with Hilston, as containing together 7 carucates of land to be taxed, and is also returned as a soke of 3 carucates belonging to Kilnsea.

The first occurrence after the above is a confirmation of

H. II. of a grant to the abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, by Amand Botiler (Pincernæ), of 12d. rental in Owstwick.^b Circa 20 H. III. Alan Jordan gives a rental of 6s. 8d. and 1 bovat of arable, and 1 toft here, to the abbey of Melsa. 1 Edw. I. The prioress of Nunkeeling was seized of a tenement in Owstwick, of the grant of Simon Constable, in exchange for a tenement in Mapleton. 7 E. I. after the death of Peter de Brus, Herbert St. Quintin held 3 carucates in Owstwick, of the heirs of Roger de Melsa, who held of the heirs of Roger de Merley, who held of the king.^c Kirby's return gives Steven de Owstwick as holding lands here, as

^a Sturleson, vol. 1, p. 82.

^b Cart, 86, 29.

^c 131, Turr, 211.

well as Herbert de St. Quintin; and on the 13th E. I. the king grants to Sir Simon le Constable free warren in his demesne lands here. 16 E. I. Stephen de Owstwyke held a capital messuage, of the king in capite, by military service, with a certain averiam^a in Owstwyk, and tenement of the same, 9 bovates in dominico, and 7 bovates in servitio; of which 7 bovates John de Fitlinge held 2 bovates, the abbat of Thornton held 2 bovates. Henry Bond, chaplain, held 1, Steven de Weton held 1 bovat, and Stephen Ward held 1 bovat, and he held in bond^b, of John de Asebie, with 9 tofts and 1 windmill. Stephen Owstwyke was son and heir, aged 40.^b 21 E. I. the abbat of Meaux had a charter of free warren here. 32 E. I. By an inq. post mortem Peter de la Twyer, it appears that he held here, of John Routh and Johan his wife, by the service of 1 penny, a toft and an oxgang of land, worth yearly 6s. 8d.; also half an oxgang of Amand de Routh, worth 3s. 4d. yearly; held by the service of 2s. 10d. yearly for all services. 5 E. II. Thomas de Ruparia, and Johan his wife, late wife of John de Ruda (Routh) knt. * * * that Robert le Constable should have the custody of the heirs of the said John, p. lib' ten'to suo in Outswick, &c.^c 9 E. II. According to the Nomina Villarum, Outswicke, with all its members, was held by the abbat of Thornton, Wm. de la Twyer, Amand de Routh, and Thomas de la Rivers. 27 E. III. Wm. de Melton held the *manor* of Outswyk as of the honour of Albmære. 36 E. III. Wm. de Melton, Esq. held Outswyk. 5 R. II. At the death of Robt. de Roos, of Gedney, it was found he held 15 tofts and 15 bovates of arable, and 3 parts of 1 carucate, in Outswike and Hilderston.^d This land is said to have been held of the Lady Isabell, daughter of E. III. by knt. service as of the manor of Burstwick.^e 28 H. VIII. George Flinton held 1 cott. in Outswyk, of Sir Jno. Constable, knt. per servie ignoram.^f 36 H. VIII. John Metton, knt. held the *manor* of Outswick of the king, as of the manor of So. Burton, by military service.^g 22 Eliz. Thos. Linwood held 1 cottage, and half 1 bovat of land, in Outswicke, of the queen as of the provostry of Beverley.^h Robert Wright, of Ploverland, in the reign of Eliz. held 1 mess. and 1 bovat of land here.ⁱ In the same reign, John Simpson held 1 close and 1 bovat and a half of land here.^j 42 Eliz. John Dominus Darcie held the manor of Outswick, as of the manor of Hilston, in soccage.^k In the same reign, Thos. Michaelburn held certain lands in Owstwick, as of the manor of Hilston, in soccage.^l

ABBEY OF MEAUX.—In 1224, Hugh de Rysom gave to the abbey, for wine at the celebration of mass in the church, 4 oxgangs of land in Owstwick; and Peter Poyz gave 2 bovates here, paying a pound of cinnamon yearly to Amand Butler (Pincerna) which 6 oxgangs were Amand's, and after held of him by free foreign service. Alan Jordan gave to the abbey, for a private light, a mess. and oxgang, with tofts here, which the abbey afterwards let in fee farm to Wm. his son and heir, for half a mark yearly. In 1256, 40 H. III. Wm. the abbat, let to fee farm, to Wm. son of Stephen Rystgane the close at Owstwyk the abbey had of Wm. Fitz Luertelvant.^m

The township of Outswyk, says Mr. Thompson, in the account of the Garton Terrier,ⁿ

Belongs to two parishes, two-thirds whereof are in the parish of Roos, where the rector hath all the tythes, great and small. The other third part is in the parish of Garton, which consists of 17½ oxgangs, as they are set forth in the churchwardens' and overseers' books of Garton parish, with owners' names of these grounds which pay by the lambs, and the other petit tythes mentioned in the true account of the parish of Garton, required to be given at the archbishop's visitation. As for the great tythes of corn, hay, and wool, it is not ascertained (as far as Thomas Thompson, present curate, can learn) to whom they do belong. Mr. Maister,

^a This word sometimes includes all personal estate, as *catalla* did all goods and chattels.

^b Escht. 16 E. I. No. 17. ^c Mid. Bail. ^d Ridley, 1, 134, 135. ^e See p. 64. ^f Ridley, 4, 115, b.

^g Ridley 4, 116. ^h Ibid, 4, 9. ⁱ Ibid, 4, 11, b. ^j Ibid, 4, 17. ^k Ibid, 4, 75, b. ^l Ibid.

^m Meaux Chart. ⁿ See Garton.

impropriator of Garton, lays no claim to them; the curate is told by some of the most knowing, ingenious persons in that town, that every owner of the said third part, takes the great tythes of corn, hay, and wool, to themselves, with their own nine parts, they not being demanded, as of right belonging to any person.

Owswick is called a manor in some of the preceding evidences, but it does not appear that any manorial rights or privileges exist at the present day.

By a recent survey, made under the Tithe Commission, the township consists of 1330a. 2r. 8p. of which 452 acres are in the parish of Garton, and the remainder in the parish of Roos. The principal proprietors, in 1780, were—Sir Christopher Sykes; — Osbaldiston, Esq.; Admiral Storr. At present—Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. Mittord Osbaldiston, Esq.; Joseph Storr, Esq.

The Old Meeting House at Owswick has no memorial left from which the date of its erection can be ascertained.

The oldest notice of this quiet, respectable sect of Christians, in this place, is 1654. Robert Raven, by will d. 6 March, 1671, desires his body to be buried amongst the people of God (friends) at Owswick.



Friends' Meeting House, Owswick.

HEDON,

WITH THE HOSPITAL OF NEWTON GARTH.

A. D. 1066.



EDON has had assigned to it a remote antiquity, but it is conjectural. It is stated to have been a place of some importance in the Saxon times, but this account does not rest on any solid foundation. The Danes are said to have destroyed it, a field called Danesfield, is adduced as a traditional proof that a great battle was fought at this place by that people. The frequent mention made by historians of these Northmen entering the Humber, has been already alluded to, and although Holderness, generally, may have suffered greatly from their ravages, yet there is no mention made of Hedon in particular, nor is it stated, from its position or otherwise, as likely to have attracted the attention of these marauders. Those well-known antiquaries, Leland and Camden, thus speak of this place :—

Heddon hath beene a fair Haven Toun : it standith a Mile and more withyn the Creke, that cummith out of *Humbre* ynto it. The Se Crekes [these crekes, according to Burton,] parting aboute the sayde Toun did insulate it, and Shippis lay aboute the Toun : but now men cum to it by 3 Bridges, wher it is evident to se that sum Places wher the Shippes lay be over growen with Flagges and Reades : and the Haven is very sorely decayid. There were 3 Paroch Chirchis in Tyme of Mynde : but now ther is but one of *S. Augustine* : but that is very fair. And not far from this Chirch Garth appere tokens of a Pile or Castelle that was sometye ther for a Defence of the Toun. The Toun hath yet greate Privileges with a Mair and Bailives ; but wher it had yn *Edwarde* the 3 Dayes many good Shippes and riche Marchautes, now there be but a few Botes and no Marchautes of any estimation. Suarning and choking of the Haven, and Fier defacing much of the Toun hath been the Decay of it. Sum say that the Staple of Woulle of the North Partes was ons ther. Treuth is that when *Hull* began to flourish, *Heddon* decaied- The Erle of *Albemarle* and *Holdernes* was Lord of *Heddon* and also of *Skipton* yn *Craven* at the same Tyme. This Erle had a great Maner Place at *Newton*; a mile byneth *Hedon*, nerer to *Humbre* then it, for it stondith on the lower side of the Creke, and *Heddon* on the upper. Ther be 2 Cantuarie Prestes foundid by the *Albemarles* at *Newton*. The *Albemarles* had also a Castelle or great Maner Place at *Skipsey* yn *Holdernes*, not far from the Shore, a vj. or vij. Miles from *Bridlington*.

A. D. 1100.—Camden says—

Hedon formerly, if we may believe report, so apt to enlarge on truth, and which I do not refuse, by the industry of merchants, and application to the marine, advanced to the highest pitch, from which, such is the uncertainty to which places, as well as persons, are liable ; it fell by the nearness of Hull, and by the silting up of the harbour, is so sunk as to have scarce the least traces of its former splendour.^a

It is rather against the supposition if its being a place of any note before the conquest ;

^a Camden, vol. 3, p. 248.

that, as part and parcel of the fee of Drogo, it is not even mentioned in Domesday, so that it must have either been included in Preston, or surveyed under some name which is now not known as referring to it. *Heda*, a port, (Saxon) a small haven, seems accurately to describe it. In the absence, therefore, of authentic evidence, it is the more immediate duty of the topographer to notice those leading facts from which any information may be derived, and which comes within the reach of authentic history.^a The earliest period at which it rose into notice, is in the reign of king Henry II. when its over lord obtained a grant of free burgage, in the following terms :—

Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitan to all justices and sheriffs and to all his ministers of all England France &c. greeting Know ye that I have granted to Wm. Earl of Albemarle free burgage in Heddune to him and his heirs in fee and inheritance so that his burgesses of Heddune may hold freely and quietly in free burgage as my burgesses of York or Nichol (Lincoln) better and more freely and more quietly hold their customs and liberties. These being witnesses Richard de Luci and Wm. son of Ham. at Argentein.^b

The liberties of York were the model by which several towns on this side the Humber obtained their charters. It will be subsequently seen, that these indefinite terms led to much inconvenience on the part of the burgesses. It should be remembered, that from the time of the conquest, cities and towns were either vested in the crown or else in the clergy, the baronage or the great men of the laity ; that is, the king was immediate lord of some towns, and particular persons were lords of others. Thus free burgage was not granted to the inhabitants, but to Wm. le Gross, its over lord. King John confirms this charter in the 2nd year of his reign.

John by the grace of God, &c.—Know ye that we have granted to Baldwin Earl of Albemarle and Countess Hawise his wife free burgage in Heddune to them and their heirs in fee and inheritance so that their burgesses of Heddune may hold freely and quietly in free burgage as our burgesses of York and Nichol (Lincoln) better and more quietly hold their customs and liberties as King Henry our father to Wm. Earl of Albemarle by his reasonable charter granted. These being witnesses—Wm. Earl of Salisbury Hugh de Neville Wm. de Vernon Earl of Devon Wm. de Lanvalay. Given by the hand of Symon Well' archdeacon at Caneford 13 December in the 2nd year of our reign.—(*See the fac simile.*)

These charters of confirmation were not granted gratuitously, and the king's necessities would not allow him to overlook the pecuniary consideration. It will be seen from the following curious letter to the sovereign, from Baldwin de Betun, that he had been called upon by the burgesses to redeem the pledge given by them of paying 70 marks to the king for this very charter of confirmation. Wm. Lanvalay, one of the justices, or Galfrid de Bokeland, is to receive the money, half at Easter, and half at Michaelmas.

^a The Rhyming Charter of King Athelstan, from which a quotation is made as being part of one granted to Hedon, deserves little notice, the reader is referred to Beverlac, p. 31, et sequens. St. John de Beverky does not seem to have taken Hedon under his protection.

^b The original is lost ; the above, being repeated, is taken from a charter of inspeximus, 2 H. 5. p. 2. n. 5, in Turri asservata.

Rev'endo d'no etc. miles suus B. de Bet' Com' Aubem' sal't' & serviciu' fidele. Rogav'unt me Burgensis mei de Heddun' ut replegiare eos erga vos de Lxx marc' q's vob' p' mis'unt p' confirmat'o'e v'ra h'nda, de lib'tatibz suis: un' vo'b' ut d'no meo notu' facio q'd pl'g' illor' sum de eod' debito; ita sc'lt' q'd ad volu'tate & ad sum'o'r'em v'ram ad die q' mi ponetis vob' in plene satisfacia' val'. Et he'e litt'e mittunt'r p' Will' de Lanvalay, justic' v'l Gaufr' de Bokeland, ad recipiend' medietate illius pecu'ie ad Pasch' & al'am medietate ad fest' sci' Mich' ^a

It is evident de Betun intended the burgesses should pay the 70 marks, and he no doubt eventually compelled them to do so. The lords in demesne, to whom the inhabitants were bound in fidelity and allegiance, were in no cases, perhaps, disposed to part with their power but on stipulated conditions. The Hedon charters, no doubt, relieved the newly made burgesses from many galling services; yet they seem to be, for the present, left much at the mercy of their over lord;^b for only in the next reign

32 II. III. a charter of free warren is granted by the crown to a sub lord, who must have been enfeoffed by the Albemarle family. How the privileges and powers of free warren, at least in the manner in which they were enforced in those days, were compatible with free burgage tenure, it would at this distant period be difficult to determine; it is to be feared, that the arbitrary powers of the over lord, either from the weakness, or want of government, had rendered the grant of free burgage almost a nullity. The king to archbishops, &c.

Greeting—Know ye that we have granted and by our charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful Simon de Hedon that he and his heirs may for ever have free warren in all his divers lands and in his *manor of Hedon* so that no person shall enter to take or chase in them what belongs to free warren without permission and license of the said Simon de Hedon under forfeiture to us of ten pounds. Wherefore we will, &c. these being witnesses the venerable father W. abp. of York primate of England, &c. Given under our hand at Westminster 21 day of July, &c.^c

Temp. R. I.—Hugo, son of Richd. de Hamthorn, gives and quit claims, to the Earl of Albemarle, in the free burgage of Hedon, his right and property in Richard, son of Wm. de Paul, with his whole sequel, and delivers him into the hands of Ranulph, the sheriff, and Adam de la Twyer, bailiff, of Hedon. Witnessed by Ralph, the sheriff, Adam de la Twyer, &c.^d

This would appear to be an act of emancipation, arising from the privileges created by the late charters; for if a slave escaped from his master, and lived unreclaimed in any of the cities, burghs, or castles, a year and a day, he became thereby a freeman for ever.

In the same reign, the Earl of Alb gave to Wm. Constable 100 sh. yearly, of his rents in Holderness, viz. of his rents in Hedon 3 marks, and of Elstanwick 47 sh. and the rest out of Lelle; and because it was a trouble to charge the collection and payment of so small a sum on three towns, in the renewing of that grant, by Wm. de Fortibus to Robert Constable, subsequently, he granted it entirely to him out of the rent of Hedon.

There are but few circumstances relative to the internal affairs of this place at the period which can be considered of much moment. The wood market and sheriff brigg are referred to

Temp. H. III. Ivo Somer de Hedon grants to Gilbert de Sireward a place in the Wood Market gate, to be

^a Rot. Chart. 2 Ino. Mem. 18 indorso p. 99.

^b The unfree condition of the people, the privileges conferred by charter, &c. &c. is explained in Beverlac, p. 49, (et sequens) which the space allotted to this work will not allow of being repeated.

^c In Tur. Lon. asservata.

^d Meaux Chart.

held of Sir John Pasmer.^a In the same reign Wm. Pulle de Hedon sold to Stephen, son of John, sheriff of Hedon (from whence the name of Sheriff Brigg), the land which lay towards the south, next the house of the late Henry Mons, in the street in Hedon leading to Cattle Brigg.^b

The next charter, dated 56 H. III. contains the grant of a fair ; and, as in the previous 1272) cases, is conceded to the over lord, Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster ; who E. I.} in right of Aveline, his wife, had become lord of the seigniory—(p. 34).

The king to Archbp.'s health, &c. Know ye that we have granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Edmund our son and to Aveline his wife and their heirs for ever that they may have one market every seven days on Thursday at their manor of Skipsea^c in the county of York and a fair *at their manor of Hedon* in the same county every year for eight days duration viz. in the eve in the day and in the morning of St. Augustine Bishop and for five days following and a fair at their manor of Pocklington in the county aforesaid every year for eight days duration viz. in the eve in the day and in the morning^d of All Saints and for five days following unless that market and fair be to the injury of any other neighbouring fair and market. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Edmund and Aveline his wife and their heirs may have the aforesaid markets and fairs for ever &c. with all &c. unless &c. These being witnesses the venerable father M. Winton &c. Given by our hand at Winchester 7 day of January.^e

In the lapse of 600 years the particulars of the state and condition of this place cannot be detailed with minuteness, at the period now referred to, for want of those documentary evidences which are necessary to the developement of its internal affairs. Unfortunately, Hedon is not rich in such documents, they being either lost or destroyed ; and it is only from the information derived from its charters and inquisitions, preserved by being enrolled in the tower, that any correct information can be obtained. These will be given in succession, as, in the absence of other matter, they throw the greatest light upon the subject.

9 E. I.—An inquisition, by precept of the king, is commanded to be held before Thomas de Normanville, relative to the state and value of the issues of the town of Hedon ; and of the means and abilities possessed by the men of the said town ; and whether it would be to the advantage or injury of the lord the king if the said town was let in fee farm to the inhabitants. The jury assigned to the inquest were, Sir John de Carlton, Wm. de Faulconburg, John Passmer, Henry de Preston, knts. ; John de Drynghow, John de Cameryngton, Alex. de Holue, Wm. de Grymston, Symond de Lund, Wm. de Hoton, Henry de Wyveton, and Wm. de Holm ; who say upon their oaths, that if things remain as they are now (*rebus se habentibus ut nunc*) the aforesaid town is worth £40. per annum ; the underneath re-payments deducted, viz. to each bailiff 20sh. per ann. two sub-bailiffs, with a clerk, 20s. per ann. in supporting two bridges of the said town, a windmill, a hall, and a gaol, 20s. per ann. and so the town has been in the hands of the lord the king. They say also, upon their oaths, that the men of the aforesaid town are reduced and poor. And as to whether it be to the advan-

^a Cart. 159, 49 ^b Mid. Bail. ^c A subsequent charter, dated 12 E. III. to Skipsea, for a market and two fairs.—See page 445.

^d The eve of a feast is the day before it occurs, the morning or morrow of a feast the day after ; thus the feast of St. Augustine is Aug. 21, therefore the eve would be the 20th, the day 21st, the morrow 22nd, and the fair would be held from the 20th Aug. to the 27th, both inclusive.

^e 56 H. III. M. 6, pt. I. Tur. Lon. Asservata.

tage or injury of the lord the king if the town be let at fee farm, they believe that if it be let at fee farm,^a for a space of time, it may be better for him; and if not let to them in fee farm for a time, it may be injurious, because many will remove themselves from the town in which they are talliaged every year. That there are near the aforesaid town two towns of Ravensrod and Hull, with two good ports, *increasing from day to day*; and there they may dwell without being talliaged. In testimony whereof the aforesaid jurors have affixed their seal, with the seal of the aforesaid Sir Thomas de Normanvill.^b

It will be recollected that Edw. I. became Lord of the Seigniori on the death of Aveline de Fortibus, (p. 39,) which accounts for the above expression,—“and so the town has been in the hands of the Lord the King,” that is, had paid £40 per annum, subject to the deductions enumerated. It is not necessary, here, to enter into any dissertation on the advantages derived from the reign of this prince, although the increase of their liberties may take date from his accession. The inhabitants are here described as poor and reduced, and one of the reasons assigned is, that they are talliaged every year; this was one of the consequences of holding free burgage of their lord, the lords of Holderness having, till now, the power, with the king's consent, of levying talliages upon the burgesses of Hedon, at their pleasure. The two competing ports of Ravensrod and Hull were, perhaps, the other causes of their being reduced. The Hildyard family appear to have possessed considerable property here in this reign.

By an inquisition, taken at Headon, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Hillary, in the year 1296, 24 E. I. it was found that Johan, widow of Robert Hildyard, held immy. of the king, as of the hon. of Alb. a capital messuage here, worth yearly, 20s.; a dove cote 3s.; 15 tofts, held at the will of the lord, each worth 3s. yearly, £2. 5s. 0d.; a close yearly, 4s.; twelve oxgangs and a half of arable land, at a mark each, £8. 6s. 8d.; a certain foreland, per ann. 10s.; a place called Brockenholm, per ann. 10s.; two windmills; £1. per ann.—All the above held immediately of the crown, by knt. service, but not as of fee.^c

It has already been mentioned as a subject of regret, that genuine authentic information, relative to the trade and commerce of Holderness, is very difficult, if not impossible, to be collected. It is only from occasional incidental remarks that a glimpse is caught of its manufacture.

In 4th of the reign of King John, Hedon is mentioned, with Beverley, as paying a fine to him, that they might buy and sell dyed cloths, as they were accustomed to do in the time of H. II. From this, and the evidences of Sir John Pasmer, knt. it is not impossible the clothing trade might have once existed here. Hugh, son of John Botild, de Hedon, gave to Warner de Preston, dyer (Tinctori) burgess of Hedon, and to Maud, his wife, daughter of Hamo de Lelley, lands and tenements here in Market gate, and an annual rent of 2s. 8d. out of a house in Wood Market gate. Tested by Sir John Pasmer. This Sir John Pasmer, knt. of Hedon, as he

^a When land, or other desirable estate, was granted to an aggregate body, or to any person or persons having perpetual succession, it was sometimes granted in Feudi Ferma. Feodam was used to denote a perpetual estate, or inheritance in land; it has also been used to signify perpetuity in office, and in a rent or ferm. Thus inheritable offices have been called offices *in Fee*, and perpetual rents, *Fee Farms*.

^b Inq. p. m. 9 E. I. n. 45. In Tur. Lon. asservata.

^c An attested copy by Wm. Ryley, from the Leiger

Book, at Winestead.

is described. attests a grant of lands to Sir Simon Constable, of Halsham, 16 E. I. Also a grant of Robert Frismarisco, burgess of Hedon, son of the late Stephen Frismarisco, to Peter Hildyard, and Alice, his wife, of 2 closes, inherited from his father. This Sir John died at Hedon, 31 E. I. as appears by inquisition, A.D. 1302.

In alluding to this subject, Mr. Frost observes, that “ The manufacture of cloth was probably carried on here for a considerable time, as the burgesses were convicted, in the 4th E. I. of making it of less breadth than was required by law. The supposition which Leland has mentioned, ‘that the staple of woulle of the north partes was ons ther’ is evidently without foundation; and there is reason to believe that the export and import of the trade of the town was never so great as to rank it among the principal sea-ports. And yet, long after Hull had attained the summit of its commercial greatness, it appears corn was shipped from Hedon to Berwick-upon-Tweed, under a royal mandate, dated May 13, 1357, and addressed to the king’s bailiffs of Hedon, and his *collectors of the petty customs* there.”

E. II. 1307.—In 5 E. II. the king being informed that the sewer betwixt the port of Hedon and his manor of Burstwick, wanted cleaning and repair, and that the charge thereof, in regard of his demesnes there, belonged to himself, directed his precept to Edmund de Mauley, then his guardian of that lordship, commanding him to take order to scour and repair the same (p. 117).

Symond Wynsted, of Hedon, releases to Sir Hugh, parson of the chapel of Nuthill, his right to a croft, with the ditch of the town of Hedon. in the north side of the way leading to the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. Tested by Sir John Nuthill, kn. and others, at Hedon, 16 E. II. (Endorsed Headon Chantry, Maudlin Way.)

E. III. 1327.—In the twelfth year of this reign, 1338, Margery, the widow of Robert de Botheby, and the burgesses of Hedon, did, by divers petitions exhibit to the king and his council in parliament, represent that a certain sewer, called the *Sturch*, which goeth from the town of Bond Brustwyk, *through the midst* of Hedon, into the Humber, &c. &c. that these burgesses, who held the said town of Headon of the king, by a certain yearly ferm; and for their better paying thereof used to receive much commodities by boats and other vessels, that had wont to be carried to that town *by the water of the said sewer*, which by making of trenches was then dried up, &c.^b This is perhaps the Flete Ditch often alluded to, but the subject will be again referred to. It appears there was a grammar school here, as in 16 E. III. Wm. de la Pole, lord of the manor of Burstwick, granted to Master Wm. de Ryall, clerk, the discipline and custody of the scholars of the grammar school (*grammaticarum scholarum*) of Hedon for five years, but this grant was afterwards revoked by the king. The king being engaged in his Scottish wars, as referred to p. 53, issued a writ to the burgesses of Hedon, directed to the bailiffs of the port, for the exportation of corn, on the 15th of May, dated at Westminster; and another followed on

^a Frost’s Notices, pp. 97, 98.

^b See Dugdale’s Embankment.

^c Ridley, 1-93, 94.

the 20th for 20 quarters.^a These writs were independent of the quantity to be collected in Holderness, and sent to Hull.

It was during the glorious reign of this monarch, that the charter of liberties to the burgesses was granted to them; "*Magna Charta libertatis villæ*," as it was, in a subsequent reign, designated in the will of John Sharp, a Burgess of Hedon, who left 3s. 4d. towards the expences of obtaining its confirmation. The burgesses were no doubt subject to all the grievances and hardships attendant upon their yet unfranchised condition in these unsettled times; and it appears they had met with great obstructions from the ambiguous or general terms of their former charters. This charter in its preamble states, that

We desiring to specify and more fully declare the said liberties customs and acquittances from our aforesaid progenitors have granted indemnity under the generality of the words in future times as they are expressed and specified in the charters of the citizens aforesaid &c. &c. Willing to specify and define the said liberties customs and acquittances and to declare each of them more clearly. We grant &c.

Edwardus dei gra' Rex angl' & franc' D'n's Hib'n' Archiepis' Epis' Abb'ib' Priorib' Baronib' Justic' vicecomitib' prepositis Ballivis ministris & om'ib' fidelib' suis Sal't'm. Sciatis q'd cum p' cartas p'genitor' n'ror' quondam Regum Angl' quas p' cartam n'ram confirmavim' Burgensib' ville n're de Hedon' infra lib'tatem de Holdernesse sit concessum q'd ip'i & eor' successores h'eant om'es lib'tates customas & quietancias quas Cives civitatum Ebor' & Lincoln' h'ent p' ut in d'ca c'orta n'ra confirmac'o'is plenius continet'. Ac jam p'fati Burgenses n'ri d'ce ville de Hedon' nob' supplicav'int q'd licet ip'i & eor' antecessores & p'decessores Burgenses ville illius nonnullis lib'tatib' customis & quietanciis illis usi sunt & gravisi a tempore concessionis & confirmac'o'is p'd'car' p'd'cis Burgensib' de Hedon' ut p'tangit' conf'car' semp' hactenus virtute d'cor' v'bor' gene'atium ut consuev'int & gaudere d'ci tamen nunc Burgenses de Hedon' quominus ip'i libtatib' customis & quietanciis p'd'cis uti possint ut solebant in div'sis locis tam p' ministros n'ros q'm alior' impediti existunt & occasionali metuunt q' p'textu gen'alitatis d'cor' v'bor' se sup' d'cis lib'tatib' & quietanciis posse dec'eto inquietari frequencius & g'vari velim' d'cas lib'tates customas & quietancias p' p'dcos p'genitores n'ros & nos sub gen'alitate v'bor' sic concessas p' eor' indempnitare temporib' futuris p' ut in cartis d'cor' Civium exprimunt' & specificantur specificare & plenius declarare. Nos ad d'ca v'ba gen'alita in d'cis cartis ip'or' p'genitor' n'ror' contenta & ip'or' v'bor' intenc'o'em necnon ad confirmac'o'em' & concessionem n'ras p'd'cas d'cis Burgensib' n'ris de Hedon' sup' p'missis ut p' mittit' f'c'as considerac'o'em' h'entes. Ac volentes considerac'o'e' p'missor' & p' eo q'd p'd'ci Burgensis n'ri de Hedon' quandam annua' su'mam ultra firmam de qua nob' de eadem villa hactenus responsum fuit nob' solvent infutur' necnon ob meliorac'o'em ejusdem ville quam Cam'e n're reservavim' volentes d'cas lib'tates customas & quietancias & ear' singulas specificare & exp'ssare ac evidencius declarare concessim' p' nob' & heredib' n'ris & hac carta n'ra confirmavim' eisdem Burgensib' de Hedon' q'd ip'i & eor' heredes & successores villam p'dcam' cum p'tin' una cum lib'tatib' jurib' vastis placetis vacuis & omnib' aliis ad villam illam qualitercunq' spectantib' sive p'tinentib' h'eant & teneant sibi & successorib' suis de nob' & heredib' n'ris ad feodi firmam imp'p'm Reddendo inde nob' p' annu' ad man'iu' n'rm de Brustwyk viginti & quatuor libras de quib' nob' p' ip'os Burgenses hactenus p' annu' responsum fuit & ultra hoc sex libras annuas de incremento ad festa Pasche nativitat'is s'e'ci Joh'is Bapt'e s'e'ci Mich'is & natalis d'ni p' equals porc'o'es salvis semp' nob' & heredib' n'ris prisona ibidem de om'ib' prisonis quos ext' villam p'd'cam' infra d'cam' lib'tatem de Holdernesse ind'cari & capi contig'it & om'ib' aliis p'ficiis de eadem prisona

^a Rot. Scot, 805 and 6.

p'venientib' ac om'ib' novis redditib' p' natos' n'ros in eadem villa hactenus adquisitis & ibidem impostum adquirendis & q'd senescalli & Ballivi n'ri & heredum n'ror' de p'd'co man'io de Brustwyk in aula p' litor' d'ce ville de Hedon' tenere possint Wapentachi' de Holdernesse & nlia p'lita forinseca tam de felonis q'm de aliis contractib' & t'nsgressionib' forinsecis extra eandem villam infra d'cam lib'tatem de Holdernesse em'gentib' quandocumq' eisdem ministris n'ris videbit' expedire. Concessim' insup' p' nob' & heredib' n'ris q'd p'd'ci Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores d'cam aulam cum prisa in manib' suis p'priis semp' teneant & sustentent sumptib' suis p'priis Aceciam q'd iidem Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores c'o itatem int' se h'eant & majorem & Ballivos Coronatorem ac alios ministros idoneos de se ip'is elig'e & creare possint annuatim qui p'stitis sacr'is p'ut moris est extunc ea faciant & conservent que ad officia majoris Ballivor' coronatoris & minor' li' p'tinent in eadem villa facienda & exc'cenda & etiam q'd p' quiete & t'nquillitate tam ho'im ville p'd'ce q'm mercator' & alior' ad eandem villam confluentiu' quodam sigillum in eadem villa h'eat' p' nos' ordinand' de duab' pec'is ut est consuetum p'recognic'o'ib' debitor' ibidem juxta formam statutor' p' mercatorib' editor' accipiend' & q'd major pars sigilli illius remaneat in custodia p'd'ci majoris q'm p' tempore fu'it & minor pars ejusdem sigilli in custodia ejusdam c'lici p' nos & heredes n'ros ibidem juxta formam statutor' p'd'cor' deputand' & q'd iidem major & c'licus recognic'o'es debitor' recipiant juxta formam statutor' eor'dem & recognicio'es ille execuco'i debite demandent' et etiam q'd nullus Burgensium ville p'd'ce im'plittet aut im'plittet' ex' villam p'd'cam de t'ris aut ten' que tenent infra eandem villam nec de aliqua t'nsgressionem in eadem f'ca nisi coram majore & Ballivis ejusdem ville et q'd iidem Burgenses h'eant infra lib'tatem ejusdem ville Infangthef & Outfangthef et q'd ip'i heredes & successores sui imp'p'm p' unu' vel duos l'ras patentes Co'itatis sue sup' hoc deferentes tam coram nob' q'm Justic' n'ris de Banco & quibuscunq' aliis Justie' Ballivis seu ministris n'ris & heredum n'ror' Cur' & lib'tates suas exig'e possint & eam h'ere de om'ib' p'sonis reb' & querelis que ad ip'os & Curiam suam p'p'sentes p'tinet & q'd p'd'ci Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores dec'eto imp'p'm lib'e possint om'ia t'ras redditus & ten' sua que h'eut & sunt h'ituri in eadem villa in testamento suo cuicumq' volu'nt tanq'm catalla sua legare & q'd ip'i heredes & successores sui imp'p'm sint quieti de theolonio muragio pontagio panagio stallagio warnagio t'ragio pictagio caragio seiagio lastagio cayagio passagio & om'ib' aliis p'stac'o'ib' p' totum regnu' n'rm Angl' & alibi ubicumq' infra potestatem n'ram et q'd iidem Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores r'one t'rar' & ten' in p'd'ca villa existencium vel alicujus t'nsgressionis in eadem villa f'ce non ponant' in assisis Juratis aut inquisic'o'ib' aliquib' ext' p'd'cam villam capiend' et q'd om'es in p'd'ca villa h'itantes & h'itaturi m'candisas ibidem exc'centes & lib'tatib' p'd'ces gaudere volentes sint in gilda lotto & scotto cum Burgensib' p'd'cis in tallagiis contribuc'o'ib' & aliis o'n'ib' co'ib' totam Co'itatem ville p'd'ce contingentib' et q'd d'ci Burgenses & eor' heredes et successores non convincant' p' aliquos forinsecos sup' aliquib' appellis rettis injuriis t'nsgressionib' criminib' calumpniis et demandis eis impositis aut imponendis in d'ca villa p'petrantis aut p'petrand' set solomodo p' Comburgenses suos nisi Co'itas d'ce ville fu'it in culpa de aliquo p'missor' vel res ip'a totam Co'itatem aut nos et heredes n'ros tangat et q'd iidem Burgenses heredes et successores eui namia capiant p' debitis suis infra lib'tatem ville p'd'ce et q'd h'eant gildam suam m'catoriam et hansas suas in villa p'd'ca et q'd p'd'ci Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores p' totum regnu' n'rm Angl' & potestatem n'ram hanc h'eant lib'tatem videl't q'd ip'i vel eor' bona quocumq' loco in d'cis regno & potestate inventa non arestent' p' aliquo debito de quo fide jussores aut principales debitores non ext'it'nt & q'd ip'i Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores dec'eto imp'p'm h'eant tam in p'sencia n'ra & heredum n'ror' q'm extra assisam panis & c'visie custodiam & assaiam mensurar' & ponder' ac alia quecumq' ad officiu' m'cati p'tinencia in p'd'ca villa & t'nsgressores p'd'ce assise panis & c'visie & def'cus mensurar' ponder' ac alior' ad d'cm officiu' m'cati p'tinenciu' modo debito puniant corrigant & emendent. Ita q'd c'licus de m'cato seu alius minist' n'r vel heredum n'ror' d'cam villam non ingrediat' ad aliqua que ad officium d'ci m'cati p'tinent in eadem faciend' vel exequend' & q'd p'd'ci Major & Ballivi ville p'd'ce qui p' tempore fu'int h'eant

returnu' o'im bre'um n'ror' & execuc'o'es eor'dem ac sumoniconu' de Se'io ac cognie'o'es o'im p'litor' de t'ris redditib' tenementis t'ngressionib' convenc'o'ib' & contractib' quibuscumq' infra p'd'cam villam qual'it'cumq' em'gentib' tam in p'sencia n'ra & heredum n'ror' q'm absencia sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'ror' Senescallor' Marescallor' aut alior' Ministror' n'ror' quor'cumq'. Ita q'd' iidem Senescalli & Marescalli de cognie'o'ib' p'litor' de hujusmodi t'ngressionib' convenc'o'ib' aut contractib' infra villam p'd'cam em'gentib' se nullatenus intromittant nisi dumtaxat de t'ngressionib' convenc'o'ib' & contractib' in hospicio n'ro & heredum n'ror' & int' illos qui sunt de eodem hospicio f'cis & q'd' iidem Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores p' onrib' p'd'cis lib'tatib' calumpniand' & h'end' p'sequi valcant p'mediū portum ibidem usq' medium file aque de Humbre. Ita tamen q'd' de villa de Paghellfete nec de aliqua re infra d'cam villam de Paghellfete em'gente seu de ho'ib' ejusdem in portu de Paghellfete se in aliquo nullatenus intromittant & q'd' h'eant pilloriū tumbrellum & Theve in eadem villa de Hedon & q'd' h'eant primam empe'o'em o'm'i m'eandisar' infra aquam portus ville p'd'ce venienciu' quibuscumq' ministris n'ris dumtaxat exceptis. Ita semp' q'd' iidem Burgenses & eor' heredes & successores reddant nob' & heredib' n'ris d'cam annuam firmam triginta librar' ad t'minos p'd'cos ad man'iu p'd'cm & manuteneant & sustentent sumptib' suis p'prius d'cam aulam p'litor' & prisonam ac om'es pontes ad d'cam villam de Hedon p'tinentes quos nos reparare solebam' & emendare p'visum Senescalli de Holderness qui p' tempore fu'it vel ip'ius locumtenentis imp'p'm. Quare volum' & firmit' p'cipim' p' nob' & heredib' n'ris q'd' p'd'ci Burgenses de Hedon' & eor' heredes successores om'es lib'tates & quietancias p'd'cas imp'p'm h'eant & teneant & eis gaudeant & utant' sicut p'd'c'm est sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'ror' Justie' Escaetor' Vicecomitum aut alior' Ballivor' seu ministror' n'ror' quor'cumq' hiis testib' ven'abilib' p'rib' I. Archiepo cantuar' tocius Angl' primate W. Wynton' Epo' Thes'uro Rx London' Ep'o Henr' Lancast' Will'o de Bohun Norhampton Ric'o Arundell' Comitib' Mag'ro Joh'e de Offood' Decano Lincoln' Cancellar' n'ro Thoma Wake de Lidel Ric'o Talbot Senescallo Hospicii n'ri & aliis. Dat' p' manum n'ram apud Westm' sextodecimo die April' anno regni n'ri Angl' vicesimo s'e'do regni v'o n'ri ffranc' nono.

The privileges and liberties confirmed and further granted, in this charter, are,

That the burgesses of Hedon, and their heirs and successors, for ever, are to have and hold, with its appurtenances, together with the rights, ail void and waste places, and all other things whatsoever to the same town appertaining; that from henceforth they were to pay to the king, at his manor of Burstwyck, twenty-four pounds per annum, which they had hitherto paid; and also six pounds more annually, as an increase, at the terms of Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, in equal portions. Saving the right to the king, and his heirs, the use of the prison, and all prisoners who may be taken or discovered, *without* the town, within the said liberty of Holderness; and all other profits arising from the same prison; and all new rentals hitherto obtained from the nati of the king in the same town, or about to be obtained. That the steward and bailif of the king, *or his heirs*, of the manor of Burstwyck, may hold the wapentake court of Holderness in the hall of pleas, in the said town of Hedon, and other foreign pleas, as well as of felonies as of other contracts and foreign transgressions, issuing without the town, within the said liberty of Holderness, &c. That the burgesses were to hold the said hall, with the prison, in their own hands, and maintain it at their own proper expence. And, also, that they were to have a community among themselves, and annually elect a mayor and bailiffs, coroner, and other proper officers. And, also, for the quiet and tranquillity of the burgesses, as well as of merchants resorting to the town, they were to have a seal, to be ordained by the king, in two parts. That the major part of the said seal was to remain in the custody of the mayor for the time being, and the minor part of the said seal in the custody of a clerk, to be deputed by the king. And that the said mayor and clerk were to receive recognizances of debtors, &c. &c. That the burgesses were not to implead, or be impleaded, without the town, unless before the mayor and bailiffs of the same town. That the burgesses were to have infang thef, and outfang thef, within the liberty of the said town for ever. That the

burgesses, their heirs and successors, were for the future, for ever, to bequeath by will, as their chattels, all their lands, rents, tenements, &c. &c. which they possessed, or hereafter might possess, to whomsoever they thought proper. That they were to be free, and for ever quit, throughout the realm of England, and elsewhere within the king's dominions, from toll, murage, pontage, panage, stallage, warnage, terrage, pieceage, carriage, seilage, lastage, cayage, passage, and all other prestations. That they were not to serve as jurors without the town. And all persons residing in the town, carrying on merchandize, who were willing to enjoy the aforesaid liberties, were to be of the gild, and, in scot and lot, contributing with the burgesses to the aforesaid talliages, and other common burdens attaching to the whole community. That the burgesses were to be convicted for crimes, transgressions, &c. perpetrated in the town, only by their co-burgesses, unless under certain considerations. That they might make seizure for debts within the town; that they might have a merchants' guild and Hanshus; and that they and their goods, in whatsoever place found, were to be free from arrest in any place within the king's dominions, for which the persons arresting were neither the sureties or principals.* That the burgesses were to have the assize of bread and ale, and assay of measures and weights, and all other things belonging to the office of markets in the burgh. That the king's officers were not to enter such markets. That the mayor and bailiffs were to have the return of all writs, executions, &c. &c. without any interference from the king's officers; unless only with respect to the same as it affected the king's household, and those who were of the same household. That these privileges were to extend from the middle of the port to the mid-stream of the Humber; and they were on no account to enter or interfere with port of Paghelflete, or with the men of that place. That they were to have pillory, tumbrell and thewe, in their town of Hedon. That they might have the first purchase of all merchandize whatsoever coming to the port, the king's officers being only excepted. That on payment being made of the sum specified of thirty pounds, these liberties were ratified and confirmed. That the burgesses were to repair and sustain the hall of pleas, prison, and bridges, belonging to the town (which the king, as lord of Holderness, was used to repair), under the inspection of the steward of Holderness, or his locum tenens, for ever.—Given at Westminster, &c. 16th Ap. 22 E. III.

The following proceedings in a common hall, held very shortly after the above charter was obtained, will throw some light upon the proceedings in a common hall. As no mode of electing the mayor, bailiffs, &c. is pointed out in the charter, it is most probable, that the burgesses adopted the example of neighbouring boroughs, and regulated their proceedings by the adoption of their own bye-laws. 6s. 8d. was the fee for admission to the freedom of the burgh.

Meeting of the commonalty, held Friday next before the feast of St. Michael, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward III. from the conquest.

The same day the several officers and ministers were elected for the benefit of the community, according to custom, for the forthcoming year; namely, Wm. Clerk, mayor of the town aforesaid; John, son

Communitas tent' die Ven'is p'x ante festu' Sti Mich'is Anno R. R. Ed. t'cii a conq. xxv.

Eod'm die electu fuerint div'is officiar' & ministri p' coi' vtilitas p'ut moris est p' anno fut'o videli't—Will'e Clere maior' ville p'd'te Joh'es fil Mathey & Rob'tus Day balli' Joh'e de Welwyk coronator Simeo

* This was a great privilege; for, previously to obtaining this charter, a burgess of Hedon might be arrested in any other town for the debts of a third person, if the creditor of that person could prove that his debtor was solvent; and the prisoner was left to his remedy against his townsman in the best manner he was able.—Beverlac, p. 76.

of Mathey and Robt. Day, bailiffs; John de Welwyk, coroner; Simon Maupas, and Willm. de Westmeys, constables and keepers of the peace; Robert Oust, chamberlain, compotus of Adam Maupas.

Item, the same day Adam Maupas, chamberlain, made his final account, viz. of ix^{li} xvi^s i^d. received of the moneys of the commonalty; viz. for rents of the commonalty xxxviii^s i^d and remainder of the profits of the commonalty, of which was spent in expenses for the use of the same, cxv^s xi^d; and so there is due in the clear Lx^s ii^d which was paid by him to Robert Oust, chamberlain. And afterwards the aforesaid Adam, the same day, rendered a final account in the 25th year of the reign aforesaid, and so he is quit of this roll.

6s. 8d.—Item, the same day John de Waltham paid to the commonalty, to have his freedom, 6s. 8d.

Item, the same day Robert Oust took of the commonalty, one close, next the close of the same Robert lying on the south, in the parish of St. Nicholas, for himself and his heirs for ever; paying per ann. to the commonalty 6d. at the usual terms.

Common hall held at Hedon, on Monday next after the feast of St. Lucia, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest.

In the same day, Peter de Spalding paid to the commonalty, for his freedom, 6s. 8d.

In the same day, Wm. Wylyghby paid to the commonalty, for his freedom, 6s. 8d.

In the same day, John de Sanderwyk paid twice to the commonalty, for his freedom, 13s. 4d.

In the same day, John Floke Walker paid twice to the commonalty, for his freedom, 13s. 4d.

Common hall held at Hedon, Thursday after the feast of St. Nicholas Bishop, in the year above said.

In the same day, John German was elected coroner of the town of Hedon, in the place of John de Wellwyk, and took the oath.

In the same day, Wm. de Burton, and Stephen de Burton, bailiffs of the liberty aforesaid, rendered their account.

By an inquisition held here on the death of the abbat of Meaux, 13 E. III. it appeared, that an acre of arable land was worth 6d. per annum, meadow 2s. and an oxgang of pasture 8d. per annum.^a

^a Cart M. penes Mr. Smith.

Maupas & Will'e de Westmeys constabularii & custodes pacis Robert' Oust cam'ar' compot' Ad'e Maup'.

It'm eod'm die Adam Maupas cam'ar' reddidit finale compotu' su'u' videli't de ix^{li} xvi^s i^d ob recept' de arg' co'ita't' videli't de redditib' co'ita't' xxxviii^s i^d ob & residu' de p'ficiis c'o'ib' de quib' comput' in expensis p' co'i' utilitate fact' cxv^s xi^d ob & sic deb' de claro Lx^s ii^d quos p' e' solv'e Rob'to Oust cam'ar' Et Postea p'd'cus ad eod'm die reddidit finale comp'u' de Anno Regi p'd'ci xxv & sic de isto rot'lo quiet' est.

vi^s viii^d.—It'm eod'm die Joh'es de Waltham dedit co'ita't' p' libtate sua h'end vi^s viii^d.

It'm eod'm die Rob'tus Oust cepit de co'itate un'm clausa' jux clausam ei'dm Rob'ti jac austru' in p'o'chia S'e'i Nich'i sibi et heredi' suis imp'p'm et reddit p' ann'u co'itati vi^s t'ies consuetae.

Communit' tent' apud Hedon die Lunne p' x' ante f'm S'te Luce a^c. R. R. Ed' t'tii post conquestu Aug' xxv.

Eod'm die Pet'r' de Spalding ded' co'itati p' libtate sua h'end vi^s viii^d.

It'm Eod'm die Will's Wylyghby ded' co'itati p' libtate sua h'end vi^s viii^d.

It'm Eod'm die Joh'es de Sanderyk ded' d'os co'itati p' libtate sua h'end xiii^s iiiii^d.

It'm Eod'm die Joh'es Floke Walker dedit d'os co'itati p' libtate sua h'end xiii^s iiiii^d.

Communit' tent' apud Hedon d'e Ven'is post festu' S'te Nich'i Ep'i Anno supradicto

It' Eod'm die Joh'es German elect' e' coronator ville de Hedon loco Joh'is de Welwyk et fecit Sac'r'm.

It' Eod'm die Will's de Burton et Stephe' de Burton balli' lib'tati p' d'ce reddider'at comp'us suu'.

Rich. II. 1377.—The burgesses, in the first year of this king's reign, obtained a confirmation of his father's charter.^a

Wm. de Holm, who died 2 Rich. II. as appears from an indenture executed by Thomas Nuthill, of Fitting, whose arms are 6 birds, 3. 2. 1., recites that Wm. de Cotes was at that time mayor of Hedon.

9 Rich. II.—John de Boothby, lord of Ryall, gives to trustees all his lands and tenements, rents and services in Headdon, in fee.

John Constable, of Halsham, Esq. also grants to John Collier, parson of Ross, John Scure, chaplain, and, Robert Thone, all his lands and tenements in Hedon. which trustees, within 40 days, regrant the same to the said John Constable, and Matilda, his wife, and their heirs for ever; Lady Albreda, mother of John Constable, attorns and affirms. 12 Rich. II.—At an inquest, it is stated not to be to the injury of the king, nor of others if the king grants to John de Burton, and Henry Maupas, clerk, license to give to the mayor of Hedon, and community of the same, ten messuages, three tofts, and six acres and one rood of meadow, and £4. 4s. 8½d. of rent, with their appurtenances in Hedon, to hold to him and his successors for ever.

This grant was appropriated to the use of the chantry of St. Augustine.

The following comptus, or account of the receipt and expenditure of the borough, from Sep. 29, 1389, to the same date in 1390, for one whole year, shews the order and regularity in which the accounts were kept at this early period of the "Communitas," and affords considerable insight into the affairs of the Burgh; it proves also there were three bridges in existence at the time; the High Bridge, the Cat Bridge, and the Sheriff Bridge.

Compt' Willi' de Alnnewyk Cam'er' de Heydon a
Festo S'ti Mich'ys archang'li Anno R'g' Ric'i se'di
a' xliii^o usq' d'ci f'm Sti Mich'is Anno p'd'ci Reg'
Ric'i xliiii^{mo} p' unu' Annu' integrū.

Et de iii^o vi^o recept' de h'bag' del commune croft
sic dimissus hoc a'o Joh'i Waryn ex p't's occiden-
tal' capelle S'ti Jacobi.

Et de xxi^o r' de fossat' ville * * * Rob'ti Lamb usq'
le Westbryg vendit' p'dic'o Joh'i hoc a'o.

Et de xxii^o r' de h'bag' viar' a Stanehalm'r usq' le
Westbrigg et p' h'bag' viar' int' pom'a Rob't' * * *
sic dimiss' p'd'co Joh'i hoc anno.

Et de xxi^o rec' de h'bag' viar' a domi'b' s'c'i Leonardi
usq' le cheyne sic dimiss' hoc a'o.

Et de xviii^o rec' de h'bag' p'ti Ripe fossati ville a le
* * * usq' le cheyne sic dimiss' h' a'o.

The Comptus of Wm. de Alnnewyk, chamberlain
of Hedon, from the Feast of St. Michael the Arch-
angel, in the 13th year of the reign of King Rd.
the Second, unto the said Feast of St. Michael in
the 14th year of the aforesaid King Richard, for
one whole year.

And of 3s. 6d. received for herbage of the common
croft, this year, of Jno, Waryn, on the west of the
chapel of St. James; so let this year.

And of 21d. rec. for the town ditch to West Brigg,
of Robt. Lamb; sold to the aforesaid John this yr.

And of 22d. rec. for the herbage of the street, from
Stanehalmar to West Brigg; and for the herbage
of the street between the orchard of Robt. * * *
of the aforesaid John this year so let.

And of 21d. rec. for herbage of the street from the
house of St. Leonards to the cheyne, so let this yr.

And of 18d. rec. for herbage of the meadow of the
river ditch of the town, from the * * * to the
cheyne, &c. so let this year.

^a R. 2. A. 1. pt. 2. m. 20.; this is only a charter of confirmation.

Et de v^a. rec' de h'bag' fossati ville a le Westbrigg usq' le cheyne sic dimiss' h' a'o.

Et de ii^a-vi^a. rec' de h'bag' p'ti occidental' ripe fossat' ville usq' le cheyne sic vendit hoc anno.

Et de ii^a. rec' de h'bag' fossati ville circa Wychecroft sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de iii^a. rec' a h'bag' cujusda' gardini jux pond'm Rob't St'my sic dimiss' hoc a'o.

Et de iiis. ii^a. rec' p' h'bag' Ripe fossati ville ex p'te orient' capelle St'i Mich'i a Lanbrigg hoc anno usq' molend'um Steph'i Colduan et p' h'bag' viar' a p'd'co Molendi'o usq' d'cum Langbrigg sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de xvi^a. rec'p' de arundie del Wallyedyke sic vend' hoc anno

Et de xx^a. rec' de h'bag' cujusdam crofti ex p'te occident' plac' Ric'i Raven sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de xxii^a. rec' de h'bag' cujusdam crofti nup' in ten'a Agnes de Wylflete sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de ii^a. rec' de h'bag' cujusdam plac' p't'nent' co'itat' via in via sutar' quo' Joh'is Sagheer s' vendit hoc a'o.

Et de x^a. rec' de h'bag' uni' crofti vocat' Cighelkyn croft cu' in ag' i'b'm sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de v^a. rec' de h'bag' ii placea' sup' ripam flete usq' domos St'i Leonardi sic dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de iiiis. rec' de c'o'i crofto sic dimiss' hoc ann' Will'i de Cotes.

Et de iiiis. rec' de quad' plac' nup' in ten'u W. Maures sup' le fletbank iiiid.

Et de xviii^a. rec' de quod'm crofto sic dimiss' Raginaldo Ware hoc anno.

S'ma' xl. iiiid.

Red'us et Fyrms.

Item de iiis. xvii^a. viiid. de rec' de quod'm t'm's' ten' p'tinent ad collonem ip'ius Cam'ar' in villa p'd'ca ut patz' p' Rentale et de ii^a. rec' de Joh'i Cottynh'm p' i selda seldar' s' dimiss' hoc anno.

Et de vi^a. rec' de Will'o Smyth de Keyng'h'm p' p'd'ca selda.

Rec' tax'.

Et de c^a. rec' de Joh'e de Lelle soc' suis Coll'e'onbz'

And of 5s. rec. for herbage of the town ditch, from the Westbrigg to the cheyne, &c. so let this year.

And of 2s. 6d. rec. for herbage of the meadow on the west part of the river ditch to the cheyne, &c. so let this year.

And of 2d. rec. for herbage of the town's ditch, about Wychecroft, &c. so let this year.

And of 3d. rec. for herbage of the same garden (next the pound) of Robt. Sturmy, so let this year.

And of 3s. 2d. rec. for herbage of the river ditch of the town, on the west part of the chapel at Lanbrigg to the mill of Stephen Colduan, and for the herbage of the street of the aforesaid mill to the said Langbrigg. &c. so let this year.

And of 16d. received for reeds of the Wallyedyke, thus sold this year.

And of 20d. rec. for herbage of the same croft, on the west part of the plot of Richd. Raven, &c. thus sold this year.

And of 22d. rec. for herbage of the same croft, in the tenure of Agnes de Wylflete, &c. thus sold this yr.

And of 2s. rec. for herbage of the same plot, belonging to the common road in Cobler-street, which was so sold to John Sagheer this year.

And of 10d. rec. for herbage of a croft called Cighelkyn croft, with &c. thus sold this year.

And of 5d. rec. for herbage of 2 plots upon the river flete to the house of St. Leonards, &c. thus sold this year.

And of 4s. rec. for the common croft of Wm. Wake, and so let this year.

And of 4d. rec. for a certain plot late in the tenure of Wm. Maures, upon the flete bank.

And of 18d. rec. for a certain croft so let to Reginald Warr this year.

Amount, 40s. 4d.

Rent and Farms.

Item, received £3. 16s. 8d. held for certain terms belonging to the farm of the said chamber, as appears by the rental; and of 2s. rec. of John Cottingham for a shop of the shops so let this year.

And 6d. rec. of Wm. Smyth, of Keyng'h'm, for the aforesaid shop.

Rec. for Taxes.

And of 100s. rec. of John de Lelle, and his com-

cujusdam taxac'o'is infra villam ib'm.

S'm c^a.

F'm Burg'.

Et de xxiii^a iiiii^d rec' de Robt'i Wyntrynham de fine burgagu' sui de novo f'c'o burgensi.

Et de xx^a rec' de Johi de Cluele de fine burg' sui de novo facto burgensi.

Et de x^a rec' de burg' Thom' Coldman.

S'm Liii^a iiiii^d.

Resoluc' Red'dus.

Et in redditu resolut' ball'is ville de Hedon p' ann' xv^s. x^d.

Et in redditu resolut' eidem ballis p' plac' qu'd'm Joh'i Sagheer in via sutor' p' ann' ii^s vii^d.

Et in r' r' eidem ball'is p' plac' quond Will'i Persy in Cat Briggate p' ann' xii^d.

Et in r' r' eidem ball'is p' qu'd'm p' lac' nup' in tenura Agnet de Wilflete in p'ochi Sti Mich'i hoc a' xiii^d.

Et in r' r' eid'm ball'is p' qu'd'm crofto nup' in ten'a Walt'i Smyth in Catbriggate hoc a'o x^d.

Et in r' r' p'curat' Cant'ie b'i Marie de Hedon xii^d.

Et in r' r' eidem p'curat' p' plac' qu'd' Walt'i Arnald ad t'm S'tis Mich'is t'm i³^d.

Et in r' r' custod' fabrice Capelle S'ti Augustin' p' plac' quod'm Will'i de Swyne hoc a'o xvii^d.

Et in r' r' Mag'ro hospital S'ci Sepulcr' juxta Hedon hoc a'o xvi^d.

Et in r' r' Abb'i & Conventum de Thornton ad festa S'ti Martini & Pent' iiiii^d.

S'm xxix^s. ii^d.

Feoda.

Item comp' in feodo soluto Maiori ville de Hedon vidz Joh'i Frankish hoc a'o iiiii

Item solut Will'o de Holm p' feodo suo hoc anno xxvi^s. viii^d.

Item solut Cl'ico cur ville ib'm p' feodo suo hoc a'o xxvi^s. viii^d.

panions, collectors of certain taxes within the town.

Amount, 100s.

Fee Firm.

And of 23s. 4d. rec. of Robert Wyntrynham for his burgage fine, newly made upon the burgesses.

And of 20s. rec. from John de Cluele for his burgage fine, newly made upon the burgesses.

And 10s. rec. for burgage of Thos. Coldman.

Amount, 53s. 4d.

Rent Repayments.

And in rent repaid to the bailiffs of the town of Hedon per ann. 15s. 10d.

And in rent repaid to the same bailiffs for a late plot of John Sagheer, in Cobler-street, per annum, 2s. 7d.

And in rent repaid to same bailiffs for a plot, late Wm. Percy's, in Catbrigg, per ann. 12d.

And in rent repaid for a certain plot, late in the tenure of Agnes Wilflete, in the ph. of St. Michael, this year, 14d.

And in rent repaid to the same bailiffs for a certain croft, late in the tenure of Wm. Smyth, in Catbrigg, 10d.

And in rent repaid to the procurator of the chantry of blessed Mary in Hedon, 12d.

And in rent repaid to the same procurator for a plot, formerly Walter Arnald's, at the Feast of St. Michael's term, 1³^d.

And in rent repaid to the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Augustine for a plot, late Wm. de Swyne's, this year, 17d.

And in rent repaid to the master of the hospital of St. Sepulchre's, near Hedon, this year, 16d.

And in rent repaid to the abbat and convent of Thornton, at the Feast of St. Martin, at Pentecost, 4d.

Amount, 29s. 2d.

Fees.

Item—Account in fees paid to the mayor of the town of Hedon this year; viz. to John Frankish this year, £4.

Paid to Wm. de Holm, for his fee this year, 26s. 8d.

Paid to the clerk of the court of the town, for his fee this year, 26s. 8d.

Item solut Joh'o Shyburn p' feodo hoc a'o xx⁴.
S'm viii^{li}. xiii⁴ iii⁴.

Solut * * * * *

Solut Will'o Boye & Joh'i Dandson sibi debit
existens in officio balli viii⁴.

Solut Joh'i Scout & Hugo'i de Thornton sibi debit
existens in officio balli xx⁴.

Solut Joh'i Cottyngston sibi debit existens in officio
cama'arii xviii⁴. vi⁴.

S'm iiiii^{li}. ix⁴. ii⁴.

Expen'

Item 1 Ligno emp' p' Specks repar' sp ii⁴.

Et solut p' rep'ac' eor' d'm alti pont' iii⁴.

Et 1 Waynscota emp' p' repac' del Shyrafbrig ii⁴.

Et solut p' repac' iii⁴.

Et solut p' repac' muror' falde ia.

Et solut p' viar' * * * vi⁴.

Et in xii waynscotes emp' p' emend' iii⁴. iiiii⁴.

Et in i waynscote emp' iii⁴.

Et in stipend' p' carpentiri' ii dies carpentant' d' cam⁴.
Et carpent' dat' i⁴.

Et dat' d'n'i Will'o Reef et soc' suis ludentib' mane
Epiph'ne in capelle St. Augustin ex rewardo
maiori ii⁴.

Et in expen' p' ge * * * dat' d'et's luditanb' xii⁴.

Et solut cl'ico coi' ex rewardo maiori p' labor' suo
collec'o'is cujusd' taxe' vi⁴.

Et solut p' munditia co'is sewer apud lecommu'e' croft
in Catbrigg i⁴.

Et solut p' carag' Argilla p' repac' c'o'is selde in
forar' una cum repac' cuj'sd' selde iii⁴ ob.

Et in Stours emp' et * * * p' repac' d'e'e selde iiiii⁴.

Et solut Rog'o Cusays p' emendat' alti pont' i ob.

Et solut p' scopand' et p' Stu'mac'o'e ejusd'm i⁴.

Et solut Johanne de Kelsay p' em'ac'o'e del klok hoc
anno v⁴.

Paid to John Shyburn, for his fee this year, 20s.
Amount, £12. 13s. 4d.

Repayments.

Paid Wm. Boye, and John Dandson due to them,
being in the office of bailiff, 8d.

Paid John Scout, and Hugh de Thornton due to them,
being in the office of bailiff, 20s.

Paid John Cottyngham, due to him, being in the
office of chamberlain, 18s. 6d.

Amount, £4. 9s. 2d.

Expences.

Item, paid 1 wood, bought for Specks repairs, 2d.

Item paid for the repairs of the High Bridge, 2d.

Item, 1 wainscoat, bought for the repairs of Shyraf-
brig, 2d.

Item for repairs, 3s.

Item for repairs of the walls of the sheepfold, 1d.

Item for repairs in the * * * street, 6d.

Item, 12 wainscoats, bought for repairs, 3s. 4d.

Item, 1 wainscoat, bought, 3d.

Item in the wages for a carpenter two days, 10d.

Item, gave a carpenter 1d.

Item given to Master Wm. Reef and his associates,
playing in the morning of the Epiphany, in the
chapel of St. Augustines, as a reward from the
mayor, 2s.

Item, and in expences for * * * given to the said
persons playing, 12d.

Item to the clerk of the commonalty, as a reward by
the mayor for his labour in the collection of a cer-
tain tax, 6d.

Item for the foundation of the common sewer at the
common croft in Catbrigg, 1d.

Item paid for the carriage of clay for repairing the
common shops in the Market-place, together with
the repairs, 3½d.

And in stours bought, and for repairs of the
said shop, 4d.

Item paid Roger Cusays, for repairing the High
Bridge, 1½d.

Item paid for * * * brooms, and for of the
same, 1d.

Item paid John de Kelsay, for repairing of the clock
this year, 5s.

Et solut p' ii Lignis emp' p' tumbrello rep'and' iii^d.

Et carag' d'cor' lignor' a fleta usq' forar' i^d.

Et solut iii carpentar' p' repac' d'ci tumbrelli ex
comme'o'e in crofto ii^d.

Et ejusd'm carpent'is iob.

Et in Astelwod emp' p' nayllyng et Steels ej'd'm
tumbrelli i^d.

Et in i Waynscote p' emendac'o'e alti ponte ii^d.

Et in clav' emp' p' eod' i^d.

Et solut Robt'i de Leven ad colligend' p'e'is ext' fleta
p' i die iiiii^d.

Et in vi pell & di p'camene emp' hoc a'o ad opt'
co'itab' xvob.

Et de iiiob solut p' serera' emp'.

S'm xxviii^s vii^d.

S'm to'l' expen' xv^{li}. viiob. Et sic p' istum comp'm
xxvi^s. ixob.

Alloc'ti d'co cam'ar' p' labore suo ii^s. Et cl'ico p'
sc'p'o comp' vi^d. Et p' Joh'is Waryn vi^d. Et sup
expend' xxx^s. ix^d.

H. IV. 1399.—A charter of confirmation was obtained by the burgesses in the first of this reign. These confirmations of charters and privileges to burghs, proceeded from an opinion, which obtained in the earliest periods, that, a statute which had been enacted for some years, was required to be often renewed, it being imagined that it lost, instead of acquiring force, by time. The fines also which were paid for the renewal of charters, served to prevent the contrary precedents from turning into a rule, and acquiring authority.

2 H. IV.—Philip le Dispenser, Esq. held 16d. rental, in Hedon, of Thomas de Lancaster, seneshal of England. 10 H. IV.—Wm. Constable, Esq. grants to five trustees, all his lands and tenements in Hedon, inter alia, in fee.

The following presentment to the Sheriffs Tourn Court, (see page 156,) shews the attention that was paid to the removal of nuisances and repairs of roads.

An Inquisition taken at Hedon, before the Mayor and Bailiffs, on Monday, 25th April, in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry IV.

Inquisition taken at Hedon, on Monday, the 25th day of April, in the second year of the reign of King Henry IV. &c. before the maior and bailiffs of the liberties of the town of Hedon, upon divers articles relating to turno vic, upon the oaths of Peter of Croft, John Spenser, Matthew de Marflet, Thomas Thorgel, John Boy, William de Dike, Henry Chamberlayne, Robert Litster, John Fleshever, Henry Spenser, William de Kelsey, and Thomas Martyn, jurymen, who say upon their oaths, that John de Marflete hath placed his dunghill in

Item paid for 2 pieces wood, bought to repair the tumbrell, 3d.

Item, carriage of the said wood from the flete to the market, 1d.

Item paid three carpenters for the repairs of the said tumbrell, 2d.

Item paid the same carpenters, 1½d.

Item paid in astelwood, bought for nailing and steels of the same tumbrell, 1d.

Item paid in one waincoat, for the repairs of the High Bridge, 2d.

Item in a key bought for the same, 1d.

Item paid Robt. de Leven, for collecting beyond the flete for one day, 4d.

Item in 6½ bought this year for the use of the commonalty, 15½d.

Item for 3½d. paid for wax bought.

Amount, 28s. 7d.

Sum total expences, £15. 7½d.; and so by this computus 26s. 9½d.

Allotted to the said chamberlain, for his labour, 2s. and to the clerk, for writing this Computus, 6d. for John Waryn, 6d.; and above expended, 30s. 9d.

the public way in Stockwell Lane, and obstructed the same way in hurt of the public, &c. Item, they say that the public road is defective on the east part of Gannocks, and ought to be repaired by the chamberlain of the town.

Item, they say the public way in Westbriggate, on the north part, towards a certain croft of the master of the hospital of Neuton, is per pressur for the space of three feet in breadth, and the length of the croft, which ought to be repaired by the said master, or by the tenant of the same, W. Benyngton.

Item, they say that Alan Smyth hath made a breach in the public way there, and hath made a pit (or well) there, near a croft which then was Robert Cave's, on the north part of the limits, and which ought to be repaired by the said Alan.

Item, they say that Robert de Wyneston, Thomas Pynder, William Redemare, and John Gildesforth, have made breaches in the common ground, by having made divers ditches into the common drain, at the end of a garden and tenement there, which ought to be repaired by the said Robert, Thomas, William and John.

Item, they say that the master of the hospital of St. Sepulchere hath made a breach in the bank of the common drain, and unto the — in the said drain, which ought to be repaired by the said master. ●

Item, they say that the Rev. (Dominus) Richard Newbald, hath made a ditch at the east corner of Wichecroft, where a stile ought to be, which by the said Richard ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common way is defective on the east and west parts, at a tenement of John Waryn, in Bakestergate, between the said tenement and the Flete, which by the same John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public way is defective from the west part of Whichecroft, which by the said John Waryn, and the chamberlain, ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that a common sewer is defective joining a tenement late Walter Arnald's, which by the said chamberlain ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective in Baxtergate, near a tenement late intenure of Adam de Watton, which by John de Burton Chapman ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there near a tenement of Wm. de Redmare, or the chamberlain, which by the said William ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there near the garden of the master of the hospital of St. Sepulchere, which by the same master ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there at a garden of John Cusas, which by the same John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there near the tenement of John de Monby, or de Brustwyk, which by the same John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there from opposite a tenement of Peter Bocherd, William de Rihill, and John Walde, which by the said Peter, William and John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that there is certain dung in the common highway there, which was sold to or by John de Marflet, and till now remains there in default of the same, and ought by the same John to be removed.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, at a tenement of Margaret de Gisburgh, which by the same Margaret ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, near a tenement of William de Preston, which by the same William ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, near a tenement of John de Marton, and the abbat of Thornton, which by the same John and the abbat ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, from opposite a tenement of St. Nicholas, which by the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Nicholas ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective in the Miln's lane, between a tenement of Stephen Gold-man and Beatrice Chapman, which by the same Stephen and Beatrice ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the same Stephen hath placed a dunghill in the common highway at his — mill there, to the damage of the public, &c.

Item, they say that Simon de Castre, John Walker, and William Alnewyk, hath made a breach in the common highway joining the ditch at the end of the garden of Alice Maupes, in the parish of St. Nicholas, by the place where the vestments of the priest are kept there, which by the said Simon, John, and William ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, from opposite a tenement of Beatrice Maupas, Thomas Palmer, Robert de Wyntringham, William de Cotes, Robert Justice, Beatrice Chapman, which by the same Beatrice, Thomas, Robert, William, and Beatrice ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common sewer at the end of the garden of Simon Campion, joining of St. Nicholas, is defective, which by the same Simon ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective in the Marketgate, from opposite a tenement of William Frankis, chaplain, called Bilton House, which by the same William ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective from opposite a tenement of William White, which by the said William ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the public highway is defective there, from opposite a tenement on the west side of the way of John de Burton, tanner, which ought to be repaired by the same John.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there, at the corner of a tenement of John Dales, which by the said John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there, from opposite to a tenement of John de Wilflete, which by the said John ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there, from opposite tenements of John de Wilflete, William Alenwyk, John Dandson, Hugh Schepherd, and the master of the hospital of Neuton, which by the same John, William, John, Hugh, and the master, ought to be repaired.

Item, they say that the common highway is defective there, opposite tenements of Robert Hulk, John Cusas, Richard Wright, and that the same Robert, John and Richard ought to repair the same.^a

An account of the *Bailiffs* of Hedon has been also preserved for the year 1401 to 1402, of which the following is a translation.

HEDON.—An Account of Robert de Wyntrynngham and William de Marflete, bailiffs of the same town, from the morrow of St. Michael the Archangel, in the third year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth, after the Conquest of England, until the morrow of St. Michael the Archangel, in the reign of the same King Henry, one year entire

Arrears.	No arrears received by this accountant in account with the chamber there.—Sum, nothing.
Rents, &c.	And of £16. 9s. 2d. received for rents and farms belonging to their office.—Sum, £16. 9s. 2d.
Gilds.	And of 5s. received of the gild of the butchers. And of 2s. received of the gild of the shoemakers. And of 30s. 1d. received of the — brewers for — ale there this year.—Sum, 37s. 1d.
Tolls and Customs.	And of £4. & 22d. received in collection of tolls this year, as appears by a tally against John de Shirburne. And of 10s. received of the tolls of Pauleflete, so let this year. And of 42s. received of farms and customs here this year, as appears by the account.—Sum, £6. 13s. 10d.

^a There are two other presentments at the bottom of the Inquisition, but so defaced as to be wholly unintelligible.

Perquisites of the courts of pleas, &c. And of £10. received of the farm and perquisites of the court of pleas, this year, as appears by the rolls of the court. And of 2s. received of the amerciamment of Ralph Hastyngs, in a plea of account which took place in the year next preceding this, and of which one of the bailiffs had neglected to account. Sum, £10. 2s.

Sum total received £35. 2s. 1d.

Rents paid. Then the accountants, in mitigation, by rents paid by them to the lord of Holderness, for the aforesaid farms, by the year, as appears by the 4 receipts, 30*li*.—Sum, 30*li*.

Deficiency of Rents. And in deficiency of rents of a tenement of Wm. de Kelsay, late Wm. Pull, which he was not able to pay 12*d*.; and in deficiency of rent for a tenement, in tenure of Dominus (Reverend) Adam de Skelton, and which had been conceded to him in place of another farm he then rented, 1*d*. And paid to the bailiffs for an action for the said town, at York, 2s. And paid to the clerk for writing this account, and collecting the said rents, and for writing the rental of the aforesaid farms, 12*d*.—Sum, 4s. 1*d*.

Sum total of allowances, £30. 4s. 1*d*. and so indebted by this account, £4. 18s. of which allowed the accountants for their labour, 13s. 4*d*. per annum. And allowed to Wm. Alnewyk — 2*d*. and so accountants indebted 4*li*. 4s. 6*d*. of which allowed them — 4*d*. so indebted, hitherto £4. 4s. 2*d* — to the chamberlain in the following year.

H. V. 1413.—The charter of Edw. III. which forms so conspicuous a feature in the history of this Burgh, was confirmed by the hero of Agincourt, in the 2nd year of his reign, and after such confirmation being repeated in the formulary of such documents, it proceeds in Latin, of which the following is a translation :—

And further of our more abundant grace at the petition of the same mayor bailiffs and burgesses and to the end that they and their heirs and successors in future times better more freely and quietly according to their prayer may have and enjoy the benefit of the said words^a to the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses among other liberties and franchises by charter of lord Edward late king of England our grandfather granted That the burgesses of the town aforesaid their heirs and successors should not be convicted by any foreigners^b upon any appeal injuries transgressions crimes challenges and demands imposed upon them or to be imposed or to be obtained in the said town but only by their co burgesses unless the community of the said town should be in fault of any of the premises or of the thing itself touching the whole community or us and our heirs. We also grant and confirm by our charter for us and our heirs to the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses that they and their heirs and successors may for ever have full correction punishment authority and power of enquiring hearing and determining by the mayor and burgesses of the same town for the time being and for time to come all matters felonies actions defaults causes or any other thing and articles within the said town and liberty of the same arising or attaching who before the keepers of the peace and justices of felons and transgressions and other malefactions in the East-Riding of the county of York to be heard and determined assigned or to be assigned or before the justices of labourers servants and artificers in the same East-Riding in any manner to inquire and determine may or ought fully or wholly as the keepers of the peace and justices of felons transgressions and other malefactions in the said East-Riding to be heard terminated and assigned or to be assigned or the justices of labourers servants and artificers had there before this time or in future may have without the town and liberty aforesaid. Without the aforesaid keepers of the peace and justices of felonies transgressions and other malefactions in the said East-Riding to be heard determined or to be assigned or the justices

^a Relating to the undefined meaning expressed in the words "the same as those of York and Lincoln have."

^b Persons without the liberties.

of labourers servants or artificers of us or of our said heirs in the aforesaid East-Riding of themselves in any matters felonies quarrels defaults causes or any other things or articles aforesaid within the said town and liberty arising happening or attaching for the future being in any other manner suffered to enter. *And moreover* from the abundance of our grace for us and our said heirs *we have granted* to the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses that they and their heirs and successors for ever may have to their own proper use all fines issues forfeitures and amerciaments whatsoever to the aforesaid keepers and justices within the town aforesaid and the liberties belonging or appertaining or to the same keepers and justices in whatsoever manner accruing to be levied and raised by their own proper officers and ministers in support of the great fee farm as the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses are held to pay annually for the town aforesaid and in support of the repairs and inundations of a certain ditch running through the middle of the said town called *La flete*. Also other burthens arising or contingent in the same town from day to day. Provided always that our the said grants as much as to the new liberties and franchises in our present charter contained or any other premises to the aforesaid mayor bailiffs and burgesses by us granted are permitted by the grants made to the master or keeper of the hospital of Newton for the time being or his successors or the liberties or free customs which the aforesaid hospital within the liberty of the town aforesaid from of old have had and used or that the officers and ministers of the same may in any way be injured or suffer in any way to their prejudice for the future. But that the said master or keeper and his successors may have and hold their aforesaid customs and liberties and by himself his officers and ministers exercise and fully enjoy and use them without violence or interruption from the mayor bailiffs and burgesses or their successors, &c. &c. Dated at Westminster by the king 8th day of February.

After these ample concessions to the burgesses, there are perhaps no species of evidences from which the state and condition of the town may be so well obtained, as their yearly accounts, presentments, &c.; two of the latter, with some other local accounts, will close this reign.

Presentments and indictments taken before Robert Wytringham, mayor of the town of Hedon, Nicholas Kirkeby and William Barbor, bailiffs of the same town, keepers of the peace of our lord the king, also his justices, to enquire into all felonies, transgressions, and all other evil acts within the town aforesaid and the liberties thereof, manifest or contingent, to hear, and terminate, and assign at Hedon on Tuesday, in the feast of St. Nicholas the bishop, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry V.

Robert Baty,	Hugh Bernard,	William Turner,
Wm. Kilburne,	John Ellerton,	William Ranyon,
Wm. Clerk,	Simon de Marflete,	Peter North,
Thos. Thorgell,	John Danson,	John Schirburne.

The presentment is, that Richard Bolton, of Hedon, in Holderness, in the county of York, gentleman, late one of the bailiffs of the town of Hedon aforesaid, was guilty on the * * * day of * * * in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth, and other days and times when he was bailiff within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, did sell victuals—That is to say, 20d. for bread, and 40d. for ale, to John Disney and others; and that he was a common victualler against the statute of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Thomas, the servant of Henry Hawley Smyth, of Hedon, in Holderness, in the county of York, on the 2nd day of August in the sixth year of king Henry the Fifth, within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, with force of arms took and carried away one scythe, value of 7d. of the goods and chattels of Wm. Schawe, against the will or knowledge of the said William, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that John Lasby, of the same town and county, was guilty on the 20th day of Aug., in the 6th year of the reign of king Henry the Fifth, &c. within the liberties of the aforesaid

town of Hedon, with force and arms he took and carried away a certain bull's horn, of the value of 2d. of the goods of Robt. Warde, against the will or recognition of the said Robert, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Richard Alkbarowe (pl. not guilty), of the same town and county, was guilty on the 14th day of November, in the 6th of Henry Fifth, and within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, of having sold a pair of leather boots, to Richard Pegge of Paule, of bad leather and fraudulently and deceitfully tanned, also made in a deceitful manner, to defraud the subjects of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that John de Waghen, of the same town and county, is charged, that on the 3rd day of April, in the fifth year of the reign of king Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, that he sold *sotulares*^a at the highest profit, and against the statute, &c. That is to say, to John Danson and others one pair of *sotulares*, with common satarlibz for 8d. Item, the presentment is, that John Secroft, of the same town and county, is charged, that on the 20th day of Oct. in the sixth year of king Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the said town of Hedon, sold a pair of sotulares to Agnes, the wife of Wm. Barbour, of Hedon, of bad leather and fraudulently tanned, and made at the highest profit, that is to say for 5½d. for one pair of lagscoes. Item, the presentment is, that Thomas Martyn, of the same town and county, is charged, that on Monday, in the vigil of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 6 Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, he sold a pair of sotulares to Richard Buller, of Preston, for a boy of 9 years of age, for 6d. in excessive profit, and against the statute of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that John Fleshewer, of the same town and county, butcher, late one of the bailiffs of the aforesaid town, on the 10th day of June, 6 Henry Fifth, and on other days and times when he was bailiff within the liberties of the aforesaid town, did sell victuals, 20 pennyworth of bread and 40 pennvworth of ale, to William Benne and others; and that he was a common victualler against the statute of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that the aforesaid John Fleshewer, of the same town and county, butcher, on the 2nd day of Aug. 6 Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the aforesaid town, did sell flesh not useable, old, useless, and worthless from keeping dried, that is to John Furnace, of Hedon, and others, to the deception of the people of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Peter Henry (pleads not guilty), of the same town and county, weaver, Thomas Warde, of the same town and county, weaver, and William Haburgh, of the same town and county, butcher, on the 4th day of November, in the 4th year of the reign of king Henry Fifth, &c. within the liberties of the said town of Hedon, with force and arms took and conveyed away one cow, of the value of 10s. of the goods and chattels of Thomas Carter, of Hedon, against the will or consent of the said Thomas, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Agnes, wife of John Piese, of the same town and county, schipman, on the 2nd day of September, in the 6th of king Henry 5th, &c. within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, did sell 2 penny wheat loaves of bread, not useable and fusty, to Wm. Baxter, of Elstanwick, and others, in deception of the people of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Peter Hervey of the same town and county, weaver, the 3rd day of June, in 3rd year of king Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, with force and arms took and carried away one small knife, of the value of 2d. of the goods and chattels of William Turnor, against his will or recognition of the said William, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king, &c.

Thomas de Rosse,
Simon de Lauholm,
Robert Taillior,
Peter Fisheby,

John Junor,
Willm. Swardby,
Richd. Malberthorpe,
Robt. de Bardolf,

Thos. de Bilton,
Peter Hervey,
Richard Browne,
John Skelen.^b

The presentment is, that Thomas Freeman (pleads culpable), of Hedon, in Holderneshe, in the county of

^a A kind of shoe or patten, or partaking of both.

^b It appears they had two juries; query if one for each part of the town.

York, tanner, on the 11th day of June, 6th Henry Fifth, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, did purchase a parcel of wheat, for the benefit of all parties concerned, of Peter del Hill, of Preston, and others, before it came into the market. Peter himself preferred to have come to the said market, and so he forestalled to the great injury of the subjects of our lord the king, and contrary to the statute, &c. Item, the presentment is, that John Secroft (pleads not culpable), of Hedon, in Holderness, in the county of York, is charged, that on the 21st day of Nov. in 6th Henry Fifth, within the liberties of the town of Hedon, did sell one pair of soleares,^a deceitfully called *bukeldchose*,^b for women, for 6d. to Thomas Kyng, in deception of the said Thomas and others, in the greatest gain, and contrary to the statute, &c. Item, the presentment is, that John Plasterer, of the same town and county, butcher, on the 21st day of Aug. in the 6th year of the reign of king Henry the Fifth, &c. and other days and years, within the liberties of the town of Hedon, did sell the flesh of an ox, not useable, putrid, and stinking, to Robert Bardolf, of Hedon, and others, in deception of the subjects of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Thos. Bungham, of the same town and county, butcher, on the 14th day of Aug. 6th Henry Fifth, and other days and years, within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, did keep the flesh of oxen not useable, and calves flesh beyond three days, until it was putrid and bad, stinking, and therein exposed to sale; and did sell on the same day and year, to William Suerby and others, in deception of the people of our sovereign lord the king, &c.: by which the presentment is, that the sheriff omits not, &c. but that he makes to come the aforesaid Richd. Bolton, Thomas, servant of Henry Hawley Smith, John Laseby, Richd. Alkebarowe, John de Waghen, John Secroft, Thos. Martyn, John Fleshever, Peter Hervey, Thos. Warde, Wm. Haburgh, Agnes, wife of John Piese, Peter Hervey, Thomas Frenan, John Secroft, John Plasterer, and Thos. Bungham, that they are before the aforesaid justices at Hedon, on Tuesday next, after the Sunday in Easter next following, &c.

Presentations and indictments taken before Robert Wyntringham, mayor of the town of Hedon, Nicholas Kirkeby and William Barber, bailiffs of the same town, keepers of the peace of our lord the king, also his justices, to enquire into all felonies, transgressions, and all other evil acts within the town aforesaid and the liberties thereof, manifest or contingent, assigned to hear and determine at Hedon, on Tuesday next after Sunday in Easter or Passion Week, in the seventh year of the reign of king Henry the Fifth, &c.

Richard Willardby,	John Mersk, weaver,	John Tenny,
John de Merflet,	Thomas Bungham,	Robert Rap,
Stephen Skillyng,	Robert de Wyton,	Thos. de Leley,
Wm. de Rihill,	John Haliday,	John Gudson.

The presentment is, that John Tesdale, of Hedon, in Holderness, in the county of York, is culpable, on the 13th day of August, in the sixth year of the reign of king Henry the fifth, &c. within the liberties of the same town of Hedon, did sell a useless pair of sotulares for a boy, a crafty, deceitful trick upon the ignorant, for 3d. that is, to John Cusas, of Brustwick, and others, in the very highest gain, and to deceive the subjects of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is that Robert Dyngely, of the same town and county is culpable, that on the 11th day of November, in the sixth year of the reign of king Henry the fifth, &c. within the liberty of the town of Hedon, he sold a pair of sotulares, called Bokile-shone (shoes with straps for buckles) for 8d. that is to say, to John Stoute, of Tunstall, and others, for the very highest lucre, and against the statute of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is that William Schawe, of the same town and county, smyth, on the Sabbath day, the eleventh day of November, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, &c. and other market days this year, did, within the liberty of the aforesaid town of Hedon, buy wheat, that is to say, 2 bushels for 21d. of John Shaks, and others, whereas the common price was for 18d. 2 bushels, in rising the

^a A kind of shoe, but having no leather straps for buckles.

price in the market, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Andrew Glover, of Newark, in the county of Lincoln,^a glover, on the day of the Sabbath next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, the Virgin, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, &c. within the liberty of the town of Hedon, that is, on the day of the market purchase wheat, that is, one quarter of Richard Gaire, of Preston, and others, for 7s. whereas the common price was for 6s. in rising the price in the market, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Thomas Carter, of Hedon, in Holderness, in the county of York, * * * after the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, the Virgin, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, &c. viz. on the market day, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, purchase 2 quarters of wheat of John Dene, of Rymswell, and others, for * * * and resold it on the aforesaid day of the market, to Andrew Glover, of Newark, and others, and that he was a regrater, &c. to the very great injury of the subjects of our lord the king, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Thomas Martyn, of the same town and county, cordwainer, on the day of the Sabbath, next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, the Virgin, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, &c. that is the of the market and other market days, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, that he bought a quarter of wheat of Symon Robynson, of Sprotley, in rising the market, and that he was a regrater, &c. Item, the presentment is, that Robert de * * * of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of York, chapman, on the day of the Sabbath next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, the Virgin, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, &c. that is to say, on the market day, and other market days, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, that he bought 3 quarters of wheat, of John Maunas, of Kayingham, and others, and that wheat was regrated to Andrew Glover, of Newark, in the rising the market, &c. Item, the presentment is that Walter Rokeby, (pleads culpable) of the same town (Hedon) and county, cordwainer, on the 13th day of June, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, and within the liberty of the town of Hedon, did sell a pair of sotulares, called Bokilesbone, to Stephen Ongryme * * * for 8d. in very excessive profit, and against the statute of our lord the king, for which the presentment is, that the sheriff omit not, &c. but that he causes to come the aforesaid John Tasdale, Robert Dyngelby, William Schawe, Andrew Glover, Thomas Carter, Thomas Martyn, Robert de Holme, and Walter Rokeby, that they are before the aforesaid justices, at Hedon, on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, the Apostle, next following, &c.

The several means of raising money by the Kings of England, having been already referred to, the following is an account of the collection of an aid in the shape of a 15th. December 13, 1315.

Hedon.—Computus Thom'e Brigh'm Thom'e de Ryhill Will'i Turno' & Pe' North collect' unio xv. ib'm D'no Regi concess' colligend' ad festum S'te Lucie Virg'is Anno R. Hen'i quinti &c. liij.—iiij.

Recepcio —r'd xj^{li}. v^s. ij^d. rec' de i. integra xv. ut patet p' vim Rotul'um de p'cell' examinat' coram Maiore. S'm xi^{li}. v^s. ij^d.

Soluc'o' cum Allocac'o'e.—Et quibus sol' Thome de Santon vni collect' dict' xv. in Estriding p'i. acquietanciam x^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d. Et sol' eid'm p'dict' acquiet'm iii^d.

^a It is in Nottinghamshire.

Hedon.—Computus of Thomas Brigham, Thomas de Ryhill, William Turner, and Peter North, collectors of one-fifteenth there, granted to the lord the king, to be collected at the feast of St. Lucy, the Virgin, in the third year of the reign of Henry V.

Receipts.—Received, £11. 5s. 2d. for one entire fifteenth, as appears by a roll of accounts examined before the mayor.

Amount £11. 5s. 2d.

Repayments and allowances.—And of which paid Thomas de Santon, one of the collectors of the said fifteenth, in the East-Riding, for one release, £10. 13s. 4d. and for the said release, 4d.

It'm alloc' eis de tax' div'sorum pauperium inforum
posit' p' maiorem condonat' ut patet p' p'cell ij⁴. iiij⁴.
videl't Joh'i Woodstock vi⁴. Ric. fam'l'o suo ii⁴. Will'
Ask'm vi⁴. Joh'i Brustwick iiij⁴. Thomas Cotes iiij⁴.
cuid'm ho'i de Westgat ii⁴. fam'l'o Will'i Bointon ij⁴.
Joh'i fam'l' Roger Geto iis. It'm alloc' eis p' i cl'ico
xij⁴. Itm p' laboro sui ijs. ij⁴.

S'm xⁱⁱ. xix^s. ij⁴. Et sic deb'

vjs. quos sol' Joh'i Robson Camerario ib'm hoc anno
et sic quieto' sunt hic.

The next document will close the account of the transactions of the borough for this reign.

HEDON.—Account of Wm. Lucy and Wm. Shaw, bailiffs there, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the third year of the reign of King Henry V. unto the same feast, in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry V., for one whole year.

Arrears. None, because there is nothing in account with the chamberlain this year.

Rents and Farms. Received £16. 8s. 2d. rents and farm belonging to their office, for a year; and 12d. for a tenement, late Wm. Kelsay; nothing this year, because it is empty, and not owing.—Sum, £16. 8s. 2d.

Tax, or Licence. Also 5s. tax or licence of the butchers, and 2s. ditto of the bakers, and 40s. ditto for the brewers, for this year.—Sum, 47s.

Tolls with Fines and Customs. Also 60s. 5d. for tolls here this year; and of 10s. received for the tolls of the water of Pauleflete, let to John Paynton this year; and of 13s. 4d. received for the toll here, called Land Toll, belonging to the Lord Duke of Clarence, and let to the same John this year; also of 36s. 2d. received for fines and customs of the lord's customs here, this year, as appears by the rolls of accounts.—Sum, £6. 23d.

Perquisites of the Court. And of £9. 19s. received of fines and perquisites of the Court of Pleas, held here this year; and for the Court of Pauleflete, nothing received, and none held here.—Sum, £9. 19s.

Received for the office of Justice of the Peace. Also of 41s. 2d. received of fines for the lord, for transgressions, apprehensions, extortions, wrongs, excesses, &c. this year, as of two sessions, as appears by the rolls.—Sum, 41s. 2d.

Sum total received £36. 17s. 3d.

Payment of Rents. Then in account of the fee farm rent of the town aforesaid paid to the Duke of Clarence, Lord of Helderness, £30.; also for the farm of the land toll, at Pauleflete, paid to the same Lord, 13s. 4d.—Sum £30. 13s. 4d.

Loss in rent and expences. And in the rent of a close in Westgate, of John, son of Robert Lister, let at 2s. 5d. part of the time waste, or unoccupied, to the amount of 16d. thereof; a close of 13d., and in a payment made to John Dalco, on account of the sheriff of York, 20d.; and for collecting the farms and rents as above, and for writing this account, with a new rental, 12d.—Sum, 3s. 9d.

Sum total of the expences and payments, £30. 17s. 1d. And so debtors, £6. and 2d. of which allowed them of the house, now the court-house, and in the poor's house, and others, that is to say,—John Brustwyk, and Isabel, his daughter, 10d.; William Askham, 2d.; also Wm. de le Wier, 2d.; also John Shackles, for whom * * * near * * * 4d.; also Robt. de Wynttingham, for the same, 8d. allowed them for labour, * * * this year, 10d.; also allowed Thomas de Hill, of the amercd. court, 17d. And so then debtors, 106s. 7d. for which they will account to the chamberlain here in the year next following.

Also allowed them for the tax of divers paupers, in the market, placed by the mayor, as appears by a roll, 2s. 4d. viz:—John Woodstock 6d., Richard, for his family, 2d., William Askam 6d., John Brustwick 4d., Thomas Cotes, 4d., a certain man in Westgate 2d., Family of Wm. Bointon 2d., John, for the family of Roger Geto 2d., also allowed them for one clerk 12d., and for his labour 2s. 2d.

Amount, £10. 19s. 2d.

And so they (Collectors) are debtors for 6s. paid the chamberlain here this year, and so they are quit.

Then of them for fines before the justices of peace, of John Haxtoby, 10s. 4d. * * * and so * * * debtor.

Pauflete. At a court held there on Wednesday next, before the feast of All Saints, in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry V.

John Paynton, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, plaintiff, by John Cunyningham, his attorney, according to usage, against Thomas Lincoln, of Stockwith, in a plea of debt for £4. 8s. 9d. remaining due of 100 shillings, for salt fish delivered on the 14th day of October, in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry V. reduced by a payment; Thomas defends in person, and denies the debt.—4d.

The said John against the said Thomas in another plea.—3d.

The said John against the said Thomas in another plea.—2d.

John Christopher plaintiff, against the said Thomas, in a plea of debt.—2d.

John Benyngston, plaintiff, against Wm. Fisher, in a plea of debt.—2d. Sum of this court, 17d.

II. VI. 1422.—There are no records left to shew the manner in which the internal affairs of the borough were conducted, beyond a presentment in the 10th, and a computus for the 26th and 37th years of this reign. One is accompanied by a copy of the original with a translation, and the other is given without the Latin. There are none of later date; they have all perished.

HEDON.—An inquisition, on the sheriff's turn, held here on Monday, 17th day of October, in the 10th year of the reign of king Henry, before John * * * *

Inquest sworn.—John Marflet, Peter de Croft, Robert de Preston, John de Wayne, Robert Raper, Adam Couper, Thomas Stayrholm, Thomas de Lelle, John Dandson, John Haliday, Wm. Hoton, Richard Furnas, who, upon their oath, say, that a common highway, which leads unto the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen, is defective to the house of Thomas Bawde, and ought to be repaired by Thomas Palmer, who came and spoke, submitting himself to mercy.— 2d.

Item, they say that a sewer there is defective, and ought to be repaired by the said Thomas, who came, spoke, and submitted himself, &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that the said road is defective at one corner, and ought to be repaired by Thomas Bawde, who came, and then spoke, and submitted, &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that the sheriff way is defective, and ought to be repaired by Richard Alkebarrow on the north part, to opposite a tenement of the said Richard, who came and spoke, submitting himself, &c.— 3d.

Item, they say that the said road is defective, and ought to be repaired by John Biker, 3d. and John Penson, 3d. of Marflete, on the south side from opposite his tenement, who came and submitted, &c.— 6d.

Item, they say that Wyndgate is defective, and ought to be repaired by William Tanner, 6d. on the north part, and by Ralph Bell, 6d. on the east part joining to his tenement, who came and submitted, &c.— 12d.

Item, they say that Baxtergate is defective, and ought to be repaired on the west part by William Tanner, who came, spoke, and submitted, &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that the said William hath two wood staunceons in the common ground, which is an injury, and damages the ford, who came, submitted, &c. 2d.

Item, they say that the Soutergate is defective, and ought to be repaired by Robert de Leney, 3d. and Robert Lamb, 3d. who came, spoke, and submitted themselves to mercy — 6d.

Item, they say that the said way is defective, and ought to be repaired by Robert de Cotes on the next part.— 6d.

Item, they say that a little lane, which leads to the market hill, is defective, and ought to be repaired by

John Ingeram, 8d. of Rihill, John Secroft, 4d. and Adam de Skelton, 3d. chaplain, on the south part, opposite his tenement, who came and submitted themselves, &c.

Item, they say that the said way is defective, and ought to be repaired by William Walle on the north part, who submitted himself, &c.— 8d.

Item, they say that Hewson-lane is defective, and ought to be repaired by Peter Skillyng, 6d. and John Pent, 4d. on the south part, who came and submitted themselves, &c.— 10d.

Item, they say that the said way is defective, and ought to be repaired by John de Cottingham, 3d. and Robert de Wryntryngham, 6d. on the north part, who came and submitted, &c.— 9d.

Item, they say that the Westgate is defective, and ought to be repaired by Thomas Poule, 3d. chaplain, and Thomas Ibre de Paul, on the east part, who came and submitted themselves, &c.— 6d.

Item, they say that Steward-lane is defective, and ought to be repaired by John de Wilflete on the south part, who came and submitted &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that the ditch near Tuleman's, opposite the croft of Wm. Kilrime, is defective.— 2d.

Item, they say that Woodmarketgate is defective, and ought to be repaired by Jno. de Wilflete, who came and submitted, &c.— 4d.

Item, they say the way to the butchery is defective, and ought to be repaired by John Ingeram from opposite a tenement of Stephen Raven, who came, and then submitted, &c.— 4d.

Item, they say that John de Mersk Wright hath a privy beyond a sewer in Grape-lane, who came, and then submitted, &c.— 4d.

Item, they say that John Cusas hath a wood stauncheon in the common ground in the way to St. Augustines, very much to the danger both of pedestrians and equestrians, who came and submitted himself, &c.

Item, they say that Thomas Smith hath one pair of treves upon the public ground, without licence, who came and submitted himself, &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that Wm. Keleburne hath certain wood lying in Westgate, which is very inconvenient in the common highway, who came and submitted himself, &c.— 2d.

Item, they say that, on the 12th day of the month of March, in the 10th year of the reign of king Henry IV. at Hedon, Catharine, the wife of John Flechare, took and carried away one pound of wool, of * * John de Burton, out of the house of said John, unperceived, without the consent or knowledge of the said John, and against the peace of our lord the king, who came and submitted herself to mercy, and paid the fine to our lord the king, &c.—Fine 12d.

Item, they say that a part of the common way, which leads unto the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen, is defective, from opposite Wichcroft, and ought to be repaired by the chaplain of the chantry of Preston, who came, then spoke, and submitted himself, &c.— 6d.

Item, they say that the common highway, called Baxtergate, is defective to * * of Adam de Walton, so in mercy.— 3d.

Rentale co'itatis ville de Hedon ad term'ios equales ejusdem ville collegend' p' Rico Furnas cam'erar' ejusdem ville primo t'm'io incipient' ad sui natu'l' d'ni anno R. Henric VI. xxviith.

Via Sutor'.

De Joh'e Elwyn p' sua fossato ville juxta ten' ib'm suo' id.

De Rob'to Southcoup p' platea nup' Joh'is Waldes p' manus Joh'is March vii ob. q.

Rental of the commonalty of the town of Hedon, collected at equal terms by Rd. Furnas, chamberlain of the same town; the first term commencing at the nativity of our Lord, in the year of the reign of Henry VI. 26th.

Cobler's-gate.

Of John Elwyn for the town's dyke, near his tenement, there, 1d.

Of Robt. Southcoup, for a place late John Waldes, by the hands of Jno. March, 7thd.

Mons Fori.

De Mag'ro hospiti'lis de Newton p' quod'm muro
ex oppo'tto messuagii quondum Joh'is Franks sup'
montem fori una cum portitu ib'm quo Petrus
Snell inhab', i ob.

De Joh'i Trafford vicar ib'm p' quad'm platea August'
de Preston, ii^d.

De eodem p' quad'm platea terre de novo inclus'
juxta Ryding Hall, iii^d.

De Joh'i Rihill & uxor' suis p' ten' nup' Matt' Mer-
flet, ix^d.

De eodem Joh'e p' quod'm p'tic'la co'is soli arerit'
sup' qua'm p' ten' sui situa' juxt' co'em
venellam voc' Destlane, i ob.

De eodem p' selion montem fori nup' Joh'is Mer-
flet, ix^d.

De eod' p' quad'm plat' terra juxta seldæ nup' Thos.
Craven nup' Rob' Wyton in forar' iiii ob.

De John'a Askham Joh'na Spycer qu'd'm solda nup'
Thom' Craven foras, x^d.

De Will'mo Pennycoke p' quad' sela nup' d'ci Joh'is
Merflet in forar' ib'm, xv^d.

P' iiii shopis sub aula pl'tar' xviij^d.

De Joh'e Bek p' quod' platea terre nup' Thome
in p'ochi Sc' Mich', v ob.

De eodem Joh'e p' quad'm terre de vasto co'itatis
juxta ten' nup' Joh'is Davidson in Lithousgate
nup' Tho' Palmer, i^d.

Via S'ti Augusti.

De Joh'i Burton p' ten' nup' Willi' Moubray quo
inhab', ii' iiii^b.

De eodem p' platea nup' Joh'is Pierson ubi g'ng'
sit' est, i^d.

De eodem Joh'e p' co'i crofti ex p'te orient'li de
Muskycroft, x^d.

De eod'm Joh'e p' ripa fossate ex p'te orient'li
ejusd'm crofti juxta Witchcroft, iii ob.

De hered' Joh'es Thorkylby p' ten' quod'm Joh's
Gedney, vi^d.

De custod' fabrice Capelle S'ti Augusti p' ten' qu'd'm
S'te Burtan ex p'te occident'li d'ci vie, vi^d.

Market-Hill.

Of the master of the hospital of Newton, for a
certain wall opposite the messuage formerly John
Franks', upon the Market Hill, together with a
porch there, in which Peter Snell dwelt, 1½d.

Of Jno. Trafford, vicar, for a certain plot of ground
formerly Augustus Preston's, 2d.

Of the same for a plot of land, newly enclosed, near
the Ryding Hall, 4d.

Of John Rihill, and his wife, for a tenement lately
Matth. Marflet's, 9d.

Of the same John, for a parcel of common gravel
soil, upon which his tenement is situated, near the
common lane, called Dest lane, 1½d.

Of the same for a selion of land on the Market Hill,
late John Merflet's, 9d.

Of the same for a piece of ground near the shop
late Thos. Craven's, formerly Thos. Wyton's, in
the market, 4d.

Of John Askam and Josh. Spicer, for a certain shop
late Thos. Craven's, in the market, 10d.

Of Wm. Pennycoke, for a certain shop, late the said
Jno. Merflet, in the market there, 1s. 3d.

For three shops under the Hall of Pleas, 1s. 6d.

Of John Beck, for a plot of ground, late Thomas
and formerly Kyffe, in the parish of
St. Michaels, 5d.

Of the same John, for a certain piece of common
waste, near the tenement late John Davidson's, in
the Litehouse lane, formerly Thomas Palmers, 1d.
St. Augustine's-street.

Of John Burton, for a tenement late Wm. Moubray's,
in which he dwells, 2s. 3d.

Of the same for a plot late John Pierson's, where the
grange is planted, 1d.

Of the same for a common croft, on the east of Musky
croft, 10d.

Of the same John for the Dyke Bank, on the east of
the same croft, and near to the Witchcroft, 3d.

Of the heirs of John Thorkylby, for a tenement late
John Gedney's, 6d.

Of the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St.
Austin, for a tenement late Stephen Burton's,
east of the said street, 6d.

De p'curat' cant'ar' b'te Marie virgin' ib'm p' ten' nup' Joh'is Skillyngs capelli, iii^d.

De e'd'm p'curat' p' plac' ubi Stalla sua sit est ib'm, q.

De hered' Rob'ti Skillyngs p' ten' nup' Edoniae Skillyns Matris suae & ejusd'm Will'i Baxter sup' corneram, xii^d.

De Joh'e Danbi p' ten' nup' Joh'e Ellerton & nup' Ric'o Bekyle et qu'd'm Joh'i Taylour capelli et quod'm W'i Swyne, xv^d.

De Will'mo Pennycoke p' quod'm gardino juxta le Appilgarth et qu'd'm in ten' Rob' Pynder, iob.

De Will'mo Merflet p' co'i crofto juxta fossat villa, xviii^d.

De eod'm p' ten' nup' Will'i Malyard juxta ten' suu', xv^d.

De eod'm p' quod'm alio crofto ib'm juxta capell' S'ti Jacobi ib'm, xiii^d.

De eod'm Will'mo p' p'te sua co'is Soli de Balyf-dyke, ii q.

De eod'm Will'mo & Agnete uxor' suis p' quad'm p'cella terre ex p'te orientali de Balyfdyke de p'te vie ib'm ib'm p'ut p' metas bundit concess' ad t'm'ni' lx Annorum hoc anno viii^o, i^d.

De eod'm Will'mo p' clauso nup' Joh'is Haliday & qu'd'm Joh'e filii Rob' Lister, vii ob q.

De Alicia Baty p' p'te sua co'is Sali de Balyfdyke nup' de p'te ejusd'm Will'i, i^d.

De Thoma' Barbo' p' quadd'm p'cella de Baylyfdyke de p'te Rob'ti Holmes, i^d.

De Rob'ti Holme p' p'te sua de Baylyfdyke, ii q.

De hered' Will'i Kilburn p' p'te sua ib'm in te' Thoma' Barbour, iii ob.

De hered' Petri Merflet p' iii selion nup' Joh'is Butler in Westgate, v^d.

De Rob'ti Cromwell p' ten' suis in via Sutor', xiii.

De eod'm Rob'ti p' selda Step' Dobne capelli nuper Joh'is Rihill et qu'nd'm Joh'is Merflet sup' montem fori, vi^d.

De Joh'e Sharpe p' quad'm shopa sup' montem fori, v^d.

Of the procurator (proctor) of the chantry of the blessed virgin, for a tenement late Jno. Skillyng's chaplain, 3d.

Of the same proctor, for a plot where his stall is situated, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Of the heirs of Robt. Skillyngs, for a tenement late Edonia Kylings, his mother, and late Wm. Baxter's, at the corner, 1s.

Of John Danbi, for a tenement late John Ellerton and Richard Bekyle, and formerly John Taylour's, chaplin, and Wm. Swyne, 1s. 3d.

And of Wm. Pennycoks, for a garden near the Apple-garth, and formerly in the tenure of Robert Pynder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Of Wm. Merflet, for a common croft near the town dyke, 1s. 6d.

Of the same, for a tenement late Wm. Malyard, near his own tenement, 1s. 3d.

Of the same, for a certain other croft, near the chapel of St. James, 8d.

Of the same William, for his part of the common soil of Balifdike, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Of the same Wm. and Agnes his wife, for a parcel of land on the east of Balifdike, of part of the street there, and as bounded by the metes, and granted for a term of sixty years, this year being the eighth, 1d.

Of the same William, for a close, late John Haliday's, and formerly John's, son of Robt. Lister, $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Of Alicia Baty, for her part of the common soil of Balifdike, late of the part of the said William, 1d.

Of Thomas Barbour, for a certain parcel of Balifdike of the part of Robert Holme, 1d.

Of Robert Holmes, for his part of Balifdike, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Of the heirs of Wm. Kilburn, for his part in the tenement of Thomas Barbour, $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Of the heirs of Peter Merflet, for three selions, late John Butler's, in Westgate, 5d.

Of Robert Cromwell, for his tenement in Cobler's gate, 1s.

Of the same Robert for a stall, Step' Dobnes Chaplain, late John Rihill, and formerly John Merflet's, upon the Market Hill, 6d.

Of John Sharp, for a certain shop on the Market Hill, 5d.

De Ric'o Willerdby p' quad'm p'cella terr' ex p'te occident'li ten' sui in Walkergate ut p' palos dividit et bundit sic concess' ad t'mo vitæ, ob.

Walkergate

De Joh'no Rihyll p' ten' nup' S'mo'is Layhom quond'm Agn' Webster ib'm, iii ob q.

De eod'm p' ten' nup' Simonis & nup' Thoma' Kirketon & quod'm d'co Agnet, iii ob q.

De e'd'm p' ten' nup' d'ci Simo's Thomæ & Agnet iii ob q.

De custod' fabricæ capellæ S'ti Augusti p' i cot' nup' d'ci Simo'is ejusd'm d'co Agnetis quo Will'mo Rihyll inhabit' iii ob q.

Vie S'ti Mich'i.

De Joh'e Scaller p' qu'd'm clauso qu'd'm Matild' Custs in p'ochi S'ti Mich'i, ii^d.

De Will'mo Molescroft p' i platea terra Will'i Smyth et quodam Will'i Bernard quo manet, vi^d.

De eod'm Will'mo p' i selion in Lithousgate, iii ob.

De eod'm Will'mo p' le Tylecroft, v^d.

Via Austu'.

De Rob' Thorgell p' crofto co'titates in p'ochi S'ti Mich'i, xiii ob.

P' lymekilne cum i domo & crofto ad t' viii^d.

De Juliana Byflet p' ii cotiag' in Baxtergate nup' Thom' Palmer dimiss' Tho' Carter, iii ob.

P' i cotiagis d'ci Thome ib'm xv^d.

P' i alio cotiagio nup' d'ci Thom' xv^d.

P' i alio cotiagio nup' d'ci Thom' ib'm xv^d.

De Will'mo Swardby p' i al' cot' ib'm nup' d'ci Thome cu' i domo in gardino, x^d.

De eod'm Will'mo p' i alio cotiagio ib'm nup' d'ci Thom' sup' cornerum ib'm, ii^d. vi^d.

Resolucio Reddus.

Imprimis. Ballis ville de Hedon p' d'mo plat' p'tinent co'titis ad t', vi^d. iiiii q.

It'm, ej'sd'm balli' p' i selione apud pontem occident'em nup' Joh'e Shakyls, i^d.

It'm p'eurat' cantarie b'te Marie virgin p' quad'm

Of Richard Willerdby, for a certain parcel of land on the east of his tenement in Walkergate, as divided and bounded by pailing, and thus granted to him for the term of life, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Walker Gate.

Of John Rihyll, for a tenement late Simon Layholm, formerly Agnes Webster, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Of the same for a tenement late Simons and Thomas Kirketon, and formerly the said Agnes, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Of the same for a tenement late the said Simon's and Thomas', and Agnes, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Of the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Augustine's, for one cottage, late the said Simon's and the said same Agnes, in which Wm. Rihill dwells, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

St. Michael's gate.

Of John Scallen, for a certain close, formerly Matilda Custs, in the parish of St. Michaels, 2d.

Of Wm. Molescroft, for one plot of ground, William Smith's, and formerly Wm. Bernard's, in which he dwells, 6d.

Of the same Wm, for one selion in the Lighthousegate, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Of the same William, for the Tylecroft, 5d.

Southgate.

Of Robert Thorgel, for a common croft in the parish of St. Michaels, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For one lymekilne, with one house and croft, at the usual term, 8d.

Of Juliana Byflet. for 2 cottages in Baxtergate, late Thomas Palmer's, Thos. Carter being put out, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For a cottage of the said Thomas there, 1s. 3d.

For another cottage late ditto, 1s. 3d.

For another cottage ditto ditto, 1s. 3d.

Of Wm. Swardby, for one other cottage there, late the said Thomas's, with one house in a garden, 10d.

Of the same William, for one other cottage late the said Thomas's, at the corner there, 2s. 6d.

Repayment of Rents.

First, to the bailiff of the town of Hedon, for a house and plot of ground belonging to the com'nalty at the accustomed term, 6s. 8d.

Item, to the same bailiff for one selion of land, at the West Bridge, late John Shakyls, 1d.

Item, to the proctor of the chantry of the blessed

plac' nup' Will'i Swyne, iiid.

Item, eod'm p'curat' p' ten' nup' Will'i Perott ad fin' Mich'is, i ob.

Item, eodem p'curat' p' quod'm plac' nup' Walteri Arnald ad id'm fin', i ob.

Item, eidem p'curat' p' ii croftes sup' fletam juxta croftu co'ita ad ter', iid.

Item, custod' fabrice capelle S'ti Jacobi p' placea quond'm Will'i Swyne ad t' iiid.

Item, Mag'ro Hospit'lio S'ti Sepulcri p' plac' qu'd'm Simon de Hull, iid.

Item, eid'm Mag'ro p' placea quod'm filii Mich'i cli'ci ib'm, i ob.

Item, Mag'ro p' alia platea ib'm, i ob.

Item, Abbat' & Conventum de Melsa p' crofto int' domu' S'ti Leonardi & Molend' vent', iiii.

Item, Abba & Conventum de Thornton p' terris ten' ib'm, xiiid.

Item, eisd'm Abb't & Conventum de Thornton p' i selion & di apud pont' occident'lem nup' Joh'e Shaky's, ii q.

Item, custod' capelle S'ti Augusti' p' ten' nup' Thome Palmer sup' corneram in Baxtergate, viid.

It'm Will'mo Twyer p' iiii cot' ib'm nup' Thom' Palmer, ijd.

Pratum Herbagium ib'm Dimittend' p' ann'm.

Petro Hogeson.

P' herbagio in co'i fossat' juxta Suthcroft boream & orian, xxid.

P' viis a Westbrig juxta Stanchalmer sub pomar' xxid.

P' co'i fossat'a Westbrig usq' columbar' Joh'is de Elwyn, iiii- iiiiid.

P' ripa fossat' ville ex p'te occident'li ejusdem fossate, iiii.

John Burton.

P' co'i fossato a le chynt usq' Westbrigg, v- viid.

Will'mo Rosse.

P' ripa orient'li de fossat ville & p' le Walkergate, iiii- viiid.

Virgin Mary, for a certain plot late Wm. Swyne's, 3d.

Item, to the same proctor, for a tenement late Wm. Perrott's, at Michaelmas term, 1½d.

Item, to the same proctor, late Walter Arnald's, at the same term, 1½d.

Item, to the said proctor, for two crofts, late upon the flete, near the croft of the comonalty, at the same term, 2d.

Item, to the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. James, for a place formerly W. Swyne's, 4d.

Item, to the master of the hospital of St. Sepulcri, for a place late Simon de Hull, 2d.

Item, to the same master, for a place formerly the childrens of the clerks of St. Michael, 1½d.

Item, to the same master, for another place there, 1½d.

Item, to the abbat and convent of Melsa, for a croft between the house of St. Leonards and the wind mill there, 3d.

Item, to the abbat and convent of Thornton, for land held there, 1s.

Item, to same abbat and convent of Thornton, for 1 selion of land and a half, at the West Bridge, late John Shaky's, 2½d.

Item, to the keepers of the chapel of St. Augustine, for a tenement late Thomas Palmer's, at the corner in Baxtergate, 6d.

Item, to Wm. Twyer, four cottages, late Thomas Palmer's, 2d.

Herbage of meadows, to be discharged yearly.

Peter Hogeson,

For herbage in the common dyke, near Southcroft, North and South, 1s. 8d.

For the ways from West Bridge, near the Stonehalmer under the orchard, 1s. 8d.

For a common dyke, from the West Bridge to the Dovecote of John de Elwyn, 3s. 4d.

Stephen Boute,

For a bank of the town's dyke, west of the same dyke, 3s.

John Burton,

For a common dyke at the Chynt to the West-
Bridge, 5s. 6d.

Wm. Rosse,

For a bank east of the town's dyke, and for the Walkergate, 2s. 8d.

De Joh'i Milner.

P' viis a domo S'ti Leonardi usq' south west corner claus' nup' Will'i Clark & aliis vastis infra bundas p'dict', xvi^d.

Do. P' le flete banke & vastis a d'co clauss' usq' le dok juxta le lymekilne versus occidentem, x^d.

Do. P' herbagio ex p'te orient'li de Stanehalm', ii^d.

Do. P' herbagio in Wayferer lane, vi^d.

Do. P' viis & ripis ex p'te australi capelle S'ti Mich'i, iiiii^s vi^d.

Do. P' fossato a ponte S'ti Mich'i usq' viam que usq' Humb', iii^s viii^d.

P' ripis viis & fossatis ex p'te boriali capelle S'ti Mich'i, vi^d.

P' co'i crofto voc' Pottercroft in Magdaleyn way, iiiii^s.

De hered' Rob'ti Shakyls & partenariis suis p' co'i crofto juxta Kimbald lane, xii^d.

De custod' fabrice capelle S'ti Augusti p'dta venella voc' Kimbald lane, iiiii^s.

De Joh'i Ellerton p' qu'd'm co'i venella inter Leonard croft & Widmarketgate, ii^d.

De Will'mo Chapman p' co'i crofto juxta Shirefbrig way, ii^d.

De eod'm Will'mo p' quod'm selione terre nup' Joh'is Shakils, ii^s ii^d.

De Will'o de Hall p' di selione terre nup' d'ci Joh'i xiii^d.

De Joh'e Glover p' ii selions de terre west p'te occident'li Bronne well, iii^s vi^d.

De Petro de Hulle p' i selione apud Bronne well, vii^d.

De p' quod'm fine co'is fossati ad finem de Sturmy croft in p'ochi S'ti Mich'i, viii^d.

De Thome Bonfane p' herbagio int' metas, vi^d.

De Joh'e Milnar p' crofto co'itatis sup' fletam in Widmarketgate cum ii aliis croftis ex p'te borial' ib'm cum viii^d solut procuratu cantar' b'te Marie p' ejusdem ii croftis ib'm adjacent' ex p'te borial' d'ci croftu, iiiii^s.

De Joh'e Pellex p' herbagio unius Outgate nup' in te' Beatrice Shakles in p'ochia S'ti Mich'i iii^s iiiii^s.

John Milner,

For the ways from the house of St. Leonard, to the south-west corner close, late Wm. Clarke's, and other wastes within the bounds aforesaid, 1s. 4d.

Ditto For the flete bank and wastes, from the said close to the Dok, near the lime kiln, towards the west, 10s.

Do. For herbage on the west side of the Stonehalm, 2d.

Do. For herbage in Wayferer-lane, 6d.

Do. For ways and banks on the west of St. Michael's chapel, 4s. 6d.

Do. For the bank from St. Michael's bridge, to the way which leads to the Humber, 3s. 4d.

Do. For the banks, roads, and dykes, on the north side of the chapel of St. Michel's, 6d.

For a common croft called Pottercroft, in Magdeleyn way, 4d.

Of the heirs of Robt. Shakyls, and his partners, for the common croft next Kimbald-lane, 1s.

Of the keepers of the fabric of St. Augustine's chapel, for the said lane called Kimbald-lane, 3d.

Of John Ellerton, for a certain common lane between Leonard croft and Widmarketgate, 2d.

Of Wm. Chapman, for a common croft next to Shirefbrig way, 2d.

Of the same William, for a certain selion of land, late John Shakel's, 2s. 2d.

Of Wm. de Hall, for half a selion of land, late the said John's, 1s. 1d.

Of John Glover, for two selions of land west of the Bronne well, 3s. 6d.

Of Peter de Hull, for 1 selion at Bronne well, 8d.

Of the same, from the end of the common dyke to the end of the Sturmy croft, in the parish of St. Michael's, 8d.

Of Thos. Bonafane, for herb. between the bounds, 6d.

Of John Milner, for a common croft upon Fletam, in Widmarketgate; with two other crofts on the north there, with 8d. paid to the proctor of the chantry of blessed Mary for the same two crofts there, adjoining the north side of the said croft, 4s.

Of John Pellex, for herbage of one outgate, late in the tenure of Beatrice Shakles, in the parish of St. Michaels, 3s. 4d.

De Rob'ti Husband p' quod'm p'tiel' terræ de Solo co'itat' ex p'te occident'li mansionis in longitud'e ii uln' & in latitudine i uln' & quart' p't unius ulne p' ann. ii.

HEDON.—Rent Roll of the community of the aforesaid town, to be collected by Jno. Johuson, barber, chamberlain of the said town, at the usual terms, to be begun at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, in the 37th year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth:—

Cobler's-street.

John Elwin, for the bank of the town's ditch, next to the tenement of his there, 1d.

Roger Souther, for a place late John Walde's, by the hand of Thos. Hedon, 7½d.—Sum to receive, 8½d.

The Market Hill.

John Sharp, for a certain shop there, which was lately held by Wm. Rosse, and formerly by Hugh Bernard, 5d.

The same John, for a certain house there, on the south side of the same shop there, newly built, 3d.

The same John, for a certain place of land there, lately Jno. Marflete's, next to a shop of Robert Thornely, 4½d.

John Alerson, for a certain parcel of land of Balyfydyke, lately Jno. Sharp's, 1d.

William Denter, for a certain piece of land lately John Trafford's, vicar, and formerly of Augustine de Preston, 2d.

The said Wm. Denter, for a certain piece of land newly enclosed, joining Bidynghall, 4d.

The feoffees of Wm. Ryhill, chaplain, for a tenement lately Matthew Merflete's, joining town hall, 9d.

The same, for a certain portion of the common ground, upon which their tenement stands, near to Destlane, 1s. 1½d.

Thomas Halliday, for a selion of herbage, lately John Merflete's; the same selion is granted for a term of 80 years, this the 2nd year, 12d.

The same Thomas, for a certain common croft, containing six selions of herbage, on the south side the town's ditch, * *

John Thorneley, for a certain shop, lately Thomas Craven's, there, 10d.

The same, for a certain piece of land on the west side of the same shop, ½d.

Wm. Furnass, for a certain shop lately in tenure of

Of Robt. Husband, for a certain particular land, of the common soil, on the west of the mansion, two cubits in length, and one cubit in breadth and a quarter of a cubit, per annum 2d.

William Pennycoke, granted to him for a term of 60 years, this the 2nd year, 12d.

Thomas Halliday, for three shops under the hall of pleas, granted to him for a term of 80 years, this being the 3rd year, 9d.

John Beck, for a certain piece of land lately Thomas Orre's, and formerly Ann Kyse's, in the parish of St. Nicholas, 5½d.

The same, for a certain piece of the common's waste land, lately Thomas Palmer's, joining a tenement lately John Danson's, in the Lithensgate there, 1d.

Sum to receive, 8s. 2d.

St. Augustine's-street.

The heirs of Margaret Burton [torn out] remaining to William Durant, 2s. 6d.

Peter Hogeson, for a tenement [torn out] 10d.

The same Peter, for * * 2d.

Henry Baylyf, of H * * 1d.

The keepers of the chapel of St. * *

The procurator of the chantry of * *

The same procurator, for a piece of land * *

The same procurator, for a place * *

The heirs of Robt. Skillynge, for * * upon the corner there which Roger * * 12d.

Robert Gyse, chaplain, for a tenement lately Thos. Bek's, lately John Danby's, also formerly John Taylor's, 2s. 10d.

* * for a garden next to the garth, near to William Pennycoke, 1½d.

John Johnson, barber, for a shop late Wm. Marflete's, lately William Malyard's, joining a tenement of John Hawy's, 15d.

The same John, for his part of the common ground of Balyfydyke, late in the tenure of * * 2½d.

Wm. Perry, for a common croft lying on * * the fuller's way, late there to the same Wm. for a term of 10 years, 13d.

Alice Baty for her part of the common ground * *
lately John Merflete's, 1d.

John, son of Thomas Barbour, for a certain part of
common ground of Balyfdyke aforesaid, the part
latterly of Robt. Holme, 1d.

The heirs of the said Robt. Holme, for his part of a
Balyfdyke aforesaid, 2½d.

The heirs of Wm. Kelburn, for their part in the same
place, lately of said John, son of Thomas Bar-
bour, 3½d.

The heirs of Par. Marflete, for three selions of herb-
age, lately John Butler's, in Walkergate, by Peter
Watson's, 5d.

Margaret Mornwell, for a tenement in Cobler's way,
10d.

The same, for a shop formerly Stephen Downe's,
chaplain, and latterly of John Rihyll, upon the
Market-hill, 6d.

Richard Willerby, for a certain parcel of land on the
west side of the tenement in Walkergate, as it butts
and bounds; granted to himself for the term of
his natural life, ¼d.

The heirs of John Shackles and his parcners, for a
common croft next to Kembald-lane, 3d.

Wm. Berner and Thos. Shawe, for a common croft
joining to Shirefbryg way, lately in tenure of
Wm. Chapman, and three other crofts together, in
Woodmarket-gate, let to him for a term of 80
years, by indenture, this the 4th year, 15d.

Sum of these, 13s. 7½d.

[The streets name torn off.]

Wm. Lange, and Agnes his wife, for a tenement
lately Simon Sayrholme's, and formerly Agnes
Wilflet's, 3¾d.

The same, for a tenement late the said Simon's, and
latterly Thomas Kirkheton's, and formerly the
said Agnes's, 3¾d.

The keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Au-
gustine's, for a cottage latterly of the said Simon's,
and formerly of the said Agnes, by Thos. Mones,
4¾d.

Richd. Tailyoure, for a close formerly of St. James,
and another on the north side of the same, lately
Wm. Merflete's, in tenure of Richard Maphilthorp;

granted to him for a term of years, this the 2nd
year, 2s. Sum of these, 3s. 4d.

St. Nicholas-street.

John Staller, for a certain close formerly Matilda
Ouster's, in the parish of St. Nicholas, 2d.

Ralph Smyth, for a messuage latterly of Wm. Smyth,
late of William Molescroft, also formerly of Wm.
Bernard, 6d.

The same Ralph, for a selion of herbage in Lithones-
garth, 3½d.

John Marche, for the tilne croft, in tenure of Robert
Isabell, 3d.

The same John, for a house, with a croft upon the
bank of the haven; granted to him, by indenture,
for the term of 96 years, this the 2nd year, 9d.

Sum of these, 2s. 1½d.

Baker's-street.

Robert Thorgell, for a croft of the community, in the
parish of St. Nicholas, 13½d.

Robert Marshall, for two cottages in Baxtergate,
lately Thomas Palmer's and Thos. Carter's, 4½d.

John Preston, for a cottage latterly of the said Thomas
Palmer's, 12d.

Duncan Brown, for another cottage lately the said
Thomas's, in the same place, 12d.

Vacant, for another cottage, latterly of the said Thos.
Palmer's, there, 12d.

William Searby, for another cottage, with a house
in a garden, late of the said Thos. Palmer, in the
same place; and the same William, for another
cottage there, late of the said Thomas, at the cor-
ner there. Sum of these, 7s.

Sum total of the foregoing rents, 34s. 11¾d.

Sum total, for a year, of the four terms, £6. 19s. 11d.

Payment of Rents.

Imprimis, to the bailiffs of the town of Hedon for
divers places belonging to the community, at
terms, 6s. 4¼d.

Item, the same bailiffs, for one selion at the West-
bridge, late John Shackles's, 1d.

Item, the same bailiffs, for a close formerly John's,
son of Robert Lister, late in the tenure of Robert
Talyeur, 7d.

Item, the provost of the chantry of the blessed Mary

- the Virgin, for a place late Wm. Wind's, in the tenure of Robt. Gyse, butr. 3d.
- Item, the same provost, for a certain place late Wm. Perrott's, for a term at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1½d.
- Item, the same provost, for a certain place late Walter Arnald's, at the same feast, 1½d.
- Item, the same provost, for two crofts upon the Flete, joining a croft of the community, at terms, 2d.
- Item, the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. James, for a place formerly William Wynd's, at terms, 4d.
- Item, the master of the hospital of St. Sepulchre, for a place formerly Simon's, at Hull, 1d.
- Item, the same master, for a place formerly Nicholas Clerk's there, 1½d.
- Item, the same master, for another place there, 1½d.
- Item, the abbat and convent of Melsa, for a croft of the community in Wodmarket-gate, in tenure of Wm. Bend and Thomas Shawe, 4d.
- Item, the abbat and convent of Thornton, for a certain tenement of theirs in the same place, 12d.
- Item, the same abbat and convent, for a selion and a half at the Westbridge, lately Jno. Shaky's, 2¼d.
- Item, the keepers of the chapel of St. Augustine's, for a tenement lately Thomas Palmer's, [torn out.]
- Item, Thomas Knappyt and Robert Gyse, chaplain, for a croft in West-gate, lately of the said William Merflet's, 6d.
- Meadow and herbage let there.
- William Swettok, chaplain of the chantry of Preston, for the common ditch, adjoining Witcher croft, towards the north, 20d.
- Wm. Benson, for the green from the Westbrigg unto the stanehalmer and under the streams, 20d.
- (Not let,) for a common ditch, from the said Westbryg, unto John Gowyn's dovecote, 2s. 4d.
- John Serchar, for a certain bank of the town ditch, on the west part of the said ditch, 3s. 18d.
- Willm. Bilton, for the common ditch, from chyne unto Westbryg, 5s. 6½d.
- John Porter, of the east bank of the said ditch, and the Walkergate, 2s. 8d.
- Peter Watson's, for the banks and green, from south west corner of a close latterly Wm. Clerk's, and other waste within the bounds aforesaid, 16½d.
- Peter Watson, of Fletebank and Wastes, from the said close, late Wm. Clerk's, unto the Dok, next to the limekiln, in the tenure of John Marche, 10s.
- (Not let,) for the herbage on the east part of Stanehalmer, 2d.
- (Not let,) for the herbage in Wayferer-lane, 6d.
- Robert Isabell, for the banks and greens on the south part of the chapel of St. Nicholas, 4s. 6d.
- The same Robert, for the ditch from the bridge of St. Nicholas, unto the way that leads to Thorn, 3s. 8d.
- Wm. Sewardby, for a common croft, called Potter Croft, in the Magdaleyn way, 4d.
- The keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Augustine, for Keubald-lane, 4d.
- Ralph Smyth, for a certain common lane between Lenard croft, and the Wodmarket-gate, 2d.
- John Milner, for a certain selion of herbage, late John Shackil's, next to a croft of Thos. Haliday's, 2s. 2d.
- William Benson, for half a selion of the herbage late the said John's, 13d.
- John Johnson, barber, for two selions of herbage, on the west side of a selion of Wm. Twyer's, joining Browne Well, 3s. 2d.
- John Uncle, for half a selion at Brown Well, 8d.
- William Bilton, for a certain end of the common ditch at the end of Sturmer Croft, in the parish of St. Nicholas, late in the tenure of Beatrix * * * 3s. 8d.
- (Not let,) for farm of herbage of Grymes Holmes, jolning Paul, 13d.
- Wm. Bilton, for the herbage from the Grannok unto the Westbrigg, otherwise the said Wk. brigg, 6d.
- (Not let,) for the herbage of the waste of the community of the town aforesaid, from the Grillgate unto the Sheriff bridge, 4d.
- (Not let,) for a certain parcel of land on the east side of a tenement of John Sturmy, joining the Sheriff brigg, 12d.
- James Glover, for the herbage between the limits, 6d.
- William Benyngton, for the herbage in the lane where his tenement is, 3d.

Burgesses.

Wm. Furnass, a fine for his liberty to have and to pay at the four annual terms at which the royal fee farms of the said town of Hedon are collected p'p't'm of Wm. Cromwell, John Poller, John Porter, and John Johnson, barbr., 10s.

10s. paid in the year last past.

Wm. Kirkby, of Alburn, for his liberty in like manner, to have and to pay at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, and at Easter next following, p'p't'm John Shawe and Wm. Lange, pret al' 13s. 4d. paid to Wm. Lange, chamberlain, in the year last past, 13s. 4d.

John Uncle, for his liberty, value 6s. 8d. paid to William Lange, chamberlain, in the year following 6s. 8d.

Thomas Bilton, of Outhorne, for his liberty to have p'p't'm Robert Rokeby, 20s.

H. VIII. 1509.—A long chasm follows in the historical and statistical account of the borough, and is accounted for by a great fire having occurred in the town, or, as it is said, by the demolition of St. James's church or chapel; perhaps it may be partly attributable to both, but from whatever cause it arose, the records and papers of the borough were removed to a room over the vestry of St. Augustines's, where the roof was in such a state as to allow the rain to enter, by which many were destroyed. Charters, deeds, rent rolls, court rolls, inquisitions, writs of citations, records of the borough court, accounts of procurators of chantries, and of masters of hospitals, and of wardens of chapels and churches, as well as lists of mayors and bailiffs of the olden time; open to the winds of heaven, these documents, which lay in heaps, were, from apathy and neglect, allowed to moulder and rot. In addition to these devastating effects, large quantities were used for lighting the vestry fires, and others taken away by any persons whose inclination or curiosity induced them to fill their pockets; what is yet left is a mass of dirty and useless rubbish.^a This is not only to be lamented as it regards the antiquities of Hedon, but from fragments met with, it appears to have contained important information relative to an extensive surrounding district.^b

From the following indenture in the reign of Henry VIII., it appears that a toll was

^a The author is much indebted to Mr. Henry Brown, of Hedon, whose indefatigable industry in searching out and obtaining every species of information, and supplying many original documents, deserves to be recorded in this account of the ancient borough.

^b Mr. Dade laments the great destruction of valuable documents; he says now, 1784, there are only a few rentals remaining.

Arrears.

Then paid by the hand of John Thorgell, &c. 6s. 8d. Item, 26s. 8d.

John Poller, late one of the bailiffs of the town of Hedon, of his arrears, as appears at the foot of his account of the year next before, 37s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Also paid to John Olwyn, maiore, &c.

Wm. Cromwell, late the other bailiff of the town of Hedon, of his arrears, as appears at the foot of his account for the year next preceding. Then paid 16s. 4d. 15s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.

William Lange, late chamberlain of the same place, of his arrears, as appears at the foot of his account, with 6s. 8d. debited by John Marche and William Fryeston, pledges for Nicholas Barnabe Glover, for liberty for the same Nicholas, 23s.

demanded by the corporation of Hedon, in the haven of Paul, and as far as the mid stream of the Humber.

This indent. mayd the iiith. day of Aprill the tenent yere of the reign of King Henr. viiith. Witnesseth that Henry Smyth the mair of Hedon John Akyne and Wm. Byer Bailiff Bailez of the same town John Homelif John Robynson Thomas (York) and Philip Misson of the same town burgessez and the comonyalitie of the same town of one p'tie. And Henry Stokw'th Richard Clerk Robert Stokw'th Richard Thomson * * * and Wm. Thomson * * * of Pallfete of the oyr p'tie whereas the sayd p'tiez ai agreed of certeyn Trawetez betwyx theym. First where as the sayd mair and burgessez hath bene peasseable possessed and hath bene tyme out of mynd of the watter toll in Pallfete Haven and oyr libertye there as well of the wat' Humbr to the midstrem betwix Wilfet Haven and holmgete except at the sayd Mair and Burgessez hath nothing at * * * with the Lorde Rennte of Pall flete w'thin the sayd Town and Haven and furthermore the sayd Mair is seased of Lond Toll in Pallfete betwix that and the town of Hedon be a grint of the Lorde of Holdernesse for the s'm of xiii^s iiid^d. yerely to be payd io the sayd Lorde as be the grint appeareth. And of late the said Mair and Burgessez hath ben hyndrd in the said Lond Toll takynge. And now the said p'tiez are agreed at if the rent of xiii^s iiid^d. be vnpayd at any time when it oght to be payd at the Mair for tyme beyng aft' Compleynt to thyme mayd shall w'thin a * * * the sayd xiii^s iiid^d. of qud' of sayd balif for tyme beyng and gif it to the Baile of Pallfete. And furthermore sayd Paulflete grinteth for theym and ther herz at all tyme hereaft' to make lawfull ayd to the Bailif of Hedon or ye Deputyd in levyng of the sayd lond toll w'thout any betyne or hyndryng of the sayd bailif or ye successor or ye Deputyd in any tyme to come afte' the makyng herof. In witness hereoff the sayd p'te hath sette there sealz. (There were four seals appendant to this instrument, but they are destroyed.)

Eliz.—The original charters being all destroyed, it is only from copies enrolled in the tower, as before observed, that any information can be obtained. A charter of inspeximus, dated 7th November, 1565, recites the following charters, either as inspected by the queen, or repeating the grants of previous monarchs that had been inspected by her predecessors; in other words, granting no fresh privileges, but merely confirming those in existence.

The 2nd charter of E. III. 1349, is repeated at length. They are Henry II. 1171; John, 15th Dec. 1200; 1st charter E. III. 1st June, 1336; 2nd E. III. 16th Ap. 1349; R. II. 22nd Nov. 1377; Henry IV. 20th July, 1399; Henry V. 8th Feb. 1411; Henry VI. 21st Oct. 1423; Ed. IV. 20th July, 1464; Henry VIII. 20th June, 1517; Edw. VI. 20th July, 1551; Philip and Mary, 16th Nov. 1556.

These several charters are merely confirmatory. The reign of Elizabeth, generally so prolific in curious and eventful transactions in most boroughs, is, from the causes already mentioned, a mere blank in the affairs of this. 18 Eliz.—John Elwynne held, by free service, 1 cap. mess. 1 cot. 5 closes here, in burgage. 22 Eliz.—Sir Henry Constable, knt. s. and h. of John, held, in Hedon, of the queen in capite. 26 Eliz.—Christ. Cheney held of John de Stile a rental, issuing out of lands belonging to the mayor and bailiffs of Hedon. 26 Eliz.—Richard Michaelburn held in Hedon.^a

In 1635, writs were directed unto counties, cities, towns and places enumerated, to furnish ships; among which was one addressed, Majori Ballwis & Burgensibus ville de Headon. 1636.—Another writ was issued, in

^a Mid. Bail.

which Hedon was included; and in 1637, a special commission, for the loan of ships, to such counties as cannot furnish the same for the king's service, which was commuted by payment of sums of money.—Feodera, vol. 19, p. 663; vol. 20, p. 61, 185.

In 1657, July 5th, a dreadful fire broke out in the town, which destroyed forty-two houses. The very great injury sustained by the inhabitants amounted to nearly four thousand pounds. A brief was granted by Oliver Cromwell for the benefit of the sufferers, their loss being certified to the usurper by William Lord Strickland, and other persons of distinction; the loss to individuals must have been severely felt. And a subsequent conflagration took place, in the Market-place, but the houses were again re-built, and in a manner that added much to the appearance of the town.

In 1666, a grant was made to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Hedon, and their successors, of a fair to be kept there 16th July next, and thenceforth every Tuesday fortnight till the 11th Nov. called Martinmas Day; and another fair on Shrove Tuesday, and so every Tuesday until Martinmas. Δ

Chas. II.—The following is entitled—Remarks and extracts, from old writings found in the vestry chamber, respecting the corporation of Hedon.

By a paper, entitled, Lord Viscount Dunbar's demesnes, it appears, that Hedon is a member of Burstwick, and that all the burgage lands, which are in the corporation of Hedon, are holden by the several owners and tenants thereof of the manor of Burstwick, in free burgage. And that all escheats which shall hereafter happen of any of the said lands shall come to the lord of the said manor, and not to the corporation; for such escheated lands in the said borough, as have heretofore happened, the plaintiffs have some, and others are by usurpation lately carried away by the corporation. That each party keep and enjoy that they are now in possession of; and that the corporation paying to the plaintiff and his heirs the fee-farm rent of £30 a year, he shall allow them to take the rents of the several burgage lands which they now receive in the said town, to and for the payment and support of the said fee farm, and rest contented with the said £30.

For the court of the manor Milne Leet, the fairs, markets, tolls, stallage, tallage, perquisites, fines, forfeitures, waives, estrays, felons, goods, deodands, and other matters of royalty happening within the said town and borough, that the plts. shall have and enjoy them, having them by grant there, as in other places in Holderness; and the corporation not having grant, nor lawful use, nor prescription of, or to any such thing, the plt. is pleased to let them a lease of them under some small rent, though they be of much better value than they pretend.

For the hall of pleas and prison, the plt. and his heirs, in their own right, and not by any permission or good will of the corporation, shall have the free use of them by the having keys thereof, as they have used to come and go at their pleasures, and taking all such duties and fees as are due by all persons which shall be committed to the said prison by them or their officers; and that all persons having occasion to come to the wapentake or other courts, to be holden in the said hall of pleas, shall be free, coming, going, and staying there, from arrests within the said corporation, upon plea thereof, any petition against such persons of the corporation * * * * for the bounders and limits of the borough. That for Preston Stakes the town shall not make any landing place there, or take any duty upon my lord's shore without their liberties.

Exceptions to what was formerly possessed.—My lord doth not think it fit nor reasonable for him, that where the escheats shall happen are due unto him, to take them by way of grant or grace from the corporation. For the courts of the manor, Leet fair, markets, tolls, felons' goods, deodands, &c. which the town never duly had, nor can have, the having by grant, he doth not think fit to make any grant of in their tenures, but by way of lease with the reservation of some small rent.

There is no date to the original paper, nor is it signed by any person, but was found in the vestry chamber with other papers.

In Trinity term, Henry Viscount Dunbar exhibited his bill against the corporation of Hedon ; the succeeding proceedings in the exchequer appear to be the consequence of a refusal to comply with the foregoing reasons and conditions of his lordship.

The following particulars of a cause in the exchequer, 18 Chas. II. 1666, wherein Henry Lord Viscount Dunbar was plaintiff, for usurpation of rights; and the corporation of Hedon, viz. Robert Drake, maior, Thos. Burton, Thos. Stephenson, Launcelot Jackson, Elizeus Bondfray, Thomas Robinson, John Burstall, Wm. Ombler, William Potte, aldermen ; Wm. Lister and Thomas Savadge, bailiffs of the town of Hedon, in the county of York, defendants. It is valuable as shewing that the lord paramount, as holding the royal franchise, attempted to recover his jurisdiction ; it is corroborative of the remarks, in the early part of the commencement of this account, that free burgage was granted to the lord on behalf of the burgesses ; it will also appear, that crosses were used as boundary marks, to define the extent of certain liberties. It is only an abstract, giving the evidence of the principal deponents, the original being too lengthy for insertion ; it is procured from the Lansdown Manuscripts, No. 894, fo. 51.

Sheweth, That the plaintiff is seized in fee, or of some other inheritance, of and in the manor or lordship of Holderness, in Com. Ebor. and of the manors, &c. [here the manors enumerated] and with the liberties of the same, and of the office of escheats, and coroner, within the lordship and liberties of Holderness, and of the yearly rent of £30, and of the services due and to be done by the mayor and burgesses of Hedon, for their lands, rents, &c. &c. and of a wapentak and hundred court, holden at Hedon within the liberties of Holderness. [Here follows his other rights and privileges] That the toun of Hedon hath been an ancient borough of the Earls of Albemarle, by grant of King Henry II. and confirmed by succeeding kings, to the Earls of Albemarle, till the time of Edw. III. when it was escheated (for want of heirs or otherwise) to the crown, during all which time the burgesses held, of the Earls of Albemarle, as of their manor of Burstwick, with all profits, &c. within the said toun.

That by reason of such escheat, it remained in the crown in the reigns of Edw. I. II. & III. who being so seized, did, on or about the 22nd of Edward's reign, by letters patent, reciting the former grants made to the Earls of Albemarle, grant and confirm to the burgesses of Hedon, that their heirs and successors should have and hold the toun aforesaid, with the appurtenances, liberties, and rights, in fee firm for ever, paying yearly to the manor of Burstwick £24, which before that time had been paid to the said manor of Burstwick, over and above £6. yearly at the four feasts ; saving to the king and his heirs the prison there, &c., for all persons taken without the said toun, within the liberties of Holderness, and that the king's bailiff of the manor of Burstwick should hold their Wapentack Courts in the Hall of Pleas, in Hedon prison and hall, to be held by burgesses and repaired by them. By which charter the burgesses might chuse bailiffs, and have a maior and other privileges, paying the £30 fee farm rent to the crown, maintaining the hall, prison, and bridges, to the toun, which the king used to repair, at the view of the stewards of Holderness, or their deputy.

That the maior and burgesses have heretofore, and still do pay to the plaintiff, a fee farm rent of £30 in right of his manor of Burstwick ; yet the defendants have of late, and still do deny, that they hold the said toun and burrough, and lands thereunto belonging, of the plaintiff, but pretend that every particular owner of lands in the said toun hold these lands of the maior, burgesses, and comonality, in free burgage, as well those lands which were antiently holden of the plt.'s said manor, as well as those which by them sold away and are escheated and forfeited to the plt., going about to defeat the plaintiff of their tenures and services, and the escheats of

such lands, and which happen or shall happen within the said town &c. &c. contrary to true right, and defrauding him of his tenures, services, and the benefit of escheats.

That the town of Hedon being encompassed with a great ditch or haven, which was and is the antient and true boundary and extent of their said town. And the plaintiff's manors of Preston and Burstwick abutting round about the same. The defendants, or some of them, have purchased of sundry of the freeholders, divers lands surrounding the said town, which were holden of the said plaintiff's manor of Burstwick, by knight's service, and pretend to hold them as the right of their burgage lands, extending their liberties, and setting up of posts and marks as the bounds of their liberties, taking upon them to make arrests within their bounds so set up.

That whereas the plaintiff, his ancestors, &c. the hall and prison have always used, but the defendants have withheld, and still withhold, the key of the said hall and prison from the plaintiff and his officers, not suffering them to enjoy the use thereof, which, &c. prison, &c. has been enlarged by the plaintiff; the plaintiff, &c. is damnified £500, and is disabled from paying the fee farm rent to his majesty, &c. &c.

Response.—That the bill is contrived of causeless displeasure. Without sufficient grounds, the complainant endeavoured to take away from the defend. all, or a great part of, the profits belonging to the said borough, which have been by sundry antient charters and grants, of former kings of England, conferred and confirmed unto the said burgesses for a great fee farm rent, and other great charges, which the mayor and burgesses are to undergo, which profits they have enjoyed for the space of two or three hundred years.

They think it to be true, that the plaintiff hath such interest, right, and title, in all the manors and lands in the bill (except the manor of Hedon), and hath an hundred or wapentake court belonging to the seigniority of Holderness, or some other the manors aforesaid. And the plaintiff hath right to the offices of bailiff, escheator, and coroner, within the seigniority of Holderness, by grant from Philip and Mary, by letters patent, dated 6th Feb. 4 and 5, Ph. and M. to Henry, earl of Westmoreland, and his heirs, and by reason of some assurance from the said earl.

That long before the time of the aforesaid grant to Henry Earl of Westmoreland, viz. temp. H. II. the town of Hedon was made a borough by grant and charter of the same king. And it was thereby granted to the burgesses thereof, *that they should hold their lands and rents within the said borough as freely as the citizens and burgesses of the cities of York and Lincoln.*

That the manor of Holderness, and borough of Headon, being escheated to the crown, temp. Ed. I. the same did so remain until 22 Ed. III. which king, in the same year, did, by his letters patent and charter, then grant and confirm to the burgesses of Hedon for a new rent of increase; and for that the said burgesses should maintain all the bridges to the said town belonging, which the king did use to repair at the view of the steward of Holderness, his lieutenant and deputy, and the hall of pleas and prison within the town of Headon, and divers other considerations. That they the said burgesses, their heirs and successors, shall have, and hold to them and their successors, the town of Headon, with the appurtes, together with the liberties, &c. and all other things to the town belonging, of the said king and his heirs, in fee farm, paying yearly, at his manor of Burstwick, £24. which before that time had been paid over and besides £6. yearly of increase at Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas, put p' le charter, &c.

The defend. confesse that there is saved by the said charter, to the king and his heirs, the prison within the town of Hedon, for all persons who should be taken without the town, within the liberties of Holderness, and all p'ts arising of the prison, and all new rents of lands within the said town, by the bondsmen of the king, before that time purchased or to be purchased in the same town; and the steward or bailiffs of the king, this being of his manor of Burstwyke, in the hall of pleas, in the said town, might hold the wapentake of Holderness, and other pleas; p' ut in the bill, &c.

The defts. suppose, that the use and benefit of the said prison are not granted by the charter of Phil. & Mary, to Henry, earl of Westm', and not sufficiently assured to the complt. or his ancestors, but that they remain and belong to the crown, and are due to the king, his heirs and successors, and not to the plaintiff, neither as parcel of the manors of Holderness or Brustwick, nor holden of him as of the said manors, or either of them.

The defts. hope to prove, that all the lands and rents within the borough of Hedon are and ought to be held of the mayor and burgesses of Headon; and all the escheats of lands and tents, if any such have become due, or hereafter shall in the said town, belongs to the mayor and burgesses of Headon, and not to the plaintiff; yet they think, that the yearly rent of £30. payable by the said mayor and burg. of Headon, have been granted from the crown unto the pltf. and his heirs, and true payment hath been made thereof to the pltf. and his ancestors. And that the pltf. and his ancestors have had the use of the said hall and prison, by the permission of the mayor and burgesses of Headon, and have kept their wapentake court in the said hall by such permission as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

They deny that they, or any of them, have purchased any lands holden of the pltf.'s manor of Brustwick or Preston, in knight's service, which they or any of them pretend to hold in free burgage, or that these deft.'s have extended the bounds and limits of the town of Hedon beyond the ancient bounds thereof; or that they have set up any posts or marks to that intent, or that they claimed any liberties or immunities belonging to the said borough, without the antient bounds and limits thereof.

REPLICATION.—The defendant maintains his bill in all things, and traverses the points of defendant's answers.

Depositions on the part of the plaintiff.—Matthew Storie deposeth—He knoweth the pltf. and hath known the corporation of Hedon about forty years, and has known the lordship and liberties of Holderness by the like space. He hath known the hall and prison at Headon about forty years, and that the wapentake court was kept there during the said time. whensoever the stewards and officers of the said court pleased, and that the same has been kept by Wm. Thompson, Bryan Metcalf, and Peter Gill. Matthew Storie also deposeth, that about forty years since, the pltf.'s father, who was owner of the lordships and liberties of Holderness, made choice of this exa'tiate to be bailiff of the liberties, and by directions of this exa'tiate went to one Smyth's wife, which Smith had been bailiff of the said liberties, for the key of the prison of Hedon, and that he should take possession of the said prison, which he did accordingly; and he and his deputies after, during the time he was bailiff, viz. twenty years, had the keeping of the said prison, and had the custody of the key of the hall of Hedon. And he and his deputies did, at their pleasure, commit and set at liberty prisoners, without acquainting the mayor and burgesses or officers of Hedon, nor asking their leave. Wm. Marston deposeth. that Old Haven was the ancient bound of Headon; and the inhabitants of Preston, in their perambulations, did go upon the outside of the utmost bank of the Old Haven, towards Preston to Twyer, and were never disturbed for forty years; and this exa'tiate had tithes, being farmer of the parsonage of Preston of all the grounds without the Old Haven; and the inhabitants of Preston have laid taxes and assessments, and other duties, of the said grounds, and divers paid them to the town of Preston. Other deponents endeavour to prove, that the defendants have enlarged the bounds and limits, of their town of Headon, beyond the antient boundaries.

Defendants' Depositions.—Rowland Bennington knoweth the plts. and defts. and has known them about forty years; and has known the borough of Headon there thirty years. During his remembrance the said town has been a town corporate; and during that time there has been a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs. That there are five bounds or limits of the liberties of the said town, viz. five wood crosses, called Maudlen Cross, Sepulchre's Cross, Apeland Cross, Stockham Cross, and Twier's Cross, which has been so marked, bounded, and limited, by the said crosses ever since he knew the said township. Richard Edward deposeth, that the ground between Maudlen Cross and thirty acres are within the liberties of Headon, they paying taxes, which he received about twenty-seven years ago, for the use of the town and the closes. From Maudlen Cawsey

towards Preston field are within the liberties of the said town; and all the closes from Apeland's Cross, along Headon Haven, lying east of the new field, is within Preston lordship; to Twier's Cross, and to the lane of Sepulchre's Cross, are within the liberties of Headon; the lands between Stockham Cross and Apeland's Cross are within the liberties of Headon; and he has known the said marks and bounds to be so marked and bounded these forty years. Bryan Berrynian sets out the bounds, and proves that the mayor and the officers of Headon have exercised their liberties and privileges, within the said metes and bounds, by arrests, distresses, and otherwise. Wm. Burne deposeth, that the burgesses and lands within the limits of Headon are represented to be holden of the corporation of Headon, and there hath been rents and services paid and done to the corporation; and there hath been an escheat or forfeiture taken by the corporation, viz. a close, called Dove Cote close, wherof this exa'tate was sometime tenant, and Wm. Ratsey, who was hung for felony. Rowland Bennington deposeth, that the complainant had the use of the hall of pleas for the holding of the wapentake and other courts, kept by the lords of Burstwicke, and whether by the debt,'s leave he knoweth not, saving that the pltf. and his officers had the key from the officers of the mayor; and that the said hall is the freehold and inheritance of the said corporation, and the mayor and burgesses have repaired and held the use thereof, for keeping courts and other business. That the corporation have had the common prison, now in question, for imprisoning offenders, with the town and liberties of Headon; and the sergeants to the said corporation, or one of them, have from time to time been keepers of the said prison; and the sergeant, or one of them, have entered bonds for the safe keeping of the said prison. That the mayor and burgesses of Headon pay a fee farm rent of per annum of £30. quarterly, to the pltf. or his officers, and repair and maintain the bridges within the liberties of the town. That the mayor and burgesses of the said corporation have had, and enjoyed, waste and void places within the liberties of the said town, and have had the use and benefit thereof for the said corporation.

James II. granted a charter of incorporation to this borough, in the first year of his reign. The mayor, bailiffs, &c. &c. are constituted a body politic, to have a recorder and town clerk; they are empowered to hold a court, for the trial of all causes, of debts, trespass, &c. occurring within the borough, according to the laws of England. They take cognizance of debts, according to the Statute of Merchts, &c.; and have a prison to hold such persons as they commit for debts, felonies, &c.

The following particulars will best explain the present state of the corporation, courts, funds, officers, &c.^a

There is one mayor, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs. The mayor is annually elected from ten aldermen, on Thursday next before 27th September, at a meeting held at the Guild Hall. There is no limit as to the aldermen. The mayor, bailiffs, and such of the aldermen as choose to attend, retire into their private chamber, and there nominate two aldermen; the two are nominated by poll, in the chamber, where the mayor presides. The mayor votes. The commonalty then choose one of the two. The youngest elected alderman is generally the next mayor. The mayor for the time being is returning officer, and therefore not re-elected. No rule as to when a mayor may serve again. The aldermen are chosen from the burgesses who have served the office of bailiffs, and are generally elected on the same day as the mayor. Two are nominated by the bench. One is chosen by the whole body of burgesses, and is alderman for life. Never removed for non-residency, it not

^a These extracts, which best narrate the privileges of the present corporation, are taken from the evidence of the town clerk, Jas. Iveson, Esq. before the Corporation Commissioners, in December, 1833.

being required when elected or afterwards. They only act as justices in their constitutional capacities. Bailiffs generally chosen also same day as mayor; four are chosen by the bench, and two elected by the commonalty, and serve one year. The mayor and bailiffs are magistrates, but not the aldermen. No recorder has been chosen for more than a century. The town clerk chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, and confirmed by royal sign manual. Coroner also chosen by the bench, on same day, in September. He is often the outgoing mayor, sometimes an alderman. No fines by charter for not serving. A bye law imposes £60. for not serving as mayor, and £40. for bailiffs. No bye-laws made for the last century. All freemen exempt from toll, and throughout the kingdom. *Courts.*—The corporation have exclusive jurisdiction in quarter sessions, which are held according to act of parliament, although there is seldom any business transacted. There is a gaol within the town-hall, but no tread mill. The court of pleas has not sat for a long time. The jurisdiction of that court extends to debts of any amount, but it is never held. There is a contract with the East-Riding magistrates, under an act of parliament, for committing persons to the East-Riding house of correction, either for trial or for punishment.

Corporation property and tolls.—The property consists of houses, buildings, and lands, in Hedon, producing £273. 19s. yearly; fee farm rents, amounting to £52. 5s. 6d.; tolls on carriages and cattle, passing through and coming into the borough, produce yearly £25. 4s. 6d. There are eleven other houses, occupied by old burgesses, and widows of burgesses, paying no rent. Tolls are as follows:—Waggon drawn by four horses, 4d. bricks per load, 6d. toll on corn never taken, lime per load, 6d. every horse drawn or led 1d. every ox drawn or led 1d. sheep per score, 4d. every stage booth, not paying duty, 4d. every beast on Holyrood day, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. every beast on Magdalen day, 1d. the toll in the market 2d. for any person not a freeman. The corporation are said to be rich, because their expenditure do not exceed their income. The limits of the corporation are co-extensive with the limits of the borough. There are two market searchers, who are sworn at the court leet; they are also tasters of ale; a bellman, a pinder, and five constables, including the sergeant-at-mace. The mayor has an allowance of £40. per annum, for entertainments given and the usual expences of the mayoralty. He is also entitled to three bushels of coals from every ship's cargo brought into the haven, which is worth about £10. a year, and the fees obtained on the admission of freemen. The town clerk has a salary of £10. a year, with £4. for the collection of the fee farm rents. He is also clerk of the peace at the quarter sessions, and clerk to the coroner. The sergeant-at-mace has £6. a year, and a suit of clothes every two years, and lives in the town-hall. The bellman has 20s. a year for crying for the corporation, and fees for the same from other people. The market searchers are the constables.

A LIST OF MAYORS AND BAILIFFS OF HEDON,

Extracted from the Warburton Papers, in the Lansdown Collection, British Museum, No. 894.

MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
Edw. III.			powered the burgesses to elect a mayor and bailiffs, the above names are all that are quoted until 1446, when in the succeeding years they are more regularly preserved.
1366 Stephen de Burton, Stephen Goldman, John de Mersk		Hen. VI.	
1380.—This year, a bushel of wheat was sold in Hedon for 6d.; a gallon of white wine for 6d.; a gallon of claret wine for 4d.		1446 John Bennington, Wm. Bilton, Wm. Roos	
1387.—This year, Rochelle wine was sold for 13s. 4d. the tun.		7 John Bennington, Rich. Willerby, Jas. Kettrell	
1391 John Frankise		8 Richard Belton, John Elwine, Robert Benningham	
7 William Cotes		9 Richard Bolton William Chapman, William Mollescrofte	
1419 William Merflete, Wm. Lacy, John Thorklebye		50 Richard Willerby, John March, Law. Barbour	
From the charter of Edw. III., which first em-			

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1451 John Elvin	John Sturmy, John Poller	1494 John Smith,	Peter Elwyn, Wm. Watson
2		5 John Smith,	Robert Hardie, John Wilson
3		6 John Smith,	William Smith, John Sawyer
4 William Bilton,	John Robt. Beningham	7 William Smith,	John Coleman, Thos. Skerne
5 William Bilton,	John Sturmy, Richard Wele	8 William Smith,	John Croftes, Hugh Brice
6 William Bilton,	William Roos, John Snawe	9 John Smith,	Thos. Neleson, Wm. Benewell
7		1500 John Croftes,	John Hyngderby, Wm. Hay-
8			man
9		1 John Croftes,	Robert Mason, Henry Vipon,
60			or, Robert Hardie
E. IV.		2 John Croftes,	John Sawyer, Robt. Awgrum
1 John Elwyn,	Wm. Cromwell, John Barker	3 John Croftes,	John Pinning, Chr. Hewson
2 John Sturmy,	Ralph Smith, John Porter	4 William Haymor,	Thos. Steuxley, Wm. Barnard
3 John Sturmy,	Wm. Furnas, Robt. Mirwyn	5 William Barnard,	Henry Smith, Wm. Sparke
4	John March, William Longe	6 John Child,	John Burton, Thos. Hardie
5 Robert Smith,	Robert Benningham, Jon.	7 John Baildon,	John Elwyn, John Robinson
	Banchard	8 John Pynninge,	Robt. Pynninge, Jas Trollop.
6 Ralph Smith,	John Snawe, Peter Watson	Henry VII.	
7 Ralph Smith,	John Sharpe, Wm. Durham	9 John Pynninge,	Rob. Awgrum, Chr. Fisher
8 John March,	Wm. Cromwell, Jno. Johnson	10 William Sparkes,	Rich. Painter, Thos. Jackson
9 John March,	Wm. Furnas, Roger Myrwyn	1 John Child,	Hen. Smyth, John Smyth
70 William Cromwell,	Wm. Longe, Thos. Barnard	2 Ditto,	Thos. Hardie, Wm. Roger
1 William Cromwell,	Jno. Barchard, Thos. Benson	3 John Baildon,	Thos. Jackson,
2 Thomas Barnard,	Peter Watson, Thos. Shawe	4 William Sparkes,	Chr. Fisher, Thos. Fewson
3 Thomas Barnard,	John Snawe, Thos. Neleson	5	
4		6 John Elwyn,	Roger Bell, Thos. Hudson
5		7 Thos. Pynninge,	Hen. Smyth, John Robinson
6		8 John Elwyn,	Thos. Jackson, Rob. Clapham
7 John Johnson,	Thos. Benson, Jon. Bartlemew	9 Henry Smith,	Wm. Roger, John Anchon
8 Thomas Barnard,	John Sharp, William Fryston	20 John Robinson,	Jno. Horncliffe, Chas. Fisher
9 William Cromwell,	Peter Watson, John Smyth	1 Philip Miffin,	Anth. Kirby, Roger, Bell
80 John Sharpe,	Wm. Furnas, Thos. Neleson	2 John Horncliffe,	John Cleveland, Geo. Cham-
1 John Sharpe,	Wm. Smith, Rob. Richardson		berlaine
2		3 Ditto,	John Awchon. John Sparkes
3 Thomas Barnard,	John Barchard, Robt. Dunne	4	
Rich. III.		5 Philip Miffin,	Wm. Thowe, John Sparke
4 Thomas Barnard,	Robt. Ingram, Thos. Wilson	6 William Thowe,	Thos. Jackson, John Sparke
5 John Sharpe	Thos. Benson, Jno. Bartlemew	7 Philip Miffyn,	Roger Beal, John Cleveland
Hen. VII.		8 John Robinson,	Roger Beale, Jno. Cleveland
6 John Sharpe,	Peter Watson, Robt. Boynton	9 John Thorncliffe,	Roger Bell, John Cleveland
7 John Sharpe,	John Smith, Peter Elwyn	30 John Thorncliffe,	John Roos, Geo. Scudamore
8 Thomas Barnard,	Wm. Furnes, Robert Hardie	1 Philip Miffin,	John Roos, Geo. Wilkinson
9 Thomas Barnard,	John Barchard, Wm. Smith	2 Philip Miffin,	Geo. Wilkinson, Jno. Walker
90 Thomas Barnard,	Robt. Ingram, Wm. Lound	3 John Cleveland,	John Roos, Geo. Scudamore
1 John Sharpe,	Thos. Neleson, John Coling	4 John Robinson,	John Roos, Chas. Cleveland
2 Thomas Barnard,	Peter Watson, John Croftes	5 John Cleveland,	John Roos, Gerard Elwyn
3 Thomas Barnard,	John Smith, Robert Doune	6 Philip Miffyn,	John Roos, Richard Ingram

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1537 John Cleveland,	John Roos, Chr. Cleveland	1570 Fran. Fotherbie,	Tho. Cooke, Geo. Worlington
8 John Cleveland,	Christr. Cleveland, Pateick Thompson	1 John Buller,	Wm. Jackson, Cuth. Denton
9 Patrick Thompson	Stephen Harrington, Jon. Buller	2 John Elvin,	Tho. Cooke, Wm. Hornscliffe
40 Step. Harrington,	Robt. Swacke, Rich. Buller	3 John Knolles,	Cuth. Denton, Thos. Headon
1 Step. Harrington,	John Jackson, Jon. Cleve. land	4 Brian Headon,	Wm. Pottes, Robert Douthwaite
2 John Buller,	John Jackson, John Green	5 John Knolles,	William Horncliffe, Richard Bracebridge
3 Richard Buller,	Jno. Jackson, Jno. Cleveland	6 John Buller dying,	Thos. Cooke, Wm. Pottes
4 Robert Swarke,	John Cleveland, John Green	Brian Headon chosen	
5 Step. Harrington,	Jno. Cleveland, Jno. Bolton	7 John Knolles,	Wm. Horncliffe, Ralph Wade
6 Step. Harrington,	Tho. Bolton, Robt. Con	8 George Worlington,	Wm. Pottes, Rd. Bracebridge
E VI.		9 Fran. Fotherbie,	Robert Douthwaite, Ralph Wade
7 John Cleveland,	Tho. Bolton, Hen. Jackson	80 John Wighell,	William Horncliffe, Thomas Kirkebie
8 John Swacke,	John Jackson, Robt Con	1 John Wighell,	Robert Douthwaite, William Patricke
9 Steph. Harrington,	Tho. Bolton, Hen. Jackson	2 John Knolles,	Cuthbert Denton, Leonard Brocklebanke
50 John Buller,	Tho. Bolton, John Jackson	3 William Horncliffe,	Robert Douthwaite, Leonard Brocklebanke
1 Steph. Harrington,	Tho. Bolton, John Jackson	4 Francis Newton,	Peter Chapman, Jno. Pottes
2 John Buller,	Hen. Jackson, John Sparke	5 Geo Chapman,	Thos. Jackson, John Pinder
P. & M.		6 Thomas Kirkbie,	Robert Douthwaite, John Kiplinge
3 Steph. Harrington,	Thos. Bolton, John Jackson	7 Henry Mapleton,	Thos. Jackson, John Pinder
4 John Cleveland,	Rich. Thompson, Tho. Cooke	8 John Pottes,	Geo. Brocklebanke, Thomas Bracebridge
5 Steph. Harrington,	Percival Lowe, Wm. Smith	9 Ralph Savage	Jno. Pinder, Peter Chapman
6 Henry Jackson,	Percival Lowe, Roger Menythorpe	90 Robert Douthwaite,	Thomas Jackson, Hen. Stephenson
7 William Smith,	Jno. Sparke, Roger Menythorpe	1 Henry Stephenson,	Wm. Russell, Thos. Fryth
8 John Buller,	Jno. Sparke, Tho. Richardson	2 Peter Chapman,	John Pinder, Thos. Jackson
2 Eliz.		3 Thos. Frith,	Geo. Merryman, Jno. Twilton
9 William Smith,	John Ingram, Thomas Ld: Ballisses	4 George Chapman,	John Burstall, Ralph Barne
60 John Buller,	Tho. Richardson, Tho. Cookman	5 William Russell,	Geo. Merryman, Jno. Twilton
1 Thomas Richardson,	Robt. Sadler, Jno. Davyson	6 Thomas Kirkbie,	Jno. Burstall, Thos. Elyotson
2 John Buller,	Robt. Sadler, Rd. Wells	7 John Pottes,	Jno. Twilton, Jno. Andersou
3 Fran. Fotherbie,	Wm. Jackson, Wm. Enderson	8 Ralph Barne,	Jno. Burstall, Thos. Elyotson
4 John Ingram,	Tho. Cooke, Geo. Worlington	9 Thomas Jackson,	John Pinder, Jno. Anderson
5 Tho. Richardson,	Wm. Enderson, Ralph Achon	1600 John Wilton,	Jno. Burstall, Thos. Elyotson
6 John Buller,	Wm. Jackson, Geo. Worlington	1 John Burstall,	Rd Collinson, Jon. Walker
7 Tho. Richardson,	Wm. Enderson, Wm. Potter	2 John Anderson	John Pinder, Chr. Jobson
8 Brian Headon,	Wm. Jackson, Geo. Worlington	Jas. I.	
John Weighbill,	Wm. Enderson, Wm. Horncliffe	3 Richard Collinson	George Merryman, Roland Bennington

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1604 George Chapman,	Hy. Elvin, Robt. Waterhouse	1637 Lancelot Jackson,	Robt. Keld, Robt. Blanchard
5 Christopher Jobson,	Thos. Burton, Richd. Spinke	8 Wm. Omblor, dyed,	Richard Southwicke, Nichol
6 Henry Elvin,	Thos. Bracebridge, Robert Blanchard	and Thomas Bur-	Booker
7 John Pinder,	Martin Wiggan, Rd. Spinke	9 William Lister,	Wm. Sogge, Rd. Barne
8 Thomas Kirkbie,	Robert Blanchard, William Grindall	40 Thomas Savage	Rd. Southwicke, Robt. Omblor
9 John Potts,	Richd. Spinke, Robt. Keld	1 Thomas Robinson	Wm. Sagge, Rd. Barne
10 Roland Benington,	Robert Blanchard, William Grindall	2 Robert Keld,	Richard Southwicke, Robert Omblor
1 John Burstall,	Robert Brackes, Lancelot Jackson	3 William Burstall	Robt. Blanchard, Rd. Barne
2 John Anderson,	Richd. Spinke, Robt. Keld	4 William Pottes,	Robt. Omblor, Rd. Southwicke
3 Richard Spinke,	Lancelot Newton, William Omblor	5 Richard Southwicke,	Robt. Blanchard, Rd. Barne
4 Robert Brackes,	Rt. Keld, Lancelot Jackson	6 Robert Omblor,	Hy. Stringer, Hy. Hodgson
5 Robert Keld,	Wm. Omblor, Thomas Ste- phenson	7 Robert Blanchard,	Nath. Norris, Brian Gawtrie
6 Lancelot Newton,	Martin Wiggan, John Brore- bridge	8 Richard Barne,	Henry Stringer, Wm. Sagge
7 Lancelot Jackson,	Wm. Omblor, Thos. Robinson	9 Nath. Norris,	Brian Gawtree, Wm. South- wicke
8 William Omblor,	Thos. Stephenson, William Walker	50 Henry Stringer,	John Kempe, Ed. Collyson
9 Thos. Barton,	Thos. Robinson, Wm. Holme	1 William Lister,	William Southwicke, Robert Burstall
20 Thomas Robinson,	Wm. Walker, Ellis Bonfrey	2 William Burstall,	Ed. Collison, John Clayton
1 Thos. Stephenson,	John Burstall, Wm. Pottes	3 Richard Southwicke,	Robt. Burstall, Ellis Bonfrey
2 Ellis Bonfrey,	Leon. Collinson, Wm. Lister	4 Thos. Burton,	Ed. Collyson, Brian Gawtree John Clayton
3 John Burstall,	Mart. Wiggan, Wm. Burstall	5 Robert Omblor,	Robt. Burstall, Ellis Bonfrey
4 John Anderson,	Wm. Lister, Thos. Savage	6 Robert Blanchard,	Brian Gawtree, Jno. Clayton
Chas. I.		7 Richard Barne,	Wm. Welles, Wm. Russell
5 Robert Brookes,	Wm. Burstall, Geo. Horsley	8 Nathaniel Norris,	John Clayton, Ellis Bonfrey
6 Lancelot Jackson,	Wm. Lister, Thos. Savage	9 Ellis Bonfrey,	Robt. Burstall, Wm. Welles
7 William Omblor,	Wm. Burstall, Geo. Horsley	60 William Welles,	Brian Gawtree, Wm. Russell
8 Thomas Robinson,	Wm. Anderson, Robt. Liver- sedg	1 Richard Southwicke,	Wm. Burstall, Wm. Omblor
9 William Lister,	Geo. Horally, Thos. Burton	2 Robert Burstall,	John Cowle, John Watson
30 William Burstall,	Wm. Anderson, Robt. Liver- sedg	3 William Burstall,	Jos. Hobson, Rt. Fairbarne
1 Thos. Stephenson,	Thos. Savage, Geo. Horsley	4 Nich. Booker,	John Watson, Wm. Levit
2 Ellis Bonfrey,	Wm. Walker, Robt. Liver- sedg	5 William Towle,	Rt. Almoner, Wm. Barchard
3 William Anderson,	Thos. Burton, Rd. Southwicke	6 Richard Barne,	John Kitchin, John Watson
4 John Burstall,	Thos. Savage, Robt. Liver- sedg	7 William Almoner.	
5 William Pottes,	Thos. Burton, Rd. Southwicke	This ends the Warburton list. The remaining names are supplied by James Iveson, Esq. town-clerk.	
6 Robt. Liversedge,	Thos. Savage, Nichol Booker	8 Eliz. Bonfrey,	Richd. Barne, Robt. Burstall
		9	
		70	
		1 William Burstall	
		2	
		3	
		4	

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1675 William Dawson,	
6	
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8	
9 Lawrence Cockrill,	John Barker, Wm. Milner
80	
1	
2 Elizeus Bonfrey,	John Barker, Wm. Milner
3 Hugh Bethell,	Francis Dring, Jno. Burstall
4 Wm. Davison,	Thos. Proctor, Wm. Milner
5 William Davison,	Thos. Proctor, Wm. Milner
Appointed by charter, Jas. II.	
6 William Baines,	
7	
8 Laurence Cockrill,	Wm. Milner, Fras. Dring
9	
90	
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5 Thomas Rimington,	Richd. Vipont, Robt. Keld
6	
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1700	
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3 Laurence Cockrill,	Rd. Vipont, Rd. Garton
4	
5 Samuel Watson,	Fras. Dring, Geo. Newmarch
6 Nat. Dring	Thos. Harrison, Chr. Ruston
7 Henry Waterland,	Rd. Garton, Rd. Vipont
8 John Barker,	Jos. Green, Geo. Wright
9 Leonard Burgh,	George Newmarsh, William Cossens
10 Charles Walker,	David Logan, Wm. Pearson
1 William Whitehead,	Leonard Hammond, Francis Walker
2 William Burstall,	Geo. Wright, David Logan
3	
4 Samuel Watson,	Francis Hill, Philip Beedall
5	
6 Nat. Dring,	Wm. Cossens, Philip Beedale
	Cossens dying, Wm. Pearson chosen 26th Nov.

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1707	
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1	
2 Henry Waterland,	Thos. Robinson, Jno. Pudsey
3 Samuel Watson,	Richd. Bower, Philip Beadle
4 Joseph Green,	Step. Reed, Robt. Barker
5 George Wright,	John Dring, John Barker
6	
7 Christopher Walker,	Benj. Smithers, Wm. Watson
8	
9	
30	
1	
2	
3 Henry Waterland,	Waite Walker, Fras. Moor
4 Joseph Green,	Rt. Barker, Benj. Smithers
5	
6	
7 Hon. Hen. Pultney,	
he not appearing,	
Samuel Watson,	William Dales, Peter Tock
8 Henry Waterland,	John Moor, John Walker
9 John Watson,	Wm. Tock, Wm. Shackles
40 Thomas Towle,	Robt. Ruston, Fras. Moor
1 John Pudsey,	Peter Tock, Wm. Beadle
2 George Wright,	
3 Henry Waterland,	Peter Tock, Wm. Beadle
4 Stephen Read	Wm. Blount, Wm. Shackles
5	
6 Samuel Watson,	Pennock Ward, Jno. Chamber
7 John Watson,	Waite Walker, Wm. Beadle
8 Thomas Towle,	Peter Tock, Robt. Ruston
9 John Pudsey,	Pennock Ward, Thos. Dring
50 George Wright,	Jno. Farbridge, Peter Tock
1 Henry Waterland,	Benj. Gorwood, John Chambers, he dying, Thos. Barker chosen, 2nd Jan. 1752
2 William Beadle,	Jno. Fairbridge, Rd. Jackson
3 Stephen Reed,	Fras. Moor, Waite Walker
4 Thomas Towle,	Thos. Barker, Wm. Thorp
5 John Pudsey,	Fras. Moor, Thos. Dring
6 Wm. Burgh,	Robt. Ruston, Rd. Jackson
7 John Watson dying,	J. Farbridge, Waite Walker
George Wright	
8 John Farbridge,	Thos. Dring, Richd. Fearn

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1759 Henry Waterland,	Wm. Thorp, Ed. Collinson	1796 John Wadman,	John Taylor, Thos. Jackson
60 Thomas Towle,	Waite Walker, Thos. Dring	7 Thomas Hornby,	Thos. Leak, James Iveson
1 Stephen Reed dying,	Rd. Fearné, Edw. Collinson	8 William Iveson.	Thos. Dring, John Taylor
John Farbridge,		9 James Iveson,	Thos. Brown, Matthw. Ellis
2 Waite Walker,	Geo. Hornby, Thos. Robinson	1800 John Thorpe,	Jno. Taylor, Jno. Robinson
3 Wm. Burgh,	Rd. Jackson, Nic. Dring	1 Wm. Day,	Thos. Dring, Matthew Ellis
4 William Thorpe,	Jno. Bedell, Thos. Robinson, jun.	2 Jno. Burstall,	Jno. Taylor, Jno. Robinson
5 John Farbridge,	Jno. Thorpe, Edw. Collinson	3 Jno. Taylor,	Thos. Dring, Matthew Ellis
6 Thos. Towle,	Wm. Iveson, Wm. Dring	4 Jno. Robinson,	Thos. Brown, Hy. Wilson
7 William Iveson,	Robt. Clifford, I. Owbridge	5 Jno. Bedell,	Thos. Dring, Thos. Jackson
8 Edward Collinson,	John Bedell, Nic. Dring	6 Wm. Iveson,	Thos. Brown, Geo. Hewson
9 John Bedell,	Rd. Webster, Thos. Clappin	7 Thomas Dring,	Mattw. Ellis, Thos. Jackson
70 Wm. Beadall,	Rd. Jackson, Robt. Clifford	8 Thomas Hornby.	Ed. Ombler, Geo. Webster
1 George Hornby,	Thomas Robinson, Thomas Clappinson	9 Nicholas Dring,	Thos. Jackson, Hy. Hansley
2 Wm. Thorpe,	Nic. Dring, Rd. Webster	10 William Day,	Jno. Burstall, David Grice
3 Wm. Iveson,	John Walker, Robt. Clifford	1 Henry Hansley	Thos. Taylor, Jno. Soutter
4 Thos. Towle,	Nic. Dring, John Thorpe	2 Edward Ombler,	Geo. Hewson, Geo. Webster
5 Edward Collinson	Richard Webster, Thomas Clappinson	3 John Taylor,	Robt. Clifford, John Canham
6 John Thorpe,	Francis Jackson, Barrington Webster	4 Robt. Clifford	Day
7 Beilby Thompson,	Rd. Jackson, Rd. Webster	5 Jno. Robinson, died	Geo. Webster, Jno. Robinson
8 Richard Jackson,	Bar. Webster, Daniel John Roydhouse	7 Dec. 1815,	John Taylor, John Hornby
9 Robert Clifford,	John Wadman, Wm. Day	Wm. Iveson, elected	
80 Wm. Iveson,	Richard Webster, Francis Vickerman	14 Dec.	
1 Richard Webster,	Thos. Dring, Benj. Bedell	6 John Hornby,	Jos. Robinson, Chas. Gibson
2 Nich. Dring,	Jno. Webster, Jno. Burstall	7 John Soutter,	Thos. Jackson, Thos. Taylor
3 John Wadman,	Francis Vickerman, Robert Webster	8 Wm. Iveson,	Thos. Taylor, Josh. Robinson
4 John Burstall,	Wm. Day, Benj. Bedell	9 William Day,	Thomas Jackson, Jos. Robinson, merchant.
5 John Bedell,	Thos. Brown, Thos. Hornby	20 Henry Hansley.	Thos. Hoe, jun., Jos. Robinson, yeoman
6 John Thorpe,	Fras. Vickerman, Wm. Day	1 Edw. Ombler,	Thos. Taylor, Jos. Robinson, merchant
7 Beilby Thompson,	Benj. Bedell, Matthew Ellis	2 John Taylor,	Thos. Jackson, Chas. Gibson
8 Thomas Hornby,	Wm. Iveson, John Taylor	3 Joseph Robinson	John Canham Day, John Taylor, jun.
9 Wm. Iveson,	Fras. Vickerman, Wm. Day	4 John Hornby,	Chas. Gibson, Geo. Sawyer
90 Richard Webster,	Thos. Brown, Thos. Dring	5 George Sawyer,	Richd. Iveson, Jas. Matthews
1 John Burstall,	Wm. Day, John Taylor	6 Wm. Iveson,	Chas. Gibson, John Taylor, jun.
2 William Day,	Fras. Vickerman, Thomas Leek	7 Wm. Day died 2 Oct.	Thos. Taylor, Rd. Iveson
3 Richard Jackson,	Hy. Wilson, John Webster	1827,	
4 John Bedell,	Math. Ellis, John Hansley	John Soutter, elected	
5 Nic. Dring,	Fras. Vickerman, Jas. Iveson	8 Oct.	
		8 Thos. Taylor,	Chas. Gibson, Jas. Soutter
		9 Jos. Robinson,	Richd. Iveson, Jno. Taylor
		30 Richd. Iveson,	Chas. Gibson, Thos. Hoe

MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.	MAYORS.	BAYLIFFS.
1831 John Hornby,	John Taylor, James Watson	1835 Richard Iveson,	Arthur Iveson, Robt. Leak
2 William Iveson,	Fenwick	6 Arthur Iveson,	Robt. Leak, Geo. Taylor
	Jas. Matthews, Arthur Iveson.	7 Wm. Iveson,	John Taylor, Wm. Day
	Matthews died 11 Ap. 1833, Thos. Hoe elected 6 May,	8 John Taylor,	Robert Leak, Wm. Day
3 Thomas Taylor,	Tho. Eggleston, Geo. Iveson	9 Robert Leak,	Benjamin Iveson, Francis Thorp Webster
4 Joseph Robinson,	Jno. Taylor, Arthur Iveson	40 Joseph Robinson,	Geo. Taylor, John Day

REPRESENTATIVE HISTORY.—This borough first sent members to parliament 23 E. I. It ceased sending from that time to 1 E. VI. from which time it continued to return until the period of its disfranchisement by the reform bill, which received the royal assent on the 7th June, 1832.

HEYDON (HEDONE, VILLA VEL BURGUS).

A.D.	P.R.	TESTE.		A.D.	A.R.	RETURN.		OBSERVATIONS.	PERSONS RETURNED.
1295	Edw. I. 23	3rd Oct.	Canterbury	1295	23	13th Nov	Westminster, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Martin (prorog'd by the next writ.)	No original writs for this parliament have been discovered. A transcript of	Stephanus de Burton.
1295	23	2nd Nov.	Odimere.	1295	24	27th Nov	Westminster, by return of the co. of York (from original, &c.) Petition for the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle.	MS.S. vol. 15th, Inner Temple Lib. No enrolments of writs de expensis for this parliament are extant on the roll.	Ricardus Civis

Parliaments commenced

1	Edward VI.	Nov. 8, 1547,	Edward Elderton and Robert Gouche, Esqrs.
7	"	March 1, 1553,	John Constable and Robert Shakerley, Esqrs.
1	Mary	Oct. 5, 1553,	John Constable, Knt. and Robert Shakerley, Esq.
1	"	April 2, 1554,	Thomas Wharton, Knt. and Richard Cuthbert, Esq.
1 and 2	Philip and Mary	Nov. 12, 1554,	Richard Cuthbert and John Constable, Esqrs. (Qu.)
2 and 3	" "	Oct. 21, 1555,	George Cobham and Richard Cuthbert, Esqrs.
4 and 5	" "	Jan. 20, 1557,	John Constable, Knt. and John Goldewell, Esq.
1	Elizabeth	Jan. 23, 1558-9,	Nullum dederit responsum.
5	"	Jan. 11, 1562-3,	John Constable and Christopher Hildyard, Esqrs.
13	"	April 2, 1571,	Christopher Hildyard and William Paler, Esqrs.
14	"	May 8, 1572,	Christopher Hildyard and John Moor, Esqrs.
27	"	Nov. 23, 1585,	Henry Constable and Fulk Grevill, Esqrs.
28	"	Oct. 29, 1586,	Henry Constable, Knt. and John Hotham, Esq.
31	"	Feb. 4, 1588,	John Alford and Christopher Hildyard, Esqrs.
35	"	Nov. 19, 1592,	Henry Brooke and Christopher Hildyard, Esqrs.
39	"	Oct. 24, 1597,	Thomas Selwyn and Christopher Hildyard, Esqrs.

43 Elizabeth	Oct. 7, 1601, Matthew Pattison and Christopher Hildyard, Esqrs.
1 Jac. I.	Mar. 19, 1603, Henry Constable and Christopher Hildyard, Knts. In Constable's place, Jno. Digby, Knt.
12 „	April 5, 1614, Christopher Hildyard, Knt. and Clem. Coke, Esq.
18 „	Jan. 30, 1620, Matthew Boynton, Knt. and Bart. and Thomas Fairfax, Knt.
21 „	Feb. 19, 1623, Thomas Fairfax and Christopher Hildyard, Knts.
1 Car. I.	June 21, 1625, Thos. Fairfax, of Walton, and Christopher Hildyard, Knts.
2 Parl.	Feb. 6, 1626, Thomas Fairfax and Christopher Hildyard, Knts
3 Car. I.	Mar. 16, 1628, Christopher Hildyard, Knt. and Thomas Allured, Esq.
15 „	April 13, 1640, Philip Stapleton, Knt. John Allured, Esq.
16 „	Nov. 3, 1640, William Strickland, Knt. and John Allured, Esq.
Protect.	July 5, 1653, Called the Little Parliament ; no return.
Commonwealth	Sept. 3, 1654, No return.
„	Sept. 17, 1656, No return.
„	Jan. 27, 1658-9, Thomas Strickland and Matthew Allured, Esqrs.
Car. II.	1660, Hugh Bethell and Henry Hildyard, Esqrs.
„	1661, John Appleyard, and Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt.
„	Henry Guy, and Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt.
„	1678, Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt. and Henry Guy.
„	1679, Henry Guy and William Boynton, Esqrs.
„	1681, Henry Guy and William Boynton, Esqrs.
Jac. II.	1685, Henry Guy and Charles Duncombe, Esqrs.
Wm. and Mary	1688, Matthew Appleyard and Henry Guy, Esqrs.
„	1690, Henry Guy and Matthew Appleyard, Esqrs.
„	1695, Sir Thomas Frankland, Hugh Bethell, Esq.
„	1698, Anthony Duncomb and Hugh Bethell, Esqrs
„	1700, Sir R. Beddingfield, Knt. and Anthony Duncomb, Esq.
„	1701, Sir R. Hildyard, and Anthony Duncomb, Esq.
Anne	1702, Henry Guy and Anthony Duncomb, Esqrs.
„	1705, Anthony Duncomb and William Pultney, Jun. Esqrs.
„	1707, Anthony Duncomb and William Pultney, Jun. Esqrs.
„	1708, William Pultney, Jun. and Hugh Cholmley, Esqrs.
„	1710, William Pultney, Jun. and Hugh Cholmley, Esqrs.
„	1713, William Pultney, Jun. and Hugh Cholmley, Esqrs.
1 George I.	1714, William Pultney, Jun. and Daniel Pultney, Esqrs.
8 „	1722, Harry Pultney and William Pultney, Esqrs.
1 George II.	1727, William Pultney and Henry Pultney, Esqrs.
8 „	1734, Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. and George Berkley, Esq.
14 „	1741, Lord Monrath, and George Berkley, Esq. Luke Robinson, in the room of the latter deceased.
20 „	1747, Luke Robinson and John Saville, Esqrs.
27 „	1754, Charles Saunders and Peter Dennis, Esqrs.
1 George III.	1761, Peter Dennis and Charles Saunders, Esqrs.
8 „	1768, Sir Charles Saunders, Knt. and Beilby Thompson, Esq.

12	George III.	1772, Sir Charles Saunders (deceased), and Beilby Thompson, Esq.
21	"	Sept. 8, 1780, Christopher Atkinson and William Chaytor, Esqrs.
24	"	Dec. 15, 1783, Stephen Lushington, vice Atkinson, perjured.
25	"	Mar. 31, 1784, William Chaytor and Lionel Darrell, Esqrs.
30	"	June 18, 1790, Beilby Thompson and Lyonel Darrell, Esqrs.
36	"	May 30, 1796, Sir Lionell Darell, Bart. and Christopher Atkinson, Esq.
42	"	July 5, 1802, George Johnstone and Christopher Savill, Esqrs.
46	"	Nov. 1, 1806, George Johnstone and Anthony Browne, Esqrs.
48	"	May 8, 1807, George Johnstone and Anthony Browne, Esqrs.
52	"	Oct. 7, 1812, George Johnstone and Anthony Browne, Esqrs.
53	"	Dec. 4, 1813, John Broadhurst; vacant by death of Johnstone.
59	"	June 18, 1818, Edmund Furton and Robert Farrand, Esqrs.
1	George IV.	Mar. 8, 1820, John Baillie and Robert Farrand, Esqrs.
	William IV.	June 12, 1826, John Baillie and Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esqrs.
	"	July 30, 1830, Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. and Robert Farrand, Esq.
	"	Apr. 30, 1831, Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. and Robert Farrand, Esq.

There are no records of petitions relative to elections in this borough until the last century, when Wm. Wickham, Esq. petitioned, stating that Wm. Pultney and Hugh Cholmley, Esq. and the petitioner, were candidates, and complaining of an undue return of Mr. Pultney, by bribery and indirect practices. There was no report. In 1745, there having been a vacancy, on the death of George Berkley, Esq. Locke Robinson, Esq. petitioned against the return of Samuel Gumley, Esq. He withdrew his petition, but was afterwards voted duly elected, and Mr. Gumley not duly elected. Feb. 3, 1746.—There was another cause, between — Mead, Esq. and Luke Robinson, Esq. relative to bribery at the election for the borough of Hedon, tried at the York assizes. The action was brought against Mr. Robinson, upon the statute of the 2 Geo. II. for employing Mr. Pennock Ward to give certain sums of money to the electors for voting for Mr. Chute and Mr. Robinson. The trial began at eight in the morning, and continued the whole day; when, after examination of a great number of witnesses, and the producing several notes of hand for sums of money paid to the electors, and variety of learned arguments by the counsel on both sides, the jury, which consisted of gentlemen of the best fortune in the county, brought in their verdict against Mr. Robinson without going out of court. In Dec. 1783, Christopher Atkinson, Esq. a merchant in London, was expelled the house for perjury. He was returned in 1796, and took the name of Saville in 1798. Actions were brought against P. E. Mestaer, Esq. for bribery committed at Hedon election, in 1802, when the principal evidence against him was his colleague, Christopher Saville, Esq. formerly Atkinson, who had been a joint candidate with him upon that occasion. At the same election, the numbers polled were, Geo. Johnson, Esq. 115, Chrstr. Saville, Esq. 108, P. E. Mestaer, Esq. 83, — Jackson, Esq. 77. The number of voters in 1775 were about 175; deducting 30 revenue officers, who were disfranchised, the number hardly exceeded 140. In 1816, there were upwards of 200. The right of election was in the burgesses, whose privileges were gained either by descent, by serving seven years to a freeman residing only in the borough, or by an honorary gift at the discretion of the chief officers for the time being, which latter power was seldom exercised, on account of the opposition and jealousy of the burgesses as a body. The returning officer was the mayor. At the last contested election, on 25th June, 1826, 351 freemen polled, 77 only being resident, and 274 non-resident.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was found some time ago amongst several ancient town records, in the belfry of St. Augustine's Church, at Hedon, no date is affixed; it is written on paper, and must, from its style, be at least as ancient as the reign of Henry VIII. It furnishes another proof that in all ages there

have been improvident husbands, gently upbraiding wives, bailiffs, distresses for rent, and alas! want of "scherts" for "chylldren." It also teaches us, that "good times, and bad times, and all times get over."

The subjects of this letter sleep with their fathers, even their tombstones have probably long since crumbled into dust; and but for this frail memorial, the names, wants, and woes, of Gerrard Urslett, "Ros" his "wyff," and their "chylldren" would, like those of thousands of their fellow mortals, be buried in oblivion.

Ryghth wellbelovyd husband & bedfelo In ye best man' yt I canne I hertely comend me unto you mervalyng grettly yt ze wold nother co' to me nor zytt send to me seyng yt I & yowre chylldryn was so mervelusly takyn & ys not zytt well amendyd & yff that ze do nott come or ells send me something to lyff w' I schall surly com to yow so sone as ev my chyldr able to cary other one or bothe & also ze schall wytt yt ze Balys has bene att me iij or iiij tymys for ther ferme and they hayff straynyd for ytt & ytt must neds be payd schortly or ells ytt wyll be more & I thynk ytt war most mett yt ze scholld com & se for all suche thyngs your selfe & also I desyre yowe yt ze woldl puyd in some plays for me whereas ytt pless yow for I wyl nott be no longer after thys man' nor yt I wyll nott tary where I am not long and also I desyre you to puyd me off a stone of woll or ij to mayk me and your chylldryne clothys apone for we hayff ned ther off as knawys He wo kypp you & thus fayr zi well Bott yff hayff any Brokyn Scherts I pray yow to send me them to may the chylld' scherts on.

By yowre wyff and Bedfelow Ros Urslett.

To my webelovyd husband & Bed felo Gerrard Urslett at Holme & Spaldyngmore.

Dely'r this w' sped.^a

Extracts and observations taken from books belonging to the corporation. Hedon, 4 September, 1796.

1662.—In this year Robert Keld became bound in a recognizance, with sureties, not to dress or suffer any flesh to be eaten in his house during Lent. Charge for a May-pole 5s. To spit turners 2s.; to cook £1. Hedon chimes then went. Toll let at £6. per annum. The corporation then paid for communion wine and the poor tax.

1710.—A charge for recorder's fee, £2.; and Hedon post, 5s.

1711.—An agreement made with the corporation with Wm. Sharp, to repair the bucket and chain belonging to the public well in the Market-place, for 7 years, at 5s. per ann.

1739.—George Berkly, Esq. M. P. gave £65. to the corporation, to build a keel or boat, to contain 60 qrs. corn, and to trade with it for the benefit of the borough.

1742.—Ordered that the mayor and bailiffs, or some of them, shall have the sole power to employ workmen and labourers to do small job work. An order for Peter Clapison to have 5s. every audit, for carrying letters to and from Hull, belonging to the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs.

1752.—Twenty guineas paid for the purchase of freedom, by Charles Saunders, Esq. Thomas Baxter, for going post for one year

A note of plate, jewels, writings, books, and other things, delivered up by Mr. Robert Ombler, old maior, to Mr. John Brough, now maior;—1 large silver flagon, the gift of Charles Duncombe, Esq. 1685; the great silver bear bowle, with the letters I. A. and 1640 on it; 1 large piece of plate, the gift of Henry Grey, Esq.; 1 new silver challice; 1 large statute book, with a box, and 8 little paper books of accounts; 1 long silver wyne bowle, with I. A. 1640 on it; 1 large gilded mace, with a case, the case head broken; 1 silver salt, with cover; 6 silver spoons, called Apostle spoons; 2 silver seals, and cross piece of silver, 1 brass and 1 pewter quart pott; the little gold mace, and two others covered with silver; 1 silver chene, with a scutecheon to it, and 3 scutecheons which the waites used to wear; 1 gret gilded bowle, the gift of Colonel Methen Alured; 1 old statute book, and the black book of acts; the ordinance book, and book of assize; 2 keys of Revestry Hall

^a Orig. penes A. Dunn, Esq. Hedon.

dore, and prison dore keys; 2 scales, one brass and the other pewter, and seal for skeps; 1 yard wand; scales, and 6 hollow weights, seven bell weights, flat do.; 2 mapps of the town; 4 broken weights; 1 little book of acts, 1625; a charter of King John; a note to free the burgesses of Hedon from assizes; the true copies of two several charters of liberties granted to the citizens of York, the one by King Henry II. the other by King Richard I.; several old records, and the acquittances belonging to fee farms, and the new charter granted by King Charles the Second; King James's charter; the scales and all the weights belonging to the town.

The above particulars were left in the vestry chamber.

Wm. Wise, Esq. recorder, also a coroner, two bailiffs, two constables, two churchwardens, two chamberlains, nine aldermen of the mayor's council, 4 aldermen auditors, 4 burgesses auditors, 4 fire searchers, 4 market searchers, 2 overseers of the poor, 2 searchers and sealers, 2 ale finders, 2 attorneys, and 1 pinder, all sworn.

13 September, 1662.—About this time King Charles II. sent Jno. Hotham, Robt. Hildyard, Thos. Hebblethwaite, M. Warton, and T. Jenkins, who were nominated commissioners under an act of parliament, then lately passed, intitled "An Act for the well ordering and regulating of corporations"; these commissioners thought proper, in an arbitrary manner, to remove Wm. Davidson, alderman, and Samuel Baines, town clerk, from their respective offices. And they also in like manner thought proper to continue Richd Southwick as mayor; Wm. Vase, Esq. recorder; Robert Blanshard, Richd. Barne, Elizeus Bonfrey, and Robt. Burstall, as aldermen; and who appointed Wm. Burstall and Wm. Ombler the new bailiffs; Nicholas Brooke, Wm. Toll, and John Ombler, to be new aldermen; John Toll and John Watson they appointed bailiffs, and Aquila Stephenson town clerk; and thus the crown unduly aimed at an ascendancy in corporations throughout England.

1734.—One silver salver, with coat of arms in the middle, at the church, but belongs the corporation.

Ditto, one new silver cup or bowl.

1735.—Robert Burstall was chosen warden of the company of shoemakers; Christopher Webber was chosen warden of the company of hammermen; Thos. Wright was chosen warden of the company of taylors.

1754.—This year the corporation seal lost or mislaid; Mr. Pennock Ward, town clerk, ordered to procure a new one at the charge of the corporation.

19th Aug. 1771.—A prosecution ordered against Thomas Young, of Preston, for not giving notice to the mayor of the delivery of a keel load of coals at Preston Stakes.

2nd Nov. 1791.—An order, that no mayor shall expend more than £5. for work and materials, during his mayoralty, with the consent of the majority of the bench.

30th Jan. 1792.—An agreement or order, that every future candidate to represent the borough of Hedon in parliament shall, previous to his canvass, take the freedom of the borough, and pay £100. for it, which shall excuse him from serving any corporate offices.

7th Nov. 1792.—Wm. Day, Esq. mayor, received of Messrs. Smith and Thompson £525. for their freedoms, which was lodged in their bank, and not to be called in without an order entered in the corporation book, signed by a majority of the bench.

17th day of Dec. 1792.—An order to allow £24. instead of £20. for the mayor's feast.

25th Sept. 1798.—The order made 30th Jan. 1792, being publicly read, it was declared to extend to such candidates only as were duly elected upon a poll, the two elected, before election declared, and their return signed, be admitted to their freedom on payment of £105.

1657, 7th October.—At the general quarter sessions of Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, &c. held before the *mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiff, &c.* Brian Gawtree presented for not coming to the church of public worship of God.

1759.—Mr. Bonfrey presented for killing a bull *unbaited*.

1663.—An order made at quarter sessions, that no inhabitant of Hedon, except a freeman or burgess, shall make barley into malt.

1666.—The mayor and corporation gave bond to Lord Dunbar, in the sum of £60 besides charges in the exchequer court, commenced by the said lord against the town.

1654.—In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the court of record was held before the mayor and two bailiffs.

1733.—James Frith was sergeant-at-mace, and had cloth cloak with silver trimmings bought by the corporation, which he was to deliver up in good condition at the expiration of two years.

1737.—An order, that each ringer in turn shall chime to divine service every Sunday, to be a quarter of an hour in chiming and ringing the mayor's bell, under the penalty of 12d. a piece for neglect; and if they neglect to ring on the usual days, each ringer to forfeit 2s. out of his salary.

25th Dec. 1677.—A tax of £7. 18s. 4d. was charged upon the corporation of Hedon, being the third quarters payment for raising *five hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred !!* seamen, for the speedy building thirty ships of war.

11th Aug. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.—By an ancient document of this date, it appears that one Percival Lowe, of Hedon, had a distress made upon him by one Gabriel Dybeck, of Hull, for tolls for selling his goods in Hull market; and the matter having been referred to the lord president and council, they determined, after examining witnesses, that the inhabitants of Hedon should be toll free at Hull.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Grants to Religious Houses in the Borough of Hedon.

The Hospital of St. Peter, York.—Wm. le Gross, Earl of Yorkshire, gave a toft here to the brethren of the Hospital of St. Peter, York, discharged from all taxes, services, &c.; a mark of silver, payable yearly out of his tolls (Thelonio) in this town: tested by Wm. Damori, Ralph de St. Columbia, Helias de Mundeville, and Ralph, his brother, and others, about 1151.^a Wm. the son of Wm. de Fortibus, confirmed the above; tested by John, the rector of Skipsea, Henry Cesthunt, Nicholas Hogg, rector of Barmston.^b

Alice, daur. of Wm. son of Hahgen, gave to the said hospital the lands which she had on her marriage, from her father, in this town, near the lands of John Talm, free from all service; Wm. brother of Alice, confirms the grant; attested by Wm. Pasmer, bailiff. Wm. de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, confirms the above grant of Alice; attested by Fulco de Oryr, Peter de Fauconberg, Walter de Scures, Wm. Pasmer, &c. Homo de de Holym, gave his whole land in Hedon, with the buildings thereon, situated between the lands of Ivo, the mariner, and those of Cicely Yokedogge, the said hospital paying fourpence yearly to Stephen Pasmer. Alice, daur. of Stephen de Hollam, gave a toft here, then let at 5s. per ann. to the said Stephen, son of Robert de de Hollam. Lucy, daur. of Richard, son of Siward, gave her lands and buildings. Richard German, of Headon, by will, bearing date on Friday next after the Conversion of Paul, 1307, leaves 14d. yearly, payable out of the house left to his daur, Margaret.^c

To the Hospital of St. Leonard, York.—Rotoland de la Torre, gave for the health of his own soul and that of his father, an annual rent of 4d. in this place; tested by Sir Wm. de Readburn Steward.^d

To the Priory of Bridlington.—Asbert, son of Walter de Frismarsh, gave all his land that Hugh, son of Fokerman, held in this territory.^e

To the Priory of Swine.—Richard Long, gave his lands here.^f

To the Priory of Nunkeeling.—John de Preston granted lands and houses in Grape lane, in the town of Headon, between the land of Baldwin, the rector, and the land of Simon Dudelin, discharged of all secular service, the priory paying 6d. yearly to the Earl of Albemarle, by equal portions, at the time when the farm of (ferma) Headon is collected; attested by Henry St. Martin, of Ottringham, and Peter, the clerk, rector of Headon.^g

^a Dodsworth's M.S.S. 7 vol. p. 13. Bodleian.

^b Rawlinson's M.S.S. Bodleian, No. 1367, p. 184.

^c Rawlinson's M.S.S. No. 1367, p. 184.

^d Ibid, No. 1367, p. 184.

^e Burton, 232.

^f Ibid, 5, & 253.

^g Copies of Charters, B. C. Lib. v. 1, p. 161.

To the Hospital of St Sepulchres, near Hedon.—Peter Hogg, burgess of Hedon, gave 7 acres and 3 stangs of meadow, in his culture called Mikeland, and also a place (placiam) of meadow, situate between the above meadow and a close called Longcroft, towards the east. Sir John Meaux, kut. son and heir of Godfrey de Meaux gave a close near Hedon, called Milncroft, with all its water course (fossatis) and appurtenances.^a

To the Abbey of St. Martins, of Albemarle, in Normandy.—Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave a dwelling house (hospitem) and free passage over the Humber.

To the Abbey of Thornton, in the County of Lincoln.—Wm. le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, gave a toft in this place near Sheriff Brigg, in the 12th century. Adam Chamberlain (Camerarius) gave the Mansiures (mansuras) here.^b

CHURCHES OR CHAPELS in Hedon. According to Leland there were three parish churches, but in his time they were reduced to one, that of St. Augustine. It would, from the several references to these churches or chapels, appear there were four, namely, St. Nicholas, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Augustine; and that St. Marys had the right of sepulture. Torr, in the account of Preston Church, states, that the Sub Dean of York, who was rector of Preston, had in Hedon three chapels, St. Augustine, St. Nicholas, and St. James, and jurisdiction over them all. In his account, the chapel of St. Mary is not mentioned. The following computuses of the keepers of the different fabrics, are not only in themselves most curious, but will enable the reader to form a judgment as to the former existence and nature of these establishments.

St. Nicholas.—The following translations of accounts are for one whole year, during the several reigns of Richard II., Henry VI., and Edward IV. This chapel is mentioned as early as 1264, when a license was granted to Alice Falketon, 3 ides of July, to build a house in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, therein to lead an anchorite's life.^c

HEDON.—Account of Richard Crofts, and * * * Burchand, keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Nicholas, of Hedon, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 8th year of the reign of Rd. II. until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 9th year of the reign of the same king, Rd. II. one entire year.

Arrears. The accountants charge themselves with £7. 7s. 2½d. of the arrears of * * * and Robert Chapman, the keepers of the fabric the preceding year.

Rents, leases, gifts, &c. They also received 35s. rents and farms, belonging to the said chapel, for a year; and 3s. 6d. for a croft for a year, in the tenure of Stephen Goldman, now in the hands of the accountants. And of 18s. 9d. received in the collections with the box this year. And of 6s. 8d. received in a legacy by the will of the vicar of Preston. And of 4s. received for a cloak, by the will of John Conyngston. And of 6d. received for two pieces of wood sold from the bell house. And of 6d. received for * * sold, and old roofing of the bell house. And for 3d. received for chips sold. And of 2d. received for laths sold.—Sum 66s. 10d.—Sum total received with arrears, £10. 14s. ¾d.

Expenses, &c. Then the accountants in diminution, of divers expences for the aforesaid chapel.

Imprimis, in mending the chalice, 7d.; in carrying the book, and * * 7 ¾d.; in clothing the way to St. Nicholas, 4s. 2d.; in boards and nails bought, 2s.; also in nails bought, 16½d.; also in three

^a Dug. Mon.

^b Abstr. Hold. Rec. B. C. Lib.

^c Burton's M.S. vol. 9, p. 844.

boards, bought to lay in the road, 2s.; in thatch or straw bought, 2s. 8d.; in the stipend to the carpenter, for making the bell house (campanile), 3s. 4d.; for 7lb. of wax bought, and making the same into candles, 4s. 4½d.; in 3 ells of coarse linen for the high altar, 12d.; in mending the vestments and washing them, 12l.; in mending the cross, 5d.; for one clasp made upon the missal (mass book), 1d.; for carriage of 100 boards from Hull unto the Flete, and portorage from the Flete into the said chapel, 18d.; in * * * paid 2d.; in 100 waistcoats bought, 27s.; in a plumber's workman upon the said chapel, at tax work, 4s.; in * * * bought, 2d.; in a bell cord bought, 1d.; in the payment of the rent to our lord the king, 3s. 10d.; in payment to the clerk for making this account, 4d.—Sum total of expences, 60s. 1½d.; and so owe £7. 13s. 10¾d., of which a deficiency, in tenure of Beatrice Chapman, for five years next preceeding and this year, as well as that the said Beatrix paid 2d.; she was not to pay more than 3s. 6d. per ann., charged when occupied 5s. per ann. Item, received only 18d. for a tenement upon the corner, late in tenure of Katherine Layreholme, in Fleshmarket gate, which is vacant and unoccupied; and ½d. for a place called Madergarth, which was part of the time unoccupied; and so owe £7. 3s. 4½d. for which they have to account.

HEDON.—Account of William Hemynson and William Sewardly, keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Nicholas the Bishop, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the 15th year of the reign of king Henry VI. unto the said Feast of St. Michael in the 16th year of the reign of the same king Henry, for one year entire.

Arrears. The accountants acknowledge the sum of £11. 8s. 3d. received of arrears of rents, &c. of the last accountants, for the year next preceeding, as appears at the foot thereof. Sum, £11. 8s. 3d.

Rents, &c. And of 41s. 5d. received of rents belonging to the said chapel, by the year, at the usual terms, as by the preceeding accounts. And of 4s. 6d. rent of a house in the parish of St. Nicholas, on the south part there, late William Kelburn's, given to the mayor and comonalty to the sustaining of the said chapel, for which an annual obit is performed on the Sunday next before the feast of the blessed Mary Magdalene, by the keepers of the fabric of this chapel, for the time being, in the chapel of St. Augustine there, with four chaplains and the parish clerk, for the soul of the said William for ever. Sum, 45s. 11d.

Collections with the box. And 3s. 4d. received in collecting with the box in the town, on the feast of the Holy innocents this year. And of 5s. 10¾d. received in collecting with the box aforesaid, in the said chapel on the Sundays in this year. And of 6s. 8d. received of a legacy of Robert Wynteringham, of this place, this year; and of 20d. received of a legacy of Henry Alnewyk, of this place, this year; and of 3s. 4d. received of a legacy of John Thorkleby, of this place, this year; and of 20d. of a legacy of Wm. West, this year; and of 4d. of a legacy of John Spoforth, this year; and of 20d. of a legacy of Rd. Couper, this year; and of 6d. of a legacy of John Haliday, this year; and of 4s. received in part of the sale of a legacy of John Byflet, so sold this year. Sum, 29s. 2¾d.

Payments not to be got. £6. 6s. 10½. payment of John Woodstock and Hugh Bernard, keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Augustine, of Hedon * * * by indenture, as in account of the rent, until the feast of St. Michael, in the 11th year of the reign of the said King Henry, which said money is not able to be got.

Sum, nothing.—Sum total received, with arrears, £15. 3s. 2½d.

Payments & deficiency of Rents. Then the accountants have paid rent to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid per ann. 3s. 10d.; and then paid the rent of a tenement in Fleshmarket-gate of the master of the hospital of Neuton, in which John Stowe lives, which paid a rent of 4s. per ann. which being vacant and waste for want of repairs, not anything was received, therefore the accountants' allowance as above, 4s. And then in defect of rent of a tenement in Baxtergate, late of Wm. Lasts, and Beatrix his wife, which is charged at 4s. 8d. per ann. but being vacant for the before-mentioned causes, the allowance as above 4s. 8d. And then

a rent of the heirs of Catherine Laryholme, in Baxtergate, next to a tenement of William Lasey, late in tenure of William Henrison, which is charged 18s. per ann. now let to John Benyngton, for 8d. per ann. by which a deficiency as above of 10d. ; and in deficiency of rent as above, of a house late William Kylburne's, which used to pay 4s. 6d. per ann. being vacant a very long time, only 12d. was received for it, therefore the difference as above is 3s. 6d. ; and then a deficiency of rent in a tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas, late in the tenure of John Alnewyk, charged 3s. per ann. vacant a very long time, 2s. 6d. received, therefore allowance as above, 6d.

Sum, 8s. 8d.

Expenses, &c. And in an annual obit made for William Kylburn, this year, 14d. ; and of 10lbs. of wax, bought for ardent lights for the aforesaid chapel, and for manufacturing thereof, at 5½d. per lb. is 4s. 7d. ; and of 40 stones of lead, bought of Adam Wyntryngham, for the use of the said chapel, paid per stone, 6d. is 20s. ; and for carriage, &c. of wood, the gift of the executors of the will of Thos. Palmer, for which paid 7d. ; and in writing this account, with a new rental, 6d. ; and paid at the making new for tenements of the said chapel this year, 20d.

Sum, 28s. 6d.

Sum of all the allowances 37s. 2d. and so owe £12. 6s. ¾d. of which they are allowed 13s. 4d. which they paid to some Royal Charter * * * * mayor and burgesses rents for the place aforesaid, and allowed them 2s. in regard to them made for the trouble in this affair * * * * anno * * * for 2 years next preceding, and gave them 16s. 6d. of the above arrears, remaining in the hands of John E * * * late keeper there, with Thomas Palmer, deceased, this allowance is that the same John have nothing in the goods of which * * * is not able to allow here ; sum of allowances 31s. 9d. which deduct ; so owe now £11. 14s. ¾d. which is in the account of the said William Molescroft and Robt. Halton, the keepers of the fabric of the chapel, in the year next following, and so the particulars are here of which he places himself 56s. this year, for the 13 years next preceding, that is to say, 4s. per ann. rent of the same tenement in the flesh market gate, belonging to the master of Neuton, in which John Belot dwelt, and now stands empty, which said rent it is not possible to get, so 61s. ; and this year, and the 12 years next preceding, as per ann. 4s. 8d. rent for a tenement in Baxtergate, late in the tenure of William Lasty, and Beatrice, his wife, formerly the wife of John Preston, allowed the accountants for the above cause as aforesaid, which money being credited to them, the sum will then be 117s. 5d. and so owe clear, 116s. 10¾d. ; and then charged in account with William Molescroft and Robert Halton, keepers of the aforesaid chapel the ensuing year, and so quit just. Then, in hands of William Henryson. 18s. 2½. ; William Sewardby, £4. 18s. 8d.

HEDON.—The account of Thomas Taylor and Robert Berker, keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Nicholas the Bishop, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 9th year of the reign of king E. IV. &c. unto the Feast of said St. Michael the Archangel, in the 10th year of the said king E. IV. &c. one entire year.

Arrears. The accountants charge themselves with £9. 14s. 8d. the arrears of James Dyall and John Hardy, the keepers there the year next preceding this, as appears at the foot of their account for that year.

Sum £9. 14s. 8d.

Rents and Farms

And of 55s. 2d. received of rents for farms, &c. belonging to the said chapel, at the usual terms per ann. as appears in the preceding account. And of 6d. rent, issuing yearly at the Feast of the translation of St. Nicholas the Bishop, from a message of the master of the hospital of Newton, in the way to St. Augustine's, late in the tenure of Thomas Bilton. Also of 6d. rent, similarly issuing from the lord of Rosse, on the market hill there, late in the tenure of Wm. Dene, now assigned to the master, grammar scholars, and their clerks, as has been before shewn, &c. Sum, 55s. 2d.

Collee ion with the box.	And of 20d. received in collection with the box in the town, in the Feast of the Holy Innocents this year. And of 6d. by collection with the box in the Feast of St. Nicholas this year. Of the collection on Sundays, they have not received any this year. Sum, 2s. 2d.
Legacion and gifts.	And 3s. 4d. received by the legacy of Alice Wele this year; and of 8d. received of what remained of the broken here, so sold to William Hardy this year; 3s. 4d. of the legacy of Richard Bolton, payable by John Marche his executor, not received, as the said John refuses to pay the said money, &c.; one stone of lead, two stone of ditto, of the gift of Alice Benyngton, as also of another stone of lead; likewise one stone and a half of new received, which remains in the vestibule there, &c. Sum, 4s.—Sum total of all received, with arrears, £12. 16s.
Payment of rents.	Of which the accountants have paid to the bailiffs to the said town, rents per ann. 3s. 10d.; and in rent paid to the master of the hospital of the holy Sepulchre, joining Hedon aforesaid, for a tenement of Robert Card's, late Wm. Last's, and now in the tenure of Robert Barker. Sum, 4s.
Deficiency of rents.	And in deficiency of rent of a tenement of the master of Newton in the Fleshmarket gate, joining a tenement of John Sturmy that John Belott held, the rent of which was 4s. per ann. but now being empty and vacant nothing received, then accountants free from the above charge, 4s. And in allowance for the rent of a croft of the said chapel, in tenure of Robert Hardy, which paid 9s. per ann. rent, now not able to get more than 7s.; defect as above, 2s. And then for rent of a tenement, late of John Burton of Hull, now of William Eland, which Adam Maupas held at 12d. per ann. upon the flete, nothing received; therefore accountants allowed from the above 12d. And in deficiency of rent of a tenement in tenure of John Brown, tailor, which used to let at 4s. 6d. which has now stood empty for half a year, and not able to be let for more than 3s.; therefore the defect as above, 18d. And in deficiency of the rent of a tenement in tenure of Robt. Pils, which is charged 4s. per ann. and which is now not able to get more than 3s.; therefore the allowance to the accountants 12d. And in defect of rent of a tenement, late John Burton's, of Hull, now Wm. Eland's, in the parish of St. Nicholas, which paid 6d. per ann. rent, but which the said William refuses to pay the said 6d.; therefore it must be allowed to the accountants. Sum, 12s. 6d.
Annual Obit	And in an annual obit made within the chapel of St. Augustine there, with 4 chaplains and the parish clerk, for the soul of William Kelburn, this year, 16d. Sum, 16d.
In the chapel.	And paid for a lock for the vestibule (vestry) 3d.; for two ticking belts, 2d.; for a wax candle, with a nail bought 4d.; for a within the choir there, this year, in the whole 11d. Sum, 11d.
For the factory.	And for making a wall in the garden of John Redmar, with this year, 12d.; and in mending 2 locks there, in gross, 6d.; and in making 1 hearth in the tenement of Robert Barker, with tiles and lime, &c. bought for the same, the stipend of Thomas More, 6d. Sum, 2s.
In expences.	And paid for writing this account for this year, 4d.; and paid for writing this account, with a new rent roll, 6d. In expences made in collecting the rents and making this account, as in the preceding account, 6d. Sum, 16d.
Wax lights.	And in 6lbs. of wax, bought this year for lights for the said chapel, and for making the same, 5s.: and in a new torch, bought this year, 4s. Sum, 9s.
	Sum of all the allowances, 31s. 1d., and now owe £11. 4s. 11d. of which allowed the accountants for Robert Hardy, John Couper, and James Dyall, late keepers here, 9½d.; also allowed them for their labour, 7½d., so owe to this £11. 3s. 6d. of which the said accountants paid to Thomas Neleson, now one of the keepers of the same fabric, on account 20s., so now owe £10. 3s. 6d. of which allowed 5s. 7d. which was delivered to Thomas Benson after time, so owe to this £9. 17s. 11d.; and 25s. 7d. paid to Thomas Neleson; paid to Thomas Neleson, 20s.

One in hand.	Ralph Smith, late mayor, as by his bill of arrears, &c.	- - - - -	£9. 8s. 4d.
	John Marche, late mayor, as by his bill	- - - - -	48s. 10d.
	Thomas Neleson, late one of the keepers of his arrs.	- - - - -	5s. 4d.
	Xpofer, now computant	- - - - -	16s. 5d.

ST. JAMES.—There are no accounts preserved of the keepers of the fabric of St. James, although the existence of that chapel may be learnt in the several previous references to it, as well as the various entries in the several computuses of the 26th and 37th H. VI. and also in one of Henry V.

1403. To the keepers of the *fabric of the chapel* of St. James - - - - 4d.

1447. To the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. James - - - - 4d.

1458. To the keepers of the chapel of St. James, for a plot formerly Wm.

Wynd's, &c. - - - - - 4d.

It is said to have stood in the garden behind the large and handsome house built by the late Sir Samuel Standish, and now occupied by Abraham Dunn, Esq. solicitor; the foundations may yet be traced, and the remains of a cemetery have been frequently discovered.

ST. MARY.—The existence of this chapel, except as a chantry chapel, is certainly involved in some obscurity; there are several grants of land to the chantry chapel in the church of St. Augustine, where rents are reserved for its support. The chapel of St. Mary is said to have stood on Magdalen Hill; by others in a field called Low Magdalen Field; nothing now can be traced in these places of any foundations, and it is also stated that Tickill, the author of the History of Hull, recollected some part of the foundations standing; however this may be, in p. 128, St. Mary's Chapel is alluded to, as well as in other instances, but this may have meant only a chantry chapel. In 1505, 10 April, John Ustlett, of Headon, gave, by will, proved 11 June, 1505, his body to be buried in the *church* of St. Mary of Hedon; but the word church and chapel is so frequently used in the documents inserted in these pages for the same place, as not to be conclusive evidence. The two following computuses, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. certainly relate to a chantry chapel, and from Torr's silence, as to any chapel dedicated to St. Mary, induces the supposition that it was only a chantry chapel, which has been magnified into a church.

The Account of Thomas Thorgel, procurator of the chantry of the blessed Mary, of Hedon, from the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, after the Conquest of England, unto the same feast in the 19th year of the same King Richard the Second, one entire year.

The same Thomas acknowledges to have received 26s. of arrears beyond the accounts of the preceding year. Sum. 26s.

Rents, &c. The same Thomas received £6. 13s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of rents and farms this year, belonging to the said chantry per ann.; and not anything this year for the herbage in the crofts belonging to the said chantry, which was rendered into the hands of the said procurator, for repairing the houses of the said chantry. Sum, £6. 13s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; sum total received, £7. 19s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Expended. Then accounts for paid to the chaplain of the chantry, for a year, £4. 6s. 8d. Item, paid to the bailiffs

of Hedon for a year, for the king's fee farm, 9s. 4d. Item, paid the heirs of Sir John Meaux, *knt.* for a year, 4d. Item, paid to the keepers of St. James's chapel, Hedon, for a year, 2d. Item, paid to the keepers of the chapel of St. Nicholas, of Hedon, for a year, 2d. In parchment, bought for rental and account writing, 4d.; in this account writing for 7d.; in thatch bought, and the carriage, 12s. 7d.; in one architect, conducting for 14 days, at 4d. per diem, 4s. 8d.; to his servant 14 days, at 2½d. per diem, 2s. 11d. In * * * white clay bought, and carriage of the same, 4½d.; in mowing in a croft 2d.; in making the same, 1d.; in carriage of the same 1d.; in mowing in field, 4d.; in mowing the croft next the tilne kiln, 4d.; in making the hay there, 2d.; in making of that in the field there 3d.; in an architect and his servant, for one day and half, at task, 11d.

Sum of all the expences and payments, £6. 3½d. and so the accountant owes on that account, 38s. 9d. and of which debt in account stiched together is this.

HEDON.—The account of Thomas Thorgell, procurator of the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary there, from the morrow of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 5th year of the reign of king Henry IV. until the morrow of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 6th year of the reign of the aforesaid king Henry, for one year entire.

Arrears. Accountant acknowledges having £6. 5s. 1d. arrears of the last account next preceding this.

Sum, £6. 5s. 1d.

Rents and farms. And of £6. 16s. 6d. by the preceding account, for rents and farms belonging to the said chantry per ann. as appears by the rentall. And of 7s. 7d. collected in the chapel of St. Augustine there, by two vicars, at the new table bought for the altar of the blessed Mary there. Sum, £7. 4s. 1d.

Sum total received, with arrears, £13. 9s. 2d.

Payment of rent. Then in rents paid to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid, per ann. 9s. 8d. Also to the keeper of the church of St. James per ann. 2d.; also to the keeper of the church of St. Nicholas per ann. 2d.; Also to John de Routh, *clr.* per ann. 4d. Sum, 10s. 4d.

Salary. And in the salary of Adam de Skelton, chaplain to the chantry of the said town, per ann. £4. 6s. 8d. Sum, £4. 6s. 8d.

Expenses. And for parchment bought for a new rent roll there, with the writing of the same, 6d.; and in a covering (roof) bought for the repairs of the houses of the said chantry, 9s.; and for drawing up the same, 2s.; and for the stipend of John Baker roofing upon the said houses for seven days, at 5d. per day, in the whole 2s. 11d.; and in the wages of one man assisting at the said work, and tempering the clay for the rigging there, for seven days, at 3d. per day, is 21d.; and given to them to drink 2d. and for a man helping and rigging there, 2d.; and for clay bought, and carriage of it, 3d.; and for thatch bought for repairs of a house in Grape-lane, 2s.; and for carriage of the same, 1d.; and for the said thatch, 2d.; and for the wages of two carpenters repairing the said house for two days, 10d. per day to them, 20d.; and for half a wainscot and logs, bought for a window, 4d.; and for nails bought, 4d.; and for the wages of one man plastering (mud) the walls of the said house for two days, 6d. And in 100 and a half of wall tiles (bricks) bought, 9d.; and for lime and sand bought, 5d.; and for wages paid Adam Watton, tenant of the said tenement, for half a day; and for mowing a little croft on the banks of the Flete, with hay making and carriage thereof, 3d.; and for making a bank (wall) in a little croft, 2d.; and for ditching in a croft there, 2d.; and for rent paid for a little place of the herbage of the abbey of Melsa, 2d.; and for one bought of five for the blessed Virgin Mary, 73s. 4d.; and for the writing this account, with the parchment bought for it, 4d. Sum, £4. 17s. 9d.

Sum of all the expenses, £9. 14s. 10d.: so owe 74s. 4d.; of which allowed him 8d. of rent of one

tenement, late Isabella Sourole; 18d. of rent of a house and so owe 72s. 3d.; of which
 And a tenement of the master of the hospital at Newton, in Woodmarket gate, 8d.; of rent of a
 tenement, late William four of late Stephen Bilton's, in Walkergate, 3d.;
 for rent of a tenement, formerly Peter in 6d.; rent of a croft joining the clay pits
 rent of a tenement of Robert Justice, 2d.; and rent of a tenement, formerly Peter in Wood-
 market-gate, 2d.; rent of a croft, late in tenure of 6d.; rent of a place, late in tenure of
 the same 6d.; and of and rent of a croft adjoining Tilekiln and rent of a
 tenement and so owe 62s. 8d. with which he charges himself in his account for the year next
 following.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S is an appendant to the church of Preston, and in that respect the sub-deacon hath jurisdiction. The vicar of Preston is rector of the church or chapel of St. Augustine, annexed to his vicarage, for he is instituted to both together.^a The benefice of Hedon is a rectory, and under archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and not subject to the dean and chapter; it has been usually held with the adjoining vicarage of Preston, and been presented along with that vicarage, by the sub-dean of York. The presentation has usually been as follows:—"To the vicarage of Preston, with the rectory of St. Augustine, in the town of Hedon, annexed."^b

One of the acts so general during the usurpation, is recorded in the following minute, relative to this church, 2 Charles II. or during the Commonwealth, at a committee for ministers, Feby. 15, 1650, it is set forth that, "the committee have, the 27th day of March, granted yearly the sum of fifty pounds, out of the imp'riate tithe of Burstwick, Skeckling, Compart and Ryhill, in the county of York, sequestered from John, Viscount Dunbar, papist and delinquent, for increase of the maintenance of such minister as the committee should appoint to officiate in the cure of the church of Hedon, in the said county. It is ordered that the said fifty pounds a-year be from time to time paid unto Childron Arnold, a goodly minister, this day settled in the said church, and the committee of sequestrations in the said county, are required to pay the same accordingly, at such times and seasons of the year as the same shall grow due and payable, according to the act of parliament, in that behalf; signed Gibb Millington."^c

The two following computuses will form an interesting introduction to the account of the fabric of St. Augustine. The first is as early as 44 E. III. the other in 32 H. VI.

Account of John Helot and Thomas Pent, keepers of the fabric of the church of St. Augustine, of Hedon, from the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest, until the same feast in the year following.

Imprimis, received in account £31. 10s. 4³/₄d. the arrears of the preceding year. Also received 5s. collected in the town on St. Stephen's day. Also of 10s. collected in the same church on the day of the crucifixion of our lord, (Good Friday.) Also of 20s. received for one * * * Also of 6s. 4d.

^a Torr's Peculiars, p. 777.

^b Communicated by the late Rev. Dr. Wasse, the previous incumbent.

^c Hedon corporation records.

collected in the town with the relics, the day of the blessed Mary Magdalene. Also of 21s. received of one * * * by the legacy in the will of Margaret Clerc. Also of 15s. found in the innocent's box at the cross, at the feast of the same innocents. Also of 3s. 6d. found in the box of the blessed Virgin Mary, the same day. Also of 56s. 4d. found in the box at the cross, at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Also of 4s. received from the box of the blessed Mary, the same day, as appears by the indenture (account). Also of 58s. collected with the tabla (collecting box) in the church on all the Sundays in the year. Also of 14d. received with the reliques on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Also of 20s. 10d. received * * * Also of 8d. received for a qrt. of land, and of 2d. received for a of lime and sand, and of 2d. received for a piece of parchment. Also of 9d. received of John Helot, for lead. Also of 27d. received for 9 Sum, £11. 9s. 2d.

Sum total, with arrears, £42. 15s. 6½d.

Expenses.—Imprimis, paid for 12 ells of linen cloth, for 2 albes, 4s. 10d.; also paid for making the same 8d.; also paid for mending divers vestments 16d.; also paid for making 17d.; also paid for making 3d.; also paid for parchment bought, 2d.; also paid for mending 2 dalmatics, 1d.; also paid for green thread, for mending the same, ½d.; also for 13 skins of parchment, 18d.; also paid for clasps and for books, 7d.; also paid for half a pound of 6d.; also paid for one lock for the font, 3d.; also paid for 2 stoles bought 7d.; also paid to John for mending a south window; also paid for woollen cloth, for 8d. Sum of this 12s. 11½d.

Also paid to 2 men, for preparing earth to wall churchyard, for 2 days, 18d.; also paid to two men, for making the same wall, for 4 days, 3s.; also paid to one man, for his labour about the wall, for 3 days, 13½d. taken at task at 13½d. Sum of this, 7s. 10d.

Also paid for one also paid to John for working round the church for 7 days, 28d.; also paid to John also paid to a carpenter, for one day, putting to rights the altar, 3d. and for 3d.; also paid for 1200 lead nails, 4s. 2d.; also paid for 130 middle spike nails, 7½d.; also paid for great spikes, 2d.; also paid for 33 thatch boards, 2s. 6d.; also paid to 2 plumbers, for work, with solder, and 27 stone of lead, 36s. 9d. taken at 10s. the fodder. Sum, 49s. ¾d.

Also paid for 1 pax board, 5d.; also paid to 2 men 15lbs. lead from 23d.; also paid to 2 plumbers 4 upon the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, 4d.; also paid for 2 spikes, 3d.; also paid for 45 stone 7lbs. of lead, 30s. 4d. price 8d. per stone; also paid for making a canopy hanging over the altar, 3d.; also paid for for the same, 1½d.; also paid for 6 ells of coarse linen cloth 23d.; also paid for dyeing the same for one 12d.; also paid for two rafts bought at Hull, for and making, 2s.; also paid for 100 wainscotes boards, 19s.; also for portorage to the water, 2½d.; also to John Blithe, for his carriage of the said planks, 4d.; also for the carrying of them to the church, 2d.; also paid to 2 rakers or weeders, one day, 6d., (sawyers, sarritor is a weeder or harrower, serrarius is a sawyer; the word in the account is, sarrator, further, sator is a tailor); also paid for their provisions for the same day, 5d.; also paid for 4 ties, (or small rafters) to put over 5d.; also paid one washer for woollen surplices, and others for a year, for the said church, for the feast of Easter next aforesaid, 6d.; and paid to the clerk for writing, 6d. Sum, £3. 7d.

Sum total of expences, £6. 10. 4d. and so owe clear, £36. 5s. 2½d.

HEDON.—Account of William Bilton and John Sturmy, keepers of the fabric of the chapel of St. Augustine's, in Hedon, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 32nd year of the reign of king Henry VI. until the Feast of the same St. Michael in the 33rd year of the same king Henry, one entire year.

Arrears.	Accountants acknowledge the receipt of 24s. 8d. the arrears of the said William Bilton and Robert Benyngholm, the keepers of the same fabric, for the year next preceding this, as appears at the foot of their account. Sum, 24s. 3d.
Rents and annuities.	And of 104s. received of the rents and farms belonging to the said chapel, as appears by the preceding account. Sum, 104s.
Legacies and gifts, with sales.	And of 6s. 8d. received a gift of the wife of John Barker, of Hull, this year; and of 10s. received of the value of a counter table, the legacy of Margaret Burton, sold to John Poller this year; and of 6s. 8d. of John Poller, towards a table bought to the altar of St. Egidius, within the said chapel, this year; and of 53s. 4d. the gift of Alice Baty this year; and of 2s. received of a gift from Wm. Bolton, chaplain, this year. Sum, £4. 2s.
Money rec. for tolling the great bell.	And of 2s. received of divers persons for tolling the great bell, viz. for the obits. of Robert Baty, Katharine Bolton, Robert Cromwell, and others, this year. Sum, 2s.
Collectiōns.	And of 5s. received in collecting with the box, in the Feast of St. Stephen's, this year; and of 4s. 2d. received in collecting with the relics, in the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord, within the said chapel this year; and of 6s. 4d. received with the aforesaid relics, in the Feast of the blessed Mary Magdalen, as well in the town as in the market this year; and of 4s. 4d. received by oblation, at the oblation to the cross in the said chapel, discovered at the naked trunk of the morrow of the exaltation of the said holy cross, for two parts of the same oblation of the lights of the said holy cross this year, the third part belonging to the vicar there; and of 18d. received of the money of the oblation; and of 44s. 9½d. received in collecting with the box in the said chapel, on the Sundays in this year, as appears by the bill upon this account, seen and examined. Sum, 66s. 1½d.
Receipts.	And of 6s. deb. for a debt of Robt. Thorgell, for two tenements in Baxtergate, late John Dandson's there, nor of 6s. 8d. owing by the said Robert of the gift of John Garton, of Hull, these accountants have not received, nor yet have they been paid; and of 38s. received of Wm. Lange, procurator of the chantry of the blessed Mary the Virgin, by the hands of John Ellwyn, paid expressly to buy and pay the difference in the exchange of two little chalices belonging to the high altar of the chapel of St. Augustine, in the town of Hedon, for two other chalices bought of Edward Clough, goldsmith, of Lincoln, this year; and of 2s. 2d. received of the procurator of St. Anthony, the half of a price of a pig so sold this year. Sum, 40s. 2d.
	Sum total of receipts, with arrears, £15. 18s. 6½d.
Payments of rents, &c.	Whereof paid off in rents to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid, for a tenement late Stephen Burton's, now John Barbor's, per ann. 6d.; and to the same bailiffs, for a tenement, late Wm. Clerk's, in Westgate, per ann. 14d.; and to the same bailiffs, for a tenement late Joseph Wynestede, in the way to St. Augustine's, on the eastern part of the same way, which is now in the hands of John Baker, at 3s. per ann.; and to the chamberlain of the same town, for a tenement late of the said Stephen Burton, per ann. in the preceding account, 2s.; and to the same chamberlain, for a certain house late Simon Layrholm's, in Westgate, per ann. 19d.; and to the same chamberlain, for a certain narrow lane, called Kembald-lane, per ann. 3d.; and to the procurator (steward) of the chantry of the blessed Virgin, per ann. for a tenement late of Stephen de Burton, in the foregoing account 22d.; and to the same procurator, a tenement late John Routh's, knight, in Baxtergate, per ann. 8d.; and for rent paid to John Routh, Esq. for a windmill belonging to the said chapel, per ann. 16d.; and to the keepers of the <i>fabric of the chapel of St. James the Apostle</i> , for half a pound of wax for the said mill, 2½d. Sum, 12s. 6½d.
Deficiency of Rents, &c.	And in deficiency of a farm of the tenement of the master of the hospital of Neuton, formerly Willm. Megotson, in Woodmarket-gate, and now in the tenure of John Thorp, chaplain, for which was paid

4d. per ann. rent, and which is so out of repair that nothing can be got for the same, therefore accountants are allowed 4d. and in defect of occupation of a tenement of the heirs of Robert Holme, in Woodmarket-gate, formerly Roderick Shyphyr, which paid 4d. per ann., but which is so decayed and out of repair, that accountants were not able to get any rent for it, therefore are allowed 4d.; and for want of occupation of a tenement of Peter Rihyll, upon the corner in the way to St. Augustine's, in which William Ryhill, the father lately dwelt, which paid 2s. per ann. rent, and another tenement upon the corner in West-gate, in tenure of Alice Taylour, which paid rent per ann. 18d., and which other hath been burnt down, and which as yet hath not been rebuilt, therefore allowed as above 3s. 6d.; and in defect of occupation of a house late Simon Layrholm in West-gate, aforesaid, late in tenure of Wm. Curtas, now in tenure of Thos. Mane, which paid 4s. per ann. rent, nothing then hath been received for the said house of the said Thomas this year, as nothing yet due, the said Thomas having taken a lease of the said house, for a term of 80 years, from the feast of Michaelmas last, therefore allowed as above 4s.; and in default of occupation of a messuage of the heirs of Wm. Alnewyk, tanner (Barker) in the way to the Butcher market, late in the tenure of William Molescroft, in which John Holson lives, which was rented at 5s. per ann. but which being ruinous and out of repair, nothing has been able to be got this year, therefore they are allowed as above 5s.; and in default of occupation of a croft of herbage in West-gate, late William Clerk, which paid 5s. per ann. rent, but no more could be got for it than for a part of the year, 2s. 11d. therefore the deficiency to be allowed as above, 2s. 1d.; and in defect of occupation of a tenement upon the Market-hill, late in the occupation of Peter Atte Marre, which is charged 12d. per ann. but which being now vacant for want of a tenant, this year nothing has been received then the allowance to them as above, 12d.; and in defect of a tenant for a chamber on the west side over the schools, with a little garden adjacent thereto, which paid 3s. per annum rent, nothing has been received for the chamber, and but for the garden 2d. and as the masters and scholars rent another chamber in the east, the said keepers have granted to them the aforesaid western chamber, by the mayor and burgesses, for the term that the mayor continues in office, therefore the allowance to them is 2s. 10d.; and in defect for a tenant for a tenement late John Routh, knight, and formerly of William Megotsom, in tenure of William Snell, in Baxter-gate, which formerly paid 3s. 4d. per ann. rent, which is now let to the said William for 8d. per ann. for the term of 20 years, he being to overlook, repair, and keep in repair, the said tenement, this being the 1st year thereof, the accountants allowed as above, 2s. 8d.; and in defect of rent of a windmill, late Wm. Dale's, and which charged 26s. 8d. per ann. and which they were not able to get for more than half a year.

Sum, 35s. 8d.

Expenses.

And for 11s. paid for wax bought, as well as for lights in the high choir of the blessed Virgin Mary, and a certain part of 6s. 6d. in the whole 17s. 6d.; and in 3lb. of wax bought in betyng candles this year from Peter Parker, 18d.; and in paid for 2d.; and paid the son of Thos. Barbor, for making the same wax into wax candles, and for making the old wax of the said chapel into wax and betyng candles 3s. 4d.; and for six gallons of oil, bought for the lamps hanging before the body of Jesus Christ, in the choir of the said chapel of St. Augustine, and paid for the bearing it up, together 5s. 2d.

Sum, 27s. 8d.

Obits.

And paid expences of obits. of Simon Maupas, 14d.; John Burton, 14d. tanner, and of Margaret his wife, as well as Stephen, the son of the said John and Margaret, 14d.; as also of John Fleshever, 14d. and Wm. Dales, 14d. this year, in the whole 5s. 10d.; and in the obit. of John Robson, for the term of twenty years, this being the fourteenth; and the obit. of 14d.; for which as appears over this head, in the whole, 3s.; and in the obit. of Margaret Burton, made this year, 22d.

Sum, 10s. 8d.

And for mending the vestments of the said chapel with one cloth bought for the same this year, 4½d. and for a cord bought for hanging the lamps in the choir of the said chapel this year, 2d. ; and in basses of flags, bought for the parishioners to place in the stalls within the said chapel, 6d. ; and for 3 qrts. of lime burnt, and of 2 qrts. of sand, 8d. bought for a window in the south gable of the same chapel this year, and John Fryeston repairing and covering the said window of the said chapel, with a roof and tiles, for three days and a half, and of John Rypon 1½d. for helping him, in the whole 7s. 3½d. ; and in the stipend of Robert Mason, mending the lamp of the high altar, broken, 5d. ; and paid the same Robert, for mending the window of the said chapel this year, 14d. ; and paid to John Sler helping, and to the servant of the said Robert, in the said work, at time, for one day. 4d. ; and paid for the of the bells, and for repairing clappers of the bells this year, 2s. ; and for the removal of the new 6d. ; and paid to and John Seward for the Strylinge del Scaffolds within the high altar and paid for 18 wainscots bought of John Porter, for the seats or forms within the choir of the said chapel. 7s. 9d. ; and for 200 nails, and other nails, 15½d. and the stipend of Peter Wale, 6s. 8d., John Wale, and Robert Esthorpe, carpenter, repairing in the whole, 17s. 6½d. ; and for 7 wainscots, 3s. 3d. bought of Henry Balyfe, for doors, as well on the north side as on the south, with the stipends, 8s. of Robert Balyf, carpenter, repairing and working the said door, this year, 3s. 3d. ; also for rosin and grease, bought for them, in the whole 11s. 6d. ; and working upon the door joining the of the Holy Trinity, in the said chapel, for 4 days, at time, 2s. ; and for 4 for the said door this year, 3s. 3d. ; and for 4 stones of iron, bought for iron bands (hinges) then had for the said door, and 1 gudgeon this year, 2s. 8d. ; and for one stone of iron for the ties, (hinges) for the north door of the said chapel (church) this year, 8d. ; and for paid to John Smyth, workyng at the said iron for 2 days, 12d. ; and for a lock, bought for the door of the vestibule, (vestry) this year, 6d. ; and for 1 qrt. 4 lb. of burnt chalk (lime) bought, 2s. ; and for the drawing the same in the said chapel, as also the stipend of Thomas Mane, 2s. 8d. and his family in the whole 4s. 11d. ; and to the same Thomas Mane and his family, for cleaning the walls 12d. ; and for 1 qrt. of burnt lime, 3 qrts. of sand, 2 p. of coals bought for this year, in the whole 3s. 10d. ; and for the clerk writing this account, with a new rental this year, 12d. ; and for paid to William for repairing divers defects in the leads in the north side of the said chapel (church) this year and paid to the same William, for the same work upon the vestibule, one with 200 bought for the said work this year and for for a lamp hanging within the choir of the said chapel, this year. 6d. ; and paid for cleaning, 6d. ; 2 of the said chapel, by John Daker, as well as washing the surplice, 15d. dalmatica, and other vestments of the said chapel this year and for the bells within the belfry of the said chapel, this year, 2d. ; and paid to Peter Carter, the keeper of for the said chapel this year, 4d. Sum. £4. 9s. ½d. And paid in exchange with Edward Clough, goldsmith, of Lincoln, for two other chalices to the high altar of the said chapel, for the two ancient chalices then in use there this year, £4. 16d.

Sum, £4. 16d.

And paid to John Benyngton and John Poller, the succeeding keepers of the fabric of the aforesaid, by the hands of the said William Bilton, this accountant, a subscription (donation) for the cups made at Lincoln after the time of ending this account, 13s. 4d.

Sum of all the allowances and payments, £13. 10s. 3d. ; and debtors, 48s. 3½d. ; and in account with Robert Scamen and John Poller, keepers of the fabric of the aforesaid chapel, for the year next following. And so the accountants are quit.

In the hands of Richard Willerdby and Wm. Cha bellmaker, for metal, 6s. 9d. In the hands of the said Richard and William, in part of 14 late of the legacy of Thomas Martyn, who say. that they have paid to Thomas Benyngton, John Poller, and their associates, riding near to London to speak with the Lord Duke of Buckingham, for the matter of defence against Thomas Burn. Also, in the hands of John Ellerton, John Marche, John Smyth, and Robert Brygham, collections of divers donations to make a west window to the said chapel (church), for two years next preceding this, as appears by the names in the roll of subscribers aforesaid. 12s. 1d. The sum in the hands aforesaid, 58s. 10d.
So exceed 10s. 6½d. which is owing to the aforesaid William Bilton.^a

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—28th Aug. 1391.—John Frankys, w. p. 5th Jan. in the church. 20th Jan. 1392.—Rt. Attehall, w. p. 5th Feb. 7th April, 1397.—Thos. Mody, a burgessher, w. p. 10th May. 10th April, 1411.—Rd. Newbald, w. p. 28th May. 29th April, 1438.—Wm. Lasey, w. p. 16th July. 10th Nov. 1447.—Wm. Mirflete, w. p. 18th Jan. 22nd Feb. 1447.—Agnes, wife of Wm. Mirflete, w. p. 11th April, 1448. 15th Jan. 1448.—Rt. Crumwell, w. p. 23rd April, 1450. 20th Feb. 1455.—Jno. Trafford, vicar of Preston, w. p. 3rd May. 12th Aug. 1479.—John Johnson, mayor, w. p. 1st Oct. 10th March, 1486.—Wm. Crumwell, w. p. 10th May, 1487. 10th June, 1491.—Thos. Clarke, vicar of Preston, w. p. 27th Jan. 1492. 20th Jan. 1540.—Walter Clyfton Gysle, in Holland, w. p. 27th July, 1511. 20th Jan. 1558.—Stephen Harrison, w. p. 21st March. 19th July, 1560.—Wm. Smith, gent. w. p. 1st Oct. 21st Oct. 1616.—Christr. Jobson, w. p. 20th Jan.

The following inscription was written on a tombstone erected in the churchyard of this parish :—Here lies the body of Wm. Shutton, of Patrington, buried 18th May, 1744, aged 97 years; who had by his first wife 28 children, by his second 17. He was own father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 23; in all, 251.

THE FABRIC is in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, with a vestry on its south side, north and south transepts, and a tower at the intersection. *Exterior*.—The *north aisle* of the nave has four buttresses, which form five divisions, with double buttresses at the angles with only one set off, terminating in angular caps under the parapet of the aisle, each having a large gargoyle; and a neat basement moulding runs round the whole. Three pointed windows have a series of plain quatrefoils, each with a slender shaft at the side. A pointed arched doorway, the interior of the arch trefoiled, surmounted by a pedimental crocketed canopy, above which is a lozenge-shaped window, with four quatrefoils. In the remaining division, to the west, is another pointed window, with decorated flowing tracery, of a different design to the others. These windows rest on a neat tablet, and are each of three lights, with a dripstone. The clerestory exhibits five small pointed windows, each of two lights, cinquefoiled, and a quatrefoil in the arch, and each having a dripstone; the clerestory terminates in a neat battlement. The *south aisle* and clerestory present a similar appearance, with the exception of its doorway, which is now deprived of its canopy; this, as well as the doorway in the north side, is walled up. *West end of nave*.—The window has double buttresses at the angles, and two others at the end of the nave, with one set off, with a continuation of the

^a The foregoing documents are translated from the origis. which are, in many instances, much worn and mutilated.



basement moulding ; and each is ornamented with a trefoiled crocketed niche for statues ; they terminate in crocketed angular caps, with gargoyles. In the centre is a fine doorway, not now used ; it is pointed, the arch mouldings springing from shafts with foliated capitals. Over the arch is a crocketed pediment ; on each side a small enriched buttress. Above the doorway is the tablet, which supports a large pointed arched window, of perpendicular character, of five lights, with a transom. The lights are cinquefoiled under the transom ; above, the mullions are new, and simply cross each other without any feathering. There is a pointed window at the end of the aisles, each of two lights, with decorated tracery in the head, and dripstone terminating in heads. The north end of the nave has battlements ; the west end of the aisles a plain parapet. *The north transept* and chancel exhibit a fine specimen of "early English" architecture. The transept has a broad flat buttress at the angles, with three others on the west side. The north face is divided into three parts by string courses ; in the lower is a fine pointed doorway, with deep receding arch mouldings, resting on columns with plain caps and bases, and ornamented with the peculiar decoration used in works of the period. Above the door are two ranges of three lancet windows, with slender shafts at their sides, also similarly decorated. The finish is a plain battlement. There are four lancet windows of the same character on the west side of the transept ; on the east little more than a bare wall, with indications of communication to a chantry, or aisle to the transept. *South transept.*—The west side of this transept corresponds with the north, and has had a like chantry or side aisle on the east, and has the same appearance. The south face has been similar to the face of the transept, excepting a large pointed perpendicular window has been substituted for the earlier lancets ; it rests on a tablet adorned with heads and flowers, having five lights with a transom ; the lights cinquefoiled under and above the transom, the tracery being new and without feathering ; a dripstone surrounds the arch, with corbel heads. Under the window, but not in the centre of the face, is a large semicircular-headed doorway, the arch springing from columns with foliated capitals, and approached by three steps. This transept has no battlement ; it rises to an apex, surmounted by a modern pinnaced cross. Plain modern pinnacles are also the finish to the flat corner buttresses. A dial is placed on one buttress ; and the other two openings giving light to a turret staircase in the interior. One of the lancet windows in the south-west transept is blocked up. The nave opens to the transepts by eight arches, the side ones more lancet-shaped than the others. *The chancel*, on the north side, has a heavy buttress at the west corner, of six set offs, finishing under the cornice, and three flat ones with angular caps. There are two string courses, and three beautiful lancet windows, with shafts at their sides, dripstones, and ornaments same as transept ; they have blank quatrefoil pannels at the sides. Above them are three other similar lancet windows, blocked up,

with a range of blank arches. The finish of the chancel is a cornice and battlement, like the rest. The east end of the chancel has common buttresses at the angles, and has a battlement, with a large perpendicular window of five lights; and is like others already described, and stands on a tablet, &c. as south window in the transept. The south side is nearly a bare wall; part of a pier is seen buried in the wall, and is considered to have been, from its indications, the *chantry of St. Mary*, which was attached to this part of the building. The exterior walls of the east end of this chantry, together with the exterior wall of the remaining portion of the chancel, are concealed in the interior of a comparatively modern vestry, which is attached to the south-east corner, which has two large square-headed windows, divided into two compartments by a broad transom. On the west side of the vestry is a lancet window, formerly the east window of the chantry. Two blocked up lancets are seen above the roof of the vestry. The vestry is battlemented, and built perhaps during the reign of Henry VIII. The *tower* rises at the intersection of the nave and transepts, is lofty, and well proportioned. It has double buttresses at the angles, and another in the centre of each face, running up and terminating in crocketed pinnacles. In each face are four large pointed perpendicular windows, of three lights, cinquefoiled; the two uppermost are the belfry windows; the two below are blocked up, destroying the beauty of the design, which was to give a light and elegant appearance to a very beautiful tower, now rendered heavy to the eye. It has a handsome pierced parapet. The dial of the clock is placed in the east face.

Interior.—The nave has four clustered columns with plain capitals, and five arches, having dripstones with corbel heads; between each are small shields of arms, lately placed there. The clerestory windows are over the points of the arches. The nave is ceiled; the aisles open to the rafters. At the east end is a small gallery; at the west a large one, with a handsome organ. It is neatly pewed; the pulpit affixed to the north-east pier. There are three massive brass chandeliers; a large polygonal granite font under the west gallery, each face sculptured with quatrefoils, and other ornaments of roses, shields, heads, &c. The canopy harmonizes well with the font, which has a plain shaft.^a The



^a The royal arms are placed in front of this gallery, sculptured, and gilded.

chancel is separated from the transepts by a neat oak screen, of perpendicular tracery. Under the east window is a large altar-piece, containing the Belief, Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments; the space within the altar-rails is elevated. On the south side is a noble clustered column, partly buried in the wall, with two large pointed arches, which were formerly open to the chantry of St. Mary. A very fine lancet doorway opens into the vestry. There have been three or four sedillia, with the shark's or tooth ornament, but they appear to have been removed when the doorway was formed; there is still a handsome one remaining. On the other side the door is a plain trefoiled water drain, and two small shields, charged between three garbes (Wasse); the other a ship, the arms of the town. On the north and south sides of the chancel is a triforium, each side containing six arches, with a clustered column between each. Two lancet windows are blocked in the south, and two larger ones beneath them; the exterior of the latter are seen in the vestry. The triforium was continued round the east end before the large window was inserted. On the north side are also three sedillias, separated by slender columns. There are indications of an archway blocked up on each side the west end of the chancel, which have opened into the side aisles of the transept. Originally there were seven arches in the triforium on each side, but the seventh, next the tower, is blocked up; they then communicated with the triforium in the transepts. The vestry, as already described, is entered by the doorway made through the massive south wall. The remains of the south side of the chancel, and the east side of the chantry, here seen, are richer than any other part of the building.^a The floor is of brick; the roof open to the rafters. On the floor is a mutilated effigy of a man, in free stone, which was formerly in the churchyard; his hands are clasped in prayer; apparently his costume is civic, with, appears to be, the remains of a sword by his side.

Transepts.—The south has, on its east side, two large pointed archways, with a massive clustered column, partly buried in the wall, which were once open to a side aisle or chantry. The triforium, on the east and west sides of the transept, consist of five arches, the same as in the chancel. The fifth arch, next the tower, blocked up; and on the east side, on a triforium, is the mark of a small door that has opened upon the roof of the aisle or chantry. The triforia at the south end were removed to make way for the large south window. There is a turret staircase, in the south-west corner, to ascend to the triforia,

^a On one side is a board with this inscription:—The accommodation in this church was enlarged, and a gallery built therein, 1829, by which means 350 additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the incorporated society for the enlarging, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, 188 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 30 formerly provided. Rev. Wm. Wasse, L L D. rector; James Fenwick, Thos. Mackreth, churchwardens. A rood loft was once in the chancel, immediately before the present altar. The chancel is furnished with benches, and used for a Sunday school.

and also to the roof. On the east side of the south door is a tall niche, with an ogee drip-stone, and a pedestal for a statue. The north transept has also to similar archways on its east side, separated by a massive *circular* pier, with a plain capital, which were once open to a corresponding aisle, and which appear to have had a groined roof. There is a triforium on the east, west, and north sides of the transept, as in the north, with a gallery below, on the west and north, which is approached by a small door and staircase in the west wall. On the west wall is a niche and pedestal for a statue; and a modern one on the opposite side.

The Tower is supported by four massive piers, of a different form from the rest, being straight sided; the arch is very lofty. The north transept is open to the rafters. In front of the small gallery, or screen of the nave, in the transept, is an old royal arms; also a clock, and a modern series of small coats of arms of some of the residents in the place.

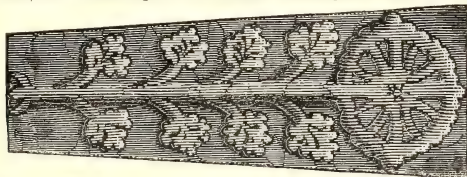
Having thus described this very fine building, the pride of Holderness, a few additional remarks may not be considered unnecessary. The height of the tower, to the summit of the pinnacles, 43 yards; square of tower, taking in the walls, 47 ft. 4 in.; height of transepts (outside) 48 ft.; length of chancel, 53 ft. 9 in., width, 28 ft. 9 in.; space occupied by the altar, 17 ft. by 14 ft. 8 in.; vestry, 16 ft. by 15 ft.; extreme north to south, 103 ft. 2 in.; extreme east to west, 164 ft. 6 in.; nave, length, 84 ft. 8 in., width, 48 ft. 8 in.; width of north and south aisles, 12 ft. 3 in. The gallery remaining in the transepts, as well as the chancel, has once run round the nave, the arches of which have been enlarged, which may be seen in the north and south aisles of the nave, where the fragments of the original arch still remain, and appear to be of the same style and dimensions of those in the transepts. The large window of the south transept, as well as the last window in the chancel, are modern, compared to the north transept, and their insertion has spoiled the triforium, which appears to have had an uninterrupted course round the church, approached by a staircase from the north and south transept. The arches, also, of the triforium next to, and on each side the steeple, have been walled up, apparently, to form a foundation whereon to build the present tower, evidently built since the transepts. The doors leading into the transepts are now the only ones used. There is a small one in the north-west corner of the chancel, and another in the north-east corner of the north aisle, connected with the staircase of the tower. The west end has a neglected appearance, having neither wall, railing, nor any other defence. The fabric is built of freestone, except where the chantries stood, which is unfinished stone, and the battlements are principally of brick. There is some stained glass in the windows, but it is all modern; the ivy leaf is conspicuous. From this minute account it will be seen, that the building is of three different periods, first—the chancel and transepts, early English; second—the nave,

decorated English; third—the tower, and additions to the nave, perpendicular English; the vestry is an addition of a later period. It is situated near the centre of the town, at the back of the principal street, on rather elevated ground; the churchyard is on the south side, bounded by a wall and a row of stately and venerable elms; the other sides are open to the cattle market hill. The church will contain 750 persons; net value, £45. The vicarage closely abutts on the church, on the north-west; it is a modern cottage erected on the site of the old vicarage at a cost of £177. 17s. 3d. to the late rector, Dr. Wasse.



Old Vicarage House

MONUMENTS.—In the transepts are several floor and mural monuments. One of them appears very ancient; it is of blue granite, 6 feet 7 inches long, with an ornamental cross, sculptured in relief, on its top. There are



two or three other old stones, with the marks of having had brasses. Around a floor stone, in Roman capitals—Here lieth the body of Mrs. Ann, the wife of Richard Wilson, sheriff, and now alderman, of Kingston-upon-Hull; she departed this life the 20th day of April, 1663, aged 72. Here lieth the body of Mr. Pennock Ward, attorney-at-law, and town clerk of the corporation of Hedon, who departed this life March 26, 1754, aged 49 years. The Rev. John Tickell, died 6th June, 1823, aged 78 years. Also Elizabeth his wife, died 6th Dec. 1820, aged 76 years.

In the nave—Michael Tennyson, ob. 6th Oct. 1796, æt. 75. Eliz. Tennyson, ob. 6th Jan. 1755, æt. 28. Eliz. daughter of Nicholas Booker, alderman of this corporation of Hedon, and late wife to Mr. Wm. Baines, alderman, died March 24, 1674. Also, her two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. Mrs. Eliz. Booker, late wife of Mr. Nicholas Booker, major of Heddon, buried Dec. 28, 1680. Also, Mr. Nicholas Booker, late alderman, and four times major of this corporation, died Sept. 19, 1693, æt. 61. Mr. John Pudsey, ald. of this corporation, died 11th April, 1760, æt. 73.

In the north transept is the best of the marble mural monuments—Near this place lieth interred the body of Ann Watson, late of Stoneferry, in the parish of Sutton, and county of York, who, by her last will, ordered a monument to be erected in memory of her father, mother, and herself, together with her dear husband, Abraham Watson. She bequeathed her whole estate at Stoneferry aforesaid to charitable uses; and appointed the minister of St. Trinity's, in Kingston-upon-Hull, the minister of Hedon, and the minister and churchwardens of Sutton, to see the same duly applied. She was buried the 28th of May, 1721.

In the south transept, on a black marble mural monument—Margaret, relict of Christr. Wormley, Dec. 4, 1777, æt. 68. Also, Rosamond, her sister, wife of Rev. John Clark, D.D. who's here deposited. They were daughters of Wm. Ashmore, Esq. alderman of Kingston-upon-Hull; granddaughters to Laurence Cockrell, Esq. alderman of this corporation; co-heiress to John, son of Laurence, who, with Ann his wife, the said John, and several of their children, here resteth.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, sable; 2nd and 3rd, or, a fleur de lis in the first, or.

Murals in south transept—Sacred to the memory of Robt. Clifford, Esq. surgeon, one of the ald. of the corporation of Hedon, who died at Patrington 29th Nov. 1829, æt. 61 years. Sacred to the mem. of a beloved parent, and an infant son, Nov. 1838. Martha, wife of Henry Waterland, of Hedon, gent. ob. Feb. 19, 1741, æt. 62. Henry Waterland, son of Rev. Henry W. rector of Walesby, Lincolnshire, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Waterland, eminently distinguished for his pious and learned vindication of the divinity of our adorable Saviour. He married Martha, dtr. of Wm. Baines, Esq. ald. of this town. Died 20th September, 1766, æt. 93.

Churchyard Monuments.—A table, surrounded by railing, to Carrick Watson; died Aug. 31, 1805, æt. 46. Another—John Simpson, of Great Driffild, late merchant of Hull, died Jan. 11, 1835, æt. 57; and Chas. Harper Simpson, merchant of Hull, son of John and Sarah Simpson, died April 14, 1833, æt. 30. On a singular shaped table is a small brass engraved, but nearly effaced—To Johannes Mackereth Pagulæ, vicar * * curatus Mor. ob. MDCXCI. E. I. xlvii. &c.

The names of the benefactors of the Corporation of Hedon, on three large boards in the north transept.

Mr. Henry Gvg, of Tring, in the county of Hertford, Esq. was made a free burgess of this corporation on the 2nd of August, 1669, and was chosen burgess of Parliament for this town on the 8th day of March following. He then gave £20. a-year to this corporation for ever, to be thus disposed of:—to the mayor for the time being, five pounds; to the minister of the church of St. Augustine, three pounds; to be disposed of by the mayor and aldermen of this town, for the benefit of the corporation, in paving the town street; eight pounds to be given to the burgesses when they meet at the two courts leet, held for this corporation, 20s. each court; to the poor of Hedon 2 pounds. He gave, at the time he was admitted a freeman of this town, a large silver cup, and a silver salver. He gave a very large silver mace, gilt; he gave a large book of the statutes of England, in force from Magna Charta until the xxii year of the reign of King Charles the 2nd. He did at his own charge procure the confirmation of a by law for the recovery of the penalty of £60. of the person who was duly chosen mayor of this town, and the penalty of £40, to be recovered by the same by-law, of the person or persons who was duly chosen bayliff or bayliffs of this town, in case they did refuse to take upon themselves the execution of their respective offices. The same Henry Gvg did, when this by-law was contested, defend the same, and so recovered the penalty of the person who refused to stand the office of mayor or bayliff. He also gave to this corporation, a set of Exchequer bell weights, made of brass. He, at his own charge, erected a very large and convenient town hall, for the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to assemble in, upon public busines, in the year 1693. The gift of William Sagg to this town, woollen draper, to this corporation.—He gave one hundred pounds to this corporation. The gift of Christopher Hilyard, Esq. recorder of this corporation.—He gave a large cushion and pulpit cloth, of cloth of gold, for the use of St. Augustine's church, in Heddon. Sir Hugh Bethel elected one of the burgesses of parliament, for this corporation, the 5th day of Feb. 1676. He gave to the town £50, to be disposed as follows:—To the aldermen £40. to the burgesses £5. to the poor £5. He also gave to the poor of this town, by his last will and testament, fifty shillings a year, for ever; to be disposed off by the mayor and aldermen, and Hugh Bethell, Esq. Charles Duncomb, of the city of London, Esq. was made a free burgess, and chosen member of parliament for this corporation, in the year 1685. He gave to this

corporation one large silver flaggon. He gave 4 new bells, and £50. in money to defray the charges in casting the old bell into two, to make six tuneable bells for St. Augustine church in Heddon. Sir Francis Leigh, kt. at his own charge, caused new brick walls to be made about St. Augustine church yard, in the year of our Lord 1693. He also, in the same year, gave two new chimes to the same church. Mattw. Appleyard, Esq. member of parliament, in the year 1689, gave a large silver tankard to the corporation. William Pulteny, Esq. member of parliament for this corporation, did, in the year 1709, at his own charge, beautify and adorn this church, the ministers' pew, and pulpit, and 2 pews belonging to the aldermen and *alderwomen* with other ornaments in this church. He also, at his own charge, did, in the year 1733, erect and set up a very usefull and convenient market house in the market-place of Heddon. The Hon. George Berkeley, Esq. was, in the year of our Lord God, 1734, made a free burgess, and elected member of parliament for this corporation. He did, at his own charge, set up a beautiful new altar piece in the quire of the church, where none was before, and made a new altar table, new rails, and new seats, in the same quire. He also gave a velvet cover for the altar table, and two cushions, all embossed with gold. He also gave £63. in money, to be laid out for the good of this corporation; and also gave several other sums of money, which was, by his own order, distributed for the relief of the poor of this town, in winter time, in the year 1739 and 1740. Sir Francis Boynton, of Agnes Burton, baronet, was, in the year 1734, elected member of parliament for this borough. He gave to this corporation the sum of £50. to be laid out for the beautifying of the inside of this church, which was applied in making a new pulpit and reading desk, of wainscot, and in paving the church floor and quier floor, with handsome Holland pavings, and severall other ornaments and painting work in the church. George Johnson, Esq. and Anthony Brown, Esq. members of parliament for this borough, gave to this church a set of new chimes, in the year 1812. They also, the same year, gave two hundred pounds towards building of 8 houses for old burgesses.

Late Benefactions.—In the year 1817, Edmund Tuston, Esq. of Larpool Hall, on his being presented with the freedom of this borough, gave for the use of the burgesses 200 guineas, and at the same time gave to this church, a large and handsome silver communion cup.

Other Charities.—The yearly sums of £5. to the minister, £1. to the schoolmaster, and 10s. to the parish clerk of Hedon, given by Mrs. Ann Watson's will, are regularly paid by the trustees of her charities; as is also the sum of £1 6s. a-year, directed by her will to be laid out in bread for the poor of Hedon. By means of the latter gift, six pennyworth of bread is distributed every Sunday at the church, among six poor widows, chosen by the churchwardens.

Charity Houses —There are four dwelling houses under one roof in this town, for five poor widows of freemen, who also receive from the mayor and bailiffs an allowance of 3s. each per month, and a chaldron and a half of coals yearly amongst them. The charity is under the direction of the mayor and bailiffs of Hedon, and is understood to have been founded by a Mr. Sagg; but there are no writings relating to the buildings or the endowment. The houses are kept in good repair by the corporation, and are always occupied by five widows of freemen. There are also three other tenements in the town of Hedon, for the habitation of poor persons, under the order and appointment of the mayor; but to these, there is no provision or endowment attached. The mayor and bailiffs supply half a chaldron of coals yearly for the poor people, and keep these tenements in repair.

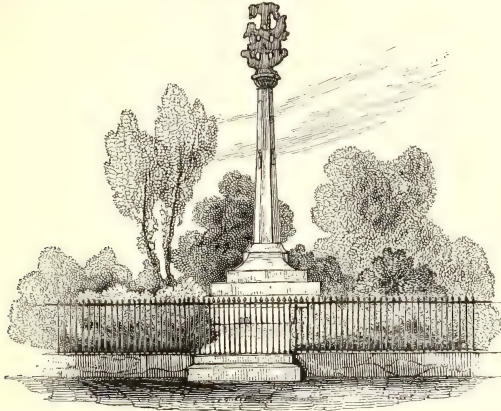
John Cockerill, by will, dated 1732, devised £2. 12s. per annum, out of a house and garth in Hedon, now the property of Mr. George Blenkin, grocer, of Hull, in right of his wife, (late — Beatson, spinster) for supplying bread for 12 poor widows. This rent charge is regularly paid on or about the month of May, to a baker, for supplying 1s. worth of bread, every week, to 12 poor widows.—[Char. Com. Rep. vol. 9, pp. 760-1.]

CONCLUSION.—The borough, although it has lost its claim to be considered a port, is still a pleasantly situated thriving market town. It consists principally of one long street of good houses, or rather a continuation of two streets, St. Augustine-gate and Sutton-

gate, the Market-place being nearly in the centre. There are several smaller back streets, but out of the many places named in the foregoing pages, the following can only be identified with any degree of certainty, viz. the Old Market-hill, the Sheriff Highway, Wood-market-gate, Fletcher (Flesher) gate, Butcher-gate, St. Augustine-gate, Sutor-gate, Waferer, or Wayfrain-gate, Baker's-way, or Baxter-gate, Grape, or Grope-gate, and West-gate, Magdalen-gate, Stockwell-lane, North Briggate, the site of the Riding Hall, the church of St. James, and St. Nicholas. The site of the castle of the Albemarles, mentioned by Leland, has been attempted also to be ascertained, but it rests so much upon conjecture that no reliance can be placed on the situations referred to. The Old Harbour which insulated the town, consisting of about 300 acres, where in the reign of Edward III. lay vessels of superior size, and where once the proud pennant of England floated in the breeze, where the murmur of the tide and the splashing of oars were heard, is now luxuriant meadow; and the busy hum of the sea-port is changed to the lowing of cattle, and the bleating of sheep. The town is situated two miles from the Humber. An attempt was made, some years since, to restore the Old Haven, and an act of parliament was obtained in 1774 for that purpose; but, from some cause or other, the plan failed of success, owing principally, it is said, for want of proper means being carried into effect for the excluding of the tides. Still there is considerable business done in shipping corn for London and the west of Yorkshire, by the present means of communication with the Humber, and returns are made in general merchandize. There is a market on Saturdays, and a cattle market every alternate Monday, established in 1796; also four fairs in the place during the year. The principal one is of great resort, and generally known and frequented as Magdalen Hill fair, on the 2nd Aug.; Holyrood fair on the 22nd Sept., a fair for hiring servants Nov. 17th, and Hollym fair Dec. 6th; a quarter sessions, a court of record for pleas to any amount, the wapentake court for the cognizance of pleas, meetings of the agricultural and other societies, which render Hedon a place of some consideration. The town was formerly divided into two parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Augustine, which have long since merged into that of St. Augustine, which includes the whole place. The principal buildings, &c. are, St. Augustine's, already described; the town hall, a neat erection of brick, containing a few paintings; the old town hall and prison formerly stood on the Market Hill.^a The beautiful cross, removed in the year 1818 to Burton Constable, from Kilnsea, to preserve it from the danger of being destroyed by the sea, was subsequently removed to Hedon, and placed in a small enclosure near the head of the town.—(See *Ravenspur.*) A Roman Catholic chapel, recently altered, and

^a Some three or four years ago, one of the dungeons was discovered, which the newspapers of the day contained a full account of.

beautified with a cemetery attached to it ; a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel ; a national school, in the Tudor style of architecture, lately erected, &c. &c. The *Benefit Societies*.—Samaritan club, established 1797, 200 members, capital £4000. ; a lodge of Odd Fellows ; a court of Foresters ; and two female societies.



During the late war a company of volunteers, called the Hedon Volunteers, were raised (1807), of which the officers were, Robert Stubbing, Esq. captain ; Edw. Ombler, of Camerton Hall, Esq. lieutenant ; Wm. Raines, of Wyton Hall, Esq. ensign.

The being deprived of sending members to parliament by the reform bill has not entirely prevented the old tacticians from exercising that ingenuity, for which they were once famous, in conducting election contests ; it still being one of the polling places for representatives of the East Riding. An act was obtained, by which the commissioners were empowered to form a new line of turnpike road, through the marshes, from Hull to Hedon ; thus shortening the distance between the two places from eight, which the old road through Bilton and Preston measured, to five and a half miles.

Present Corporation.—Joseph Robinson, Esq. mayor ; Wm. Iveson, Jas. Iveson, John Hornby, Richard Iveson, John Soutter, John Taylor, Arthur Iveson, Robert Leak, aldermen ; George Taylor, John Day, bailiffs.

NEWTON GARTH.—This place is celebrated for an hospital, founded in the reign of H. II. by Wm le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, and, according to Tanner, before 1179.^a

It is stated in a note, that this was a different hospital from that of Newton, near Hedon; the Newton referred to is supposed to be Out Newton. The proximity of this Hospital to the Humber, may have led to the confounding of the localities. There is neither tradition nor documentary evidences existing relative to any hospital at Out Newton; indeed the evidences referred to in the Notitia concerning this house, are Cart. 29 E. I. No. 22. pro lib. War. in *Newton juxta ower Pashele*, &c.; Pat. 1 E. III. & Pat. 16 Rich. II. The Charter of Free Warren has been procured from the tower, and is thus worded: Rex Archiepis' &c. Sal'v'. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac Carta n'ra confirmasse di'c'is nobis in Xpo Magro' & fr'ibus Hospitalis S'ce Marie Magdelene de Newton juxta *Ower Paghele* in Holderness;" which sets the matter at rest, this being the site of Newton Garth Hospital. The grant of free warren is in the usual language of such instruments, concluding with the usual penalty of ten pounds, to be levied upon those who should chase and take within the jurisdiction of the hospital, without permission of the master and brethren of the said hospital. The nature and purposes of these hospitals appear to differ; some being for the express purpose of receiving Lepers, and others for the relief of poor and impotent persons, with a master and keeper, as well as the brothers and sisters of some order. In the Abb. Rot. Orig. 8 E. III.^b is recorded, an attempt to recover Redesseissin, by Richard Chodel de Custwyk, and Alice, his wife, at the Court of Hedon, of Richard de Potesgrave, master of the Hospital of Newton, near Hedon, and of Adam de Brunne, chaplain, one chamber within the hospital aforesaid, of a pottage, and two loaves of good corn, per diem, 28 lagens^c of ale for 15 days, of the better libration of the hospital aforesaid, two good messes from the kitchen for daily pitances, and supper as the better (melior) brethren of the same hospital ought to receive, three thousand turves per ann. brought to the aforesaid chamber, with litter, as necessaries for the said Richard Chodel and Alice, and one stone of ointment at the feast of St. Martin, in the winter; also 5s. 6d. for both the said Richard Chodel, and Alice, for their necessaries, per annum, and pasture for six sheep, at the hospital aforesaid, through the whole year, and lambs dropping from the same sheep, among the lambs of the said hospital, to the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, every year, &c. &c.

The privileges of this hospital were to be respected and held inviolate by the mayor and bailiffs of Hedon, as stated in the charter of H. V. Little more information can be obtained relative to this place. In the New Monasticon there is an ordnance of Thomas Rotheram, Archbishop of York, dated 1485 and 6, of his translation, relative to a dispute between Edmund Lichfield on the one part, and Edm. de Percy on the other, as to the right and title of possessing the said hospital; the Abp. awards the mastership to Edmund de Percy, on paying an annuity of 100s. to Lichfield, under certain penalties for non obedience; the decree is confirmed in chapter assembled by the Dean and Chapter of York, and Edmund, the master of the hospital, with the brethren and sisters of the same, ratify and accept the same, in full congregation assembled in the chapel thereof. At the dissolution, 26 H. VIII. it was valued at £40 per annum in the whole. According to a memorandum in the augmentation office. this hospital was formerly part of the possessions of Sir Michael Stanhope, knt. attained. License having been granted to * * * Ward to alienate the same, 1 E. VI. to the said Sir Michael. per the 6th part of a knight's fee. 8th November, 16 Eliz. the Queen granted to John Stanhope, Esq. to hold for ever in fee farm, at the reserved rent of £40. per annum, the site of the hospital of Newton Garth. to be held of her in capite, by knight service. It recites a former grant, dated 6 June, 6 E. VI. to Ralph Coton, and one from Ph. & Mary, to James Chancellor, one of the gentlemen in Chapel Royal, in reversion, dated 4th Dec. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary. 23 Eliz. the Queen gave license to alienate the site of the capital messuage in Newton Garth, to Robert Chamberlain, and Wm. Maudesley, (citizens and ironmongers,) &c. 23 Eliz. the same parties have

^a Edition by Nasmyth.

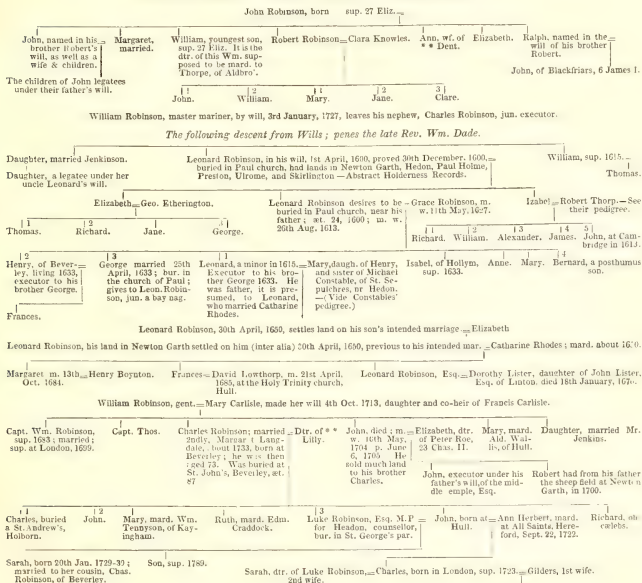
^b P. 93, Rot. 42.

^c Lagen, from whence our flaggon.

license to alienate to Wm. Cromwell, and Richard Hewes and heirs.^a 2 Jan. 33 Eliz. Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shefford, Com. Nott. by lease, bearing this date, demises to Leonard Robinson, for 25 years, at the rent of £33. 6s. 8d. per ann. 8 Sept. 33 Eliz. the Queen gives license to Sir Robert Stanhope, knt. to alienate a moiety of the site of Newton Hospital, to Leonard Robinson. Charles Robinson, for £1400. conveys to Frans. Blunt, Esq. Gallows Close, 27 acres, Dunn Grounds, 20 acres, (except Dunn Lays) Great Dunn Ings, Little Dunn Ings, containing 19 acres, and Little Robson's Lands, 24 acres of pasture and meadow, 100 acres in all, and a stable, with a piece of ground adjoining, and 3 feet in breadth of an orchard.^b

TABLE OF DESCENT OF THE ROBINSONS,

From the writings of Charles Robinson, of Beverley, Esquire, 1783.



^a From Mr. Brook's Papers, Herald's Coll.

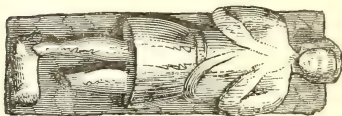
^b Blunt, of Newton Garth, bears gules, a fess, inter six Martlets, argent, 3, 2, 1.—Hildyard's MS. penes Mr. Beckwith.

Sarah, wife of Geo. Uppleby, Esq. married 15th December, 1768; died at Barton-upon-Humber, in Cam. Line. and buried there. Her eldest son and heir, Charles Uppleby, Esq. of Barrow Hall, inherits her estates.

The moiety of the site, as it is termed, of the Hospital of Newton Garth, 43 Eliz. consisted of 1 capital mess, 1 pigeon cote, 2 orchards, 4 acres of land, with other lands in Newton Garth, Hedon, Pagbel Holm, and Preston; the site on which the hospital stood has been long since ploughed up. A house was standing some years since, moated round, in the way from Hedon to Paul, on the right hand; upwards of 200,000 bricks were taken from the ruins, for the purpose of building the house of Capt. Standish, hereafter alluded to.



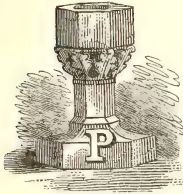
Hedon Arms.



Effigy in St. Augustine's Church.

PRESTON,

WITH THE HAMLETS OF LELLEY, TWYER, AND POLLER, AND THE HOSPITAL OF ST. SEPULCHRE.



RESTON.—In Prestone, Franc, and another Franc, Basine, Macus, Tor Gamel, Torber, and Turuert, had ten carucates of land to be taxed, and two oxgangs. There may have been ten ploughs there. Baldwin, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough, and forty-five villanes, and three bordars, having nine ploughs. There is a priest there, and a church. Three of Drogo's knights have there eleven villanes and four bordars, with three ploughs, and two hundred acres of meadow, two miles long and two broad, value in king Edward's time twelve pounds, now six pounds. Eleven oxgangs were soke of the manor of Burstwick.

This place, from the above extract, appears to have been of some extent; and it is not an improbable conjecture, that it included Hedon, which is not named in the survey; there can be no doubt that Priest's town is the original name of Preston. The manor has not been separated from the fee, but has descended to its present owner as lord of the seigniori, and as part of the manor of Burstwick.

In this township there are about 130 oxgangs, containing by estimation 35 acres each, upon an average, of arable, meadow, and pasture grounds, which are divided into seven *bydales*, and called by the several names following:—2 oxgangs of Pickering's, 3 of Headon's, 2 of Disney's, 3 of Sepulchre's, 4 of Hildyard's, 2 of sixteen oxgangs, 2 of Robson's, 2 of Abbot's, 10 of Lound's, 2 of Welfleet's, 2 of Austin's, 2 of Leases, 6 of Rooth's, 2 of Chillom's, 4 of Parson's 2 of Tomlinsmith's, 2 of Rooking's, 3 of Rooth's, 1 of Walkland's, 8 of Prior's, 3 of Abbot's, 2 of Kirby's, 2 of Coyle's, 2 of Pearcebarn's, 2 of Thomas Greave's, 2 of Orre's, 4 of Headon's, 2 of Jno. Smith's and Robt. Bawking's, 2 of Hobbe's, 2 of Taylor's, 1 of Twyer's, 5 of Ingram's, 2 of Robt. Clerk's, 2 of Chantry, 2 of Morkar's, 2 of Skinner's, 2 of Rook's, 2 of Goldman's, 2 of Waterick's, 2 of Jno. Hopkin's, 2 of Robt. Clarke's, 2 of Cooke's, 2 of Raynard's, 3 of Rooth's, 6 of the six oxgangs, 3 of the other Rooth's, 2 of Burton's; in all 129, which with the odd or Furby lands make up about 130. Sixty-four of these are copyhold, that is to say—2 of Robson's, 2 of Wilfleet's, 2 of Austin's, 2 of Leases, 6 of Rooth's, 2 of Chillom's, 2 of Tomlinsmith's, 2 of Morkar's, 2 of Skinner's, 2 of Rook's, 2 of Goldman's, 2 of Waterick's, 2 of John Hokin's, 3 of Routh's, 1 of Walkland's, 2 of Coxle's, 2 of Pearsbarn's, 2 of Thos. Graves, 2 of Orre's, 2 of John Smith's and Robt. Bawkin's, 2 of Hobbes, 2 of Taylor's, 2 of Reynard's, 3 of Rooth's, 6 of six oxgangs, 3 of other Rooth's, 2 of Burton's.

At Michaelmas, 1766, Mr. John Buckles, in right of the first oxgang of three of Rooth's before Walkland, served the office of Pennygrave; the rest follow in their order.

The copyhold oxgangs pay each a copyhold rent to the lord yearly, of 18s. except four of them, viz. the second oxgang of the three Routh's, before six oxgangs belonging to Wm. Johnson; the first oxgang of Burton's, the property of Ralph Coleman; the last oxgang of the six oxgangs; and two half oxgangs; namely, half an oxgang of the second oxgang of the three other Rouths, before Walklands; and the last half-oxgang of the second oxgang of six other Rooths, the property of Richard Bell, Esq. which pay only sixpence each. Tenpence per acre copyhold rent is paid for meadow and pasture; and tenpence per acre bearing for the arable

(i. e. when corn) for the odd lands. The copyhold rents for the homesteads in the townships are not so certain, though the ancient homesteads seem generally to consist of a house, barn, &c. and a garth, containing about an acre of land, the copy rent for which is 2s 2d.; but in some places two or three of those are thrown together, and others converted into three or four little cottages, and the copyhold rent varies. The copyhold rents of Preston, and all the other copyhold rents of the manor, were formerly collected quarterly; but that becoming tedious, they have for many years past been collected yearly, at Michaelmas only, and at the first Wednesday after the old twelfth day, has of late been the court day for the pennygraves to pay in the same. Within this township there is also a small manor, called the Manor of the Rectory, in Preston, belonging to the lessees, under the subdean of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in York; and there are nine houses in Preston held of this manor, all without impeachment of waste, and paying a copyhold rent to the said lessees.^a

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—About 3 R. I. Hawissia, Countess of Alb. gave to Agnes de Preston, her nurse (neutrici), 4 bovates of land in Preston, which had been Lyolphus the provost's, and a rent of 6d. to the custody of the castle of Skipsea.^b II. III.—Henry de Preston held, of the king in capite, the day in which he died, of the escheated lands of the Earl of Alb. by knt. service, in Preston, a capital mess. called West Hall, with a close adjoining, called North Croft, except 5 butts in the close. He also held here 8 oxgangs of land, with their appurts. of the king in capite, by knt. service; also a close, called Hand Croft, and a cottage, of Simon Ingram; and a close, called Barnard's Croft; and a cottage, of which Wm. Twal was tenant-at-will; he also held, by the same services, a windmill, of the king in capite. H. III. and E. I.—Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, relict of John, son of Robert, of Preston, bought lands here.^c 13 E. I.—Nicholas, son of Andrew Hawkin, of Preston, grants to Augustine, son of Ingram de Preston, a toft, with a wall and a ditch by which it was enclosed. 32 E. I.—John Passmer held of the king, as of the hon. of Alb. in vill. de Preston, 3 tofts and 7 bovates of land, where 48 make a knt.'s fee, by the service of the 48th part of a knt.'s fee, doing suit at the wapentake court.^d 5 E. II.—The king, for a fine of 50 marks, sold to John de Hotham the custody of 1 messuage, 1 bovat, and two parts of 1 bovat of land, with its appurts. in Preston, which were Wm. Sturmy's, deceased; and also to have per ann. 37s. 4d. until the lawful age of the heir of the aforesaid Wm.^e 14 E. II.—Andrew Hawkin held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. a tenement in Preston, viz. 1 messuage, 1 acre, and 1 rood of land, in Preston; and 1 toft, and 6 acres and 1 rood of meadow and pasture, in the marsh of Preston.^f A writ is directed in the same year to Gilbert de Stapleton, escheator beyond the Trent, that since the inquisition (repeating the description of the same land) has been held to levy a fine of half a mark, for the pardon of a trespass by the same, &c.^g 15 E. II.—Thomas Hildyard held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. 3 parts of a capital mess. here, 9 bovates of land, 6 acres meadow, two little pastures, and a little wood called Coninghey, 5 tofts and a windmill, at a rent of 25s. by knt. service.^h In the rolls of parliamentⁱ there is a petition from Thomas de Erghum to the king, setting forth, that, on the decease of Isabella de Fortibus, the king's escheator, Thomas de Normanville, had seized 1 mess. 1 croft, and 3 bovates, with their appurts. at Preston, into the king's hands, but which belonged to Ordinell and Christian, father and mother of the petitioner, who held them by charter from the said Isabella, and had done so for 20 years and upwards, and praying redress. Enquiries are directed to be made, &c. and the answer returned in the next parliament, that justice may be done. 8 E. III.—A writ was issued to Simon de Grimsby, the king's escheator within the liberty of Holderness, that as John de Preston held at his death divers lands &c. in Holderness and in Preston, and that, as John his son was of full age when he died, he is required to pay a fine of 40sh. and which the said John must pay before the king in council, and that the said John is to do the

^a MS. B. C. Lib.^b Mid. Bail.^c Ibid.^d Harl. MS.^e Rot. Orig. Abbr. p. 189, Rot. 18.^f Harl. MS.S. 708, fo. 141.^g Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 254, Rot. 3.^h Rot. Parl. v. 1, p. 309.

homage accustomed upon the king's return from Scotland.^a 17 E. III.—Andrew Hawkyn held, the day in which he died, in his demesne, as of his fee, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. 1 mess. with its appurtenances in Preston; and in Notmersk of Preston, 1 toft, 6 acres arable, 2 acres and 1 rood of meadow and pasture, for 1 gross animal, by knt. service; and that Margaret, wife of Robert Wasingdon, is daughter and heir.^b 21 E. III.—John Parkour held, the day in which he died, in his demesne, as of fee, 1 mess. 8 acres arable, with its appurts. here, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. being in the hands of the king by the service of the 768th part of a knight's fee, by service of paying to John Hildeyard and his heirs one penny per ann. for all services, &c. 22 E. III.—Robert Ingram, of Preston, in Holderness, held the day in which he died 1 toft, 2 bovates and 6 acres of arable, 4 acres of meadow and pasture, and 3 gross animals, with their appurts. in Preston, of the king, &c. by the service of 120th part of a knt.'s fee, &c.^c 23 E. III.—A writ is issued to Peter de Grimsby to take security of Robt. son of Ingram, deceased, for a reasonable relief for the lands referred to above, &c. &c. 23 E. III.—A writ is issued to Peter de Grymsby to take security from Robt. de Wasingdon,^d who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Stephen Hawkyn, deceased, for a reasonable relief, &c. &c.^e John Sturmy, and Albrede his wife, relict of John Constable, knt. had an annual rent of 40 marks, paid by Sir John Constable, his heir, in Preston.^f 22 H. VII.—Wm. Brillor, brother of John (Buller), gave Wm. Rawson, and Margaret his wife, dtr. of John Rawson, 1 mess. 1 close, and 1½ acres of land, in Preston. 13 Eliz.—Wm. Hogge held a close here, doing fealty for his livery in the manor of Burstwick. 16 Eliz.—Thomas Aldred, or Alured, held a close here, called Thirty-acres, in capite, paying Sir H. Constable £10. yearly, in fee ferm. 16 Eliz.—John Aldred held the same close in Preston, in capite, per his livery. 4 James.—Henry Aldred, son of the said John, per his livery, held the same close here. The several families of Preston, Ingram, Hildyard, Hawkyn, and Sturmy, were all, in early times, connected with this place. Proceedings were instituted in chancery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Launcelot Coulman, Rd. Acye, and Thomas Almound, v. Rd. Marston, to establish certain rights on a common, called *Neat Marsh*, belonging to this place. The custom abated respecting the election of officers at the court holden for the manor of Burstwick, to regulate this common.^g

In 2 H. III. 1156, the king issues a writ to the Earl of Albemarle, that Walter de Preston should enter the forests of the king's bailiwick, and the bailiwick of Hugh de Neville, for the purpose of taking forty bucks for the king's use. The following is the copy of the original:—

Rex Com's Albemar' Salt' sciatis q'd attornavim' dil'c'm n'r'm Walt'm de Preston ad cunendu p' forestas nostras in bailla' sua & bailla' Hug de Nevill ad capiend i'x damos ad op' n'r'm ad lardariu' faciendu'. Et Id'o vol' mandam' q'd hoc ita fieri permittas in Bailla vr'a q'antu' ad nos p'tinet. Q'm etc. T. ap' Westm' viii die Maij Anno r. n. sc'do.

THE CHURCH (PECULIAR).—16 H. I.—Stephen, earl of Albemarle and lord of Holderness, gave the church and tithes of Preston to the abbey and monks of St. Martin's, Albemarle, in pure alms.^h In the time of Stephen, Wm. le Gross gave (confirmed) the same church of Preston, with the chapels of Hedon and other appendages, to the abbey of St. Martin.ⁱ 5 Id. Nov. 1229.—Whereas the abbat and convent of Alb. had absolutely

^a Abbr. Rot. Orig. p. — Rot. 19.

^b Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 236.

^c Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 263 b.

^d Abbr. Rot. Orig. Rot. 24, p. 202.

^e Ibid, p. 203, Rot. 27.

^f Records, Rolls, Chapel.

^g Proeed. Chan. vol. 1, Record. Commiss.

^h Dodsworth, 588, a 9.

ⁱ Chart. 97, 40, Mid. Bail.

granted the church of Preston, with its chapels of Hedon, and appurtenances, to the perpetual ordination of Walter Grey, abp. of York. He, the said abp. in augmentation of his cathedral church, constituted a new dignity of the subdeanery therein, and annexed and appropriated to it this church of Preston, in Holderness, which he freed from episcopal performances.* The subdeanery, in this cathedral church, has been an ancient dignity in the same, instituted by Walter Grey, abp. when he annexed the church of Preston to it. The subdean is high prebendary to the abp. and ought personally to reside in the church by reason of his said dignity; and had houses assigned him by the chapter for the same purpose. The subdean has in Hedon three chapels, St. Augustine, St. Nicholas, St. James, and jurisdiction over them all; likewise the subdean, rector of Preston, hath four oxgangs of glebe land, and eight tenements there, and hath all jurisdiction in the same.† The parsonage whereof, with all manner of tithes, great and small, and oblations and glebe lands, the subdeans have usually let at farm, for the rent of £51. 13s. 4d. 20th June, 1551, 7 Eliz.—A composition was made, between the vicar of Preston and the rector of Hedon, and the inhabitants of the town and borough thereof, concerning the finding the curate in the church of Hedon: Torr mentions Wm. Clyfton, as subdean and parson of Preston, as demising, 25th Aug. 28 H. VIII. unto John Tyndall, of Allerton, by Water, gent. for the term of 21 years, his parsonage of Preston, excepting the donation of the vicarage, at the rent of £51. 13s. 4d. W. Clyfton, 7th Feb. 2 E. VI. demised to John Tyndall, of Knottingley, for the term of 70 years, this parsonage, with all manner of tithes, great and small, &c. excepting the presentation to the vicarage; but the 23rd Nov. 34 Eliz. Henry Wright, clerk, subdean, demised unto Roger Thompson, of Preston, yeoman, for 21 years, at £51. 13s. 4d. 20th Oct. 40 Eliz. the same Henry, M.A. demised to Wm. Maister, of Preston, for the term of three lives, all his rectory, rendering per ann. £30. 13s. 4d. (Qy. £50. 13s. 4d.) In 1696, 8 Wm. and Mary, Dr. Pearson, the subdean of York, on a renewal of the lease of the rectory tithes of Preston, made an augmentation of £10. per ann. to the vicarage for ever; and in 1777, lands worth £200. were awarded, by the lord of the manor and others, to augment the living, pursuant to an act of parliament, 12th July, 1776.

VICARS OF PRESTON.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
2nd Ides Nov. 1298 20th Feb. 1347	Dns. W. de Blyda Dns. W. de Carleolo	Subdean of York the same	Resig. pro vic de Aldburg

^a Burton's 5 vol. MS. ^b Torr's York Minster, pp. 635, 1229 13 H. III.

* See the Register of Abp. Holgate, d. 1547, 1 E. VI. and Nicholas Heath, p. 22. ^d Torr's Peculiars, p. 770.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
11th September	1362	Dns. Rd. Le White vel de Lanum, Cap.	Subdean of York	Resig. pro Durham
18th July	1363	Dns. Robt. de Pykerings	the same	the same pro Yeddingham, vicar
11th November	1382	Dns. Adam Dns. Thos. de Newton	the same the same	the same pro Gunby, Linc. dioc.
28th August	1396	Dns. Thos. Tynton, Cap.	the same	Mort.
28th October	1398	Mr. John Bron de Thetford, L.B.	the same	the same pro Eccle de Blyburgh
28th November	1415	Dns. Roger de Saxton, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro Limbag, vic. com Linc.
6th March	1419	Dns. Wm. Uphall, L.B.	the same	Mort.
28th June	1420	Dns. Johs. Trafford, Cap.	the same	the same
14th March	1455	Dns. Walter Bate, Presb.	the same	the same
13th April	1456	Dns. Robert Gyles, Cap.	the same	
22nd September	1459	Dns. Thos. Clark, Presb.	the same	the same
13th December	1492	Dns. Wm. Allanson, Cap.	the same	the same
25th September	1505	Dns. Robt. Gillowe, Presb.	the same	the same
7th June	1525	Mr. Rd. Lister, L.B.	the same	Certo modo
2nd May	1326	Mr. Rd. Lister, L.B. Cler'un	the same	Resig.
21st July	1529	Dns. Thos. Clark, Presb.	the same	Mort.
25th October	1532	Dns. Marm. Thomson, vel Constable	the same	the same
5th June	1546	Dns. John Newton Thos. Buller, Cl.	the same the same	Resig.
3rd August	1588	John Thewe, Cl.	the same	
20th September	1599	Wm. Bancke, Cl.	the same	
2nd April	1622	Francis Edgar, A.M.	the same	Cession
21st January	1624	Henry Hubbard (spelt Hibbert in the register)	the same	
29th December	1640	John Revell, M.A.	the same	Mort.
1st December	1676	Thos. Swinburne, M.A.	the same	the same
7th January	1686	Phillip Hutton, B.A.	the same	
	—95	Dr. Pearson, subdean, augmented the living £10. per annum (1)	(Per Mackley)	
9th April	1730	Thomas Jackson	Rex, per lapsum	Resig.
16th July	1740	Ralph Robson		the same
20th November	1744	Thomas Jackson, M.A.		
22nd January	1755	Thomas Jackson, B.A.		
6th May	1758	the same		

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
14th October	1784 John Butt, M.A.		
4th June	1812 John Dixon		Death
29th July	1828 Wm. Wasse, M.A.		the same
5th April	1839 James Hare Wake, B.A.		Present Incumbent.

(1.) Mr. Dade states, that Francis Smales was rector of Preston, and that he was an industrious collector of manuscripts about 1698; they were bought after his death by Mr. Thornton, recorder of Leeds, and Mr. Thoresby. There is a MS. volume in the Burton Constable Library, called Smales's Chronology, but it is of little value. The quotations from Smales, or Smailes, in this work, are from the original MS.S. of Mr. Smales. In the above list of incumbents, from Torr's Peculiars, the name of Smales does not occur.

Net income £81, held with Hedon.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1 July, 1459, Wm. Swattoke, w. p. 8 July; in the churchyard. 20 March, 1472, Dns, Wm. Paynter, chaplain, w. p. 7 April, 1475, before St, Mary's altar, 14 June, 1487, Wm. Drew, chaplain, w. p. 1 July. 2 Oct. 1618, R. Ross, gent. w. p. 1 August, 1621. 28 Nov. 1658, Rich. Gill, gent. * * * in the chancel.

Pickering's Chantry, at the Altar of St. Mary, the Virgin.—16 Dec. 20 E. III. The king granted his licence to Hugh de Preston, parson of the church of Haltham, for him to give and assign 4 mess. 9 (or 3) tofts, and 18s. rent, in Hedon, Preston, and Tunstall, to a certain chaplain, who should celebrate in the parish church of Preston, in Holderness, &c. whereupon the said Hugh, by the consent of the said king, and of the chapter of York, (the dean living then out of the province, and the archbishop's see vacant) founded in honor of the Virgin Mary, a perpetual chantry in the parish church of Preston, to the sub-deanery annexed, and settled thereon lands and tenements for the maintenance of a certain priest, and ministers, perpetually to celebrate thereat, for the souls of the said king, the canons of York, and of M. Rt. de Pickering, and the soul of the said Hugh de Preston, and his parents, &c. willing that the said chaplain, for the time being, shall, (in every vacation) be presented by the said Hugh and his heirs, or in default of them, after lapse of 16 days, by the vicar of Preston for the time being, unto the chapter of the cathedral of York, to be instituted, which said chaplain, so presented, shall be one of his kin, and of his blood, and of his heirs, and be in holy orders, &c.; within 10 days of his institution, shall take a corporal oath before the vicar of Preston, for the time being, that he will restore to the church of Preston, all oblations whatsoever shall be due thereunto, and shall not prejudice it in any other respect; and shall also, every day, (if he be in health) celebrate, with due devotion, the solemnity of masses, with placebo, dirige, &c. commendation; and every Tuesday say the Psaltry, with the offices of the dead; and every Wednesday shall celebrate the mass of the Virgin Mary, for the faithful; and on Thursdays the mass of the Holy Ghost; and on Fridays the mass of St. Crux, and in every of these masses shall say for his soul, and the soul of M. Rt. de Pickering, the prayer of omnipotens sempiternus Deus cui nunquam *sine Spe* cum oratione fidelium, which order he would have observed, unless on grand festivals, wherein he shall be present (if he please) and celebrate in them, and in other double festivals * * * vesper and other high masses, for singing and reading, according to the grace given him by God; and shall always find bread and wine and candles, in the solemnity of his masses, &c. bear all burdens of ornaments, books, vestments, belonging to the said chantry, &c.; all which was ratified and confirmed by the chapter of York accordingly, on 17th June, 1311. And the said Hugh de Preston, by his charter tripartite, gave and granted to God, and to Rld. de Haytfield, chaplain, &c. 4 mess, 3 tofts, and 3s. & 2d. rent in Hedon, Preston, and Tunstall, for his sustentation, to

have and to hold the same, to him and his successors, chaplains, to be near of kin, and of the blood of the said Hugh and his heirs, if they be fit for it, &c. Dat Ebor. die Lund in Crast Sc'i Botulphi. Abt. 1341, 15 E. III.

A CATALOGUE OF THE CHANTRY PRIESTS HEREOF.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1341	Dns. R. de Haytefeld	Hugh de Preston, rec. de Halsham	Mort.
1349	Fil Rt. de Preston	Ino. fil Ino. fil Warneri	Resig.
1351	Hugh de Wetelock de Preston	the same	
1352	Rad. de Campin de Gousille	the same	
1385	Wm. Bukster, Cap. Rd. Newbald, Cap.		Mort.
1411	Hugh Parker, Cap.	W. Lord and G. Parker	
1433	Wm. Swattoke, Cap. Wm. Painter, Cap.	Pet. Clarke de Preston	the same
1475	Dns. Wm. Baxter, Cap.	Peter Elwyn, Gent.	Resig.
1479	Wm. Wilkinson, Cap.	the same	the same
1483	Rt. Drew, obit. 1487 Thos. Hobson	the same	
1512	Gerard Welles, Pbr.	Jno. Elwyn, Gent.	Mort.
1540	Jno. Cockerell, Pbr. (1)		the same

(1) He had at the dissolution an annuity of £4. 4s. assigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553.^a

THE FABRIC, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, with a north aisle, and a tower at the west end. *Exterior*.—The tower, which is built of hewn stone, is the finest part of the structure, consisting of four stages, with double buttresses at the angles, of five set offs; each buttress having a pinnaced niche for a statue. In the lower course of the west face is a good pointed doorway, with an ogree shaped dripstone, and blank shields on each side the arch; above the door is a large pointed window, of perpendicular character, with four lights; above the window is a pinnaced niche, with a bust having a beard, (commonly called Bishop Lun.)^b In the upper course, two large and good pointed arched windows, also perpendicular; the belfry windows are the same in each face. The tower finishes with a neat pierced parapet, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and one in the centre of each face. The tower projects from the body of the church. The south aisle has three buttresses, with double ones at the angles; a modern brick porch, with a pointed doorway; three depressed arched windows, of three lights each, and trefoiled. The aisle finishes with a neat battlement, and has a basement moulding.

^a Willis Abb. vol. 2, p. 292.

^b It may refer to Sir Gerard de Lund, kt. of Preston, who witnesses an agreement, dated 4 Feby. 1388, between Adam, the rector of St. Sepulchres, and Robt. de la Twyer.—Hull Records, No. 1564, p. 891.

There are four clerestory windows on south side the nave, of the same character as those in the south aisle. The nave has also a pierced battlement. A depressed arched window at the east end of the south aisle, same as the others; at the west, one of three lights; a flat arch, three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the head; a cross is placed at the apex of the east end. The north aisle is divided by five buttresses into six portions, the two easternmost belong to the aisle of the chancel; a plain pointed doorway in the western division, and there are three square-headed windows, two of two lights, the other of three. Another doorway, and two square-headed windows, occupy the north aisle of the chancel. The clerestory, on the north side, has two windows of two lights, and one of three; and another square-headed window of three lights, at the west end of the aisle. The chancel is lighted by three plain lancet windows, of early English character; on the south side, two with trefoiled heads, and a square-headed window, with two lancets, having trefoils inserted in it; between them is a plain, semicircular-headed doorway. The east end is occupied with a large, pointed, perpendicular window, of five lights; on each side of it are indications of two other lancet windows blocked up. The chancel is evidently the oldest part of the fabric, it is tiled; the nave leaded. The principal entrance was intended to have been through the doorway, in the west face of the tower, but has been some time unused. The building is of hewn stone, repaired with brick and stone in its rough state.

Interior.—The nave is separated from the aisles by three piers, and four arches on each side, the north aisle being much wider than the south aisle, and not so lofty. The piers on the south side are clustered columns, with plain capitals, and are higher and more slender than the piers on the north, which are plain, octangular shaped. A plain bracket appears between each clerestory window, intended for the purpose of supporting the bearing timbers of the roof, which seems to have been higher. The nave has a neat appearance. The chancel arch is pointed, nearly closed by a wood partition, on which are the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and King's Arms. The pulpit is fixed in the centre aisle, beneath the arch, supported by four pillars, and has a canopied sounding board; on the front panel of the pulpit, is a painting of St. Peter with the keys. The arch to the tower is lofty, and lancet shaped; under it is a small gallery.^a The font is at the west end of the south aisle, granite, octangular, and plain. There are three bells.^b At the south-west end of the south aisle, there was engraven on the upper ledge in the wood inclosing

^a Inscribed in front "This loft erected for the encouragement of singing. 1739. Thos. Jackson, vicar, Rob. Spencer, Fras. Heron, Ch. Wds." Above the Gallery, "This church pewed 1797.

^b The following copy of a memorandum was found among some papers relating to this church, "That in the 4th Eliz. the bells were taken out of this church, and exported, that the ship, wherein the bells were, when she was clear of Humber and launched into the sea, being under sail, she, yet within sight, was seen to sink down into the sea, like that of Arthur Prulkey, 38th Bishop of Bangor, who, for the like sacrilege was struck blind." —Goodwin, 510.

Mr. Constable's pew, "Orate pro anima Willelmi Barchard qui fecit istud opus operari in Honorem beatæ Margaretæ."—Topham's MS.

Monuments in Church.—Dame Elenora Oxenden, Aug. 21, 1728, æt. 46; arms on the stone and hatchmet above. Rev. John Dixon, 45, yrs. minister of Preston and Hedon, d. 22 June, 1818, æt. 69, Betty, his widow, d. 3 May, 1853, æt. 69. Table monument, black marble slab, Thomas Helme, proctor of this town, d. Oct. 1718, æt. 81, (see table of benefactions.) Kitty Stubbins, wife of Rt. S. d. Oct. 5, 1808, æt. 34. John Burnham, d. 9 Jan. John Saunders, 20 Dec. 1724, æt. 57. Frs. his daur. 23 Oct. 1722, æt. 26. Mrs. Mary daur. of J. S. by 2nd wife, 25 March, 1733, æt. 33. Mrs. Eliz. Lesson, wife of J. S. and widow of R. S. vicar of Preston, 20 May, 1754, æt. 73. John Stephenson, 10 May, 1802, æt. 65, also Mary, his wife, April 24, 1781, æt. 40. On a floor stone in nave, round the edges, Here lyeth in peace Raphe Johnson, of Preston, gentleman, who died in the faith of Christ, the 25 April, 1590, and Alice, his wife, who died the 12 Oct. 1610. The interior of this stone has been taken and appropriated by another, and is inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of Mr. Ralph Burnsall, d. 4 March, 1719, æt. 75, also Mr. R. B. his son, Sep. 14, 1744, æt. 47. Wilfrid Burnham, of Kingston-upon-Hull, April 25, 1814, æt. 35. Also Mary Collins B. daur. of W. and Mary B. June 8, 1813, 11 months. Ann, wife of Edw. B. Aug. 8, 1747, æt. 31. Rd. Caley, April 3, 1825, æt. 77. Josh. Denton, 19 March, 1827, æt. 75. Eliz. Denton, Jan. 11, 1814, æt. 70. Two murals in S. aisle—Rob. Young, of Roxburgshire, May 19, 1795, æt. 79; also, Mary, wife of Wm. Young, of Preston, (son of above R. Y.) 15 Dec. 1796, æt. 27, and an infant; also, Lieut. Wm. Young, son of W. and Mary Y. May 4, 1822, æt. 26.—Sacred to the memory of Josh. Whisker, 26 Dec. 1819, æt. 70; Sarah W. died in her infancy, 23 Feb. 1813. On a floor stone—Josh. Whisker, 7 March, 1788, æt. 80, and Ann his wife, 25 Dec. 1781, æt. 64. In north aisle, two marble murals—John Beatson, who, after having been 24 years pastor of the Baptist Church in Salt-house-lane, Kingston-upon-Hull, was called to quit these earthly scenes, April 25, 1798, æt. 55; also Mary B. his wife, March 3, 1816, æt. 68. David Burnsall, Esq. died at Chelsea, in county of Middlesex, April 19, 1793, æt. 77. There are many stones in the yard: a table tomb, guarded by iron railing, is to Hannah, wife of Rev. John Watts, of Hull and Cherry Burton, d. 27 March, 1801, aged 58; and Rev. J. Watts, of Pockthorpe, 12 May, 1815, æt. 80. Another table—Geo. Wintringham, Oct. 6, 1824, æt. 72, and Sarah, his wife, July 16, 1824, æt. 72; another, Ralph Burnham, farmer, Dec. 11, 1838, æt. 78; another, Robinson; another, Wallis.

Charities, distributed in All Saints' Parish of Preston, vested in the Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers, &c.

By whom disputed.	Date of disput.	To what use.	For what purpose.	How raised.	In whom vested.	Amount annually.	When distributed.
James Rand.	24th Oct. 1705.	The house built upon the ground, called Oak-tree Hill, lead- ing from Preston towards Burnstall.	Taken habitate by poor people.		Overseers of the Poor of the town of Preston for the time being.	£65.	Whitsunday and Christmas.
		Also, £50.	The interest thereby arising to be distributed to the poor and needful people of the town.	By purchase of two half oxgangs of land of Ralph Williamson, the 22nd Aug. 1711, by Ralph Burnsall, Richd. Sisson, vicar, Wm. Collet and John Gates, overseers.	The same.	£65.	Whitsunday and Christmas.
Thomas Helme, Preston, gent.	5th August, 1718.	£200.	One-half for the poor of Pre- ston, and the other half for a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the poor children, born in the town of Preston, in reading, writing, &c.	By purchase of a close, called Hesse Close, and of another called Whin- ney Close, in the parish of Pre- ston, of Benjamin Wade, of Hull, the 26th March, 1740, by John Burnham and Ralph Burnsall.	Vicar & Church wardens, for the time being.	£200.	Easter and Christmas.
Wm. Hardr. of Preston, gent.	23d Feb. 1727.	A doz. of white bread.	Two distributed for the use of the poor at Preston.	Paid by the owner of the half-ox- gang of land, called by the name of Cook's, in Preston.	The Proprietor of Cook's Land.	£2. 12s.	Every Sun- day for ever.
John Marshall, of 3rd Jan. Sculcoates, Co., of York, gent.	1813.	£200.	To be distributed to the poor of the parish, in bread, yearly.	First in the 5 per Cent. Consols, now 4 per Cent. Consols, in the names of Jo. Dixon, vicar, Ed. Burnham, John Branton, churchwardens.		£7. 10s.	Lady-day and Michaelmas.

Part of the township is in the liberty of St. Peter. It is a considerable village, and has some good houses in it. There is nothing remarkable in the place. The lordship is divided into a number of freeholds, and there are many proprietors. A meeting house, belonging to the Baptists, one to the Wesleyans, and another to the Primitive Methodists, occupy respective sites. The parish, including Lelley, consists of upwards of 4850 acres.

LELLEY,^a or Lelley Dike, returned by the name of Diche, as a soke of the manor of Brocstewic, containing four carucates of arable land.

This place has always been attached to the Seigniorship as a member of the manor of Burstwick. In the township there are twenty-two oxgangs and three-quarters, namely, $11\frac{3}{4}$ oxgangs freehold, 11 oxgangs copyhold. The copyholders serve the office of penny grave, as at Preston, by the oxgang, in the following order:—

1757, Mr. Wm. Caley, for one oxgang; 1758, Ditto, for another; 1759, John Bennington, one ditto, late Fairweather's; 1760, Wm. Garton, for one ditto, late Omblor's; 1761, Mr. John Champney, one ditto late Bower's; 1762, Mr. John Champney, for half ditto, late Bower's, Robert Watson, and others, for half an oxgang, late John Omblor's; 1763, Bacon Morritt, Esq. for one oxgang late Barnard's; 1764, Wm. Salvidge, for one oxgang, late Wright's; 1765, Bacon Morritt, Esq. for the broad half oxgang, John Bennington, for a quarter, late Newton's, and a quarter, late Fairweather's; 1766, Mr. John Wray, for an oxgang late Whittakers; 1767, Mr. John Wray, for one oxgang late do.; 1768, Mr. Wm. Caley, for one oxgang; 1769, Ditto, for another.

The copyhold rental, for one whole year, ending Michaelmas, 1768.—

Bacon Morritt, Esq.	- - - - -	1 0 0	Mr. Whittaker	- - - - -	0 15 6
Mr. John Bell	- - - - -	3 0 0	Mr. Averill Omblor	- - - - -	0 4 0
Mr. Robert Bell	- - - - -	1 3 0	Mr. Wm. Salvidge	- - - - -	0 8 2
Mr. John Champney	- - - - -	1 2 3	Mr. Wm. Garton	- - - - -	0 8 0
Mr. Wm. Caley	- - - - -	1 3 0	Mr. Jonah Harwood	- - - - -	0 5 6
Mr. Bennington	- - - - -	0 12 2			

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—Circa R. I. Wm. Mandeville, or Wm. de Fortibus, granted a rental of 100s. to Wm. Constable, namely, of Hedon, 3 marks, in Alstanewic 47s. the residue in his rental of Lelley. 22 E. III. 1348, Adam de Dyke held a mess, and a toft, and two oxgangs of land of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Albm. by fealty, and the rent of 4s. yearly, to be paid at Brustwyk manor.^b 18 H. VII. Peter Hildeard held certain lands in Dyke, of Edw. Duke of Buckingham, for military service, (Xr. son and heir.)^c 4 E. VI. Christopher Hildyard, s. & h. of Martin Hildeard, held lands and tenements in Dyke and Lelley, as of the manor of Burstwick.^d 14 Eliz. Thomas Omblor held a quarter of a bovat, and one close of land, containing 3 acres, in Lelley; Wm. s. and h. held in capite. 36 Eliz. Wm. Dibney held three quarters of one bovat of land in Lelley, Bramer, and Sandwath, in capite, Wm. s. and h. 38 Eliz. Blasius Dibney held three quarters of a bovat of land in Lelley, Cramer, and Sandwath, in capite. John Omblor held certain lands in Lelley, in Capite. James I. John White held 1 quarter and $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of one bovat in the field called Burstwyk field, in Lelley, in capite, Thos. s. & h. æt. 40 years.^e In the same reign Thomas Kirbie held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bovat of land in Lelley, and a certain parcel of land in Lelley Mainfield, and a parcel in Bramer and Sandwath, in capite. In

^a A. D. 627, Lella, the faithful servant of Edwin, King of Northumberland, perceiving Eomer, a bloody villain preparing to stab the King, interposed his own body, and receiving the stab, was slain. Flor Wigorn. ^b Burton's MS. vol. 3. ^c Ridley, 4, 118. ^d Ibid, 6 73. ^e Preceding from Mid. Bail.

1707, Wm. Ombler, of Lelley Dike, senr. 20 Mar. surrendered half an oxgang of arable, meadow, and pasture with its appurts. in Lelley, rendering annually 4s. which he lately had from John Blunt, of Welton, clerk, and Wm. Blunt, 3rd son of John Blunt, to the use of Wm. James, of Burstwick, and Bridget, his wife. 2 May, 1711, Henry Bernard made a surrender of an oxgang and four sellions of arable, meadow, and pasture, in Lelley, to the use of Wm. James, of Burstwick, clerk, and Bridget, his wife. Mr. James, the minister of Burstwick, surrenders an oxgang and four sellions of land in Lelley, 11 June, 1718, to the uses of his will, and 6 May, 1723, he also surrenders a messuage, &c. He also surrendered a messuage, &c. &c., and a lane of two acres, to the uses of his will. Wm. James, by will, 6 May, 1723, gives the use and behoof of his lands surrendered to his wife, and Bacon Morrill, Esq.; Wm. James died 30 Nov. 1723. Lelley contains about 800 acres of land, belonging to several proprietors. According to the register of Abp. Wm. le Zouch, in 1342, 17 E. III. the inhabitants of Lelley and Dyke were ordered to repair to their parish church, the place being about three miles from Preston. The distance perhaps occasioned remissness in their attendance, which, at the period referred to, in the then state of Holderness, must have been an undertaking of some difficulty. Inconvenience from the distance is felt also in the present day, which has suggested the idea of building a chapel of ease, which it is understood to be in contemplation.

TWYER.—The property so called appears to have given name to a family who, before the possession of it, do not seem to have had any fixed surname.

It was the custom, for many generations after the Conquest, for families of note to add the christian name of their fathers to their own, as Richard, son of Alan, son of Oubern, &c. of which this history contains abundant proof. Wm. le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, gave to Alan, son of Hubert, his man and governor, for his service, (*homini suo et gubernatori pro servitio*), Twyer and Poller, between Preston and Headon, in fee, paying per annum to this sheriff (*vicecomiti suo*) 12d. at Michaelmas, and castle ward at Skipsea. Twyer and Poller are generally named together in connection with the Twyer family.^a Adam de la Twyer, and John his brother, attest a charter from Robt. de Verley, to Henry de Pocklington, of lands in Wynested, 5 H. III.^b Whatever the terms *Homo* and *Gubernator* may have really meant in the 12th century, Twyer seems to have been a near servant to the ancient Earls of Alb., for Odo, and Stephen his son, temp. W. II. gave gules, a cross patee, vairy argent & azure; and Twyer bears gules, a cross vairée, argt. and az. a difference in token of subordination. This family acquired great property in Holderness. By an inquisition, p. m., 32 E. I. Peter de la Twyer held in Preston, a teneement there called la Twyer. Poller Pasture, containing sixty acres, Wynested, 1 toft 2 bovates of land, and 6s 8d. rent; Hildston, (Hilston) 4 bovates and 1 bovat; Frothingham, 2 tofts, 1 mess, and 4 bovates land; Gavestede manor (Gansted) extent, castle ward at Skipsea; Sutton, 2s rental, $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat, and 5 acres of meadow; Sotcotes, 1 bercaria, a bovat, and 5 acres meadow; Frysemarys, 4 bovates and $\frac{1}{2}$ of land, and a water-mill; Outhorne, 6 tofts, 6 bovates of land, and a wind-mill; Rymeswell, $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat; Oustwyk, 1 toft and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovat; Skeflinge, 4 bovates of land; Ottringham, 21s. rental; Tharlesthorpe, 16d. rental; Pageldete, a rental; Bilton, 1 mess. 40 acres arable, 24 acres meadow and pasture, for 312 bidentes, (sheep of 2 years old).^c

There are several inquisitions during the reigns of Edw. I. II. & III. in which the same properties are enumerated. 11 E. III. Alice, late wife of Peter de la Twyer, held in dower, of the heir of Wm. son and heir of Wm. le Twyer, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. a mess. called le Twyer, with its appurtenances in Preston, 30 acres of arable, 8 acres meadow, with its appurts. by fealty and service, 2s. per ann. for all service; and she held of the heirs aforesaid, of the king in capite, as of the honor aforesaid, 12d. per ann. for all services, for a certain separate place called le Poller 60 acres. 20 E. III. Robert Twyer had free warren

^a Cart. 144. 44. also 144. 50. Mid. Bail.

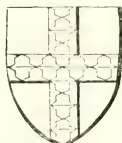
^b Penes Constable, Catfoss.

^c Inq. P. M. vol. 1, p. 188.

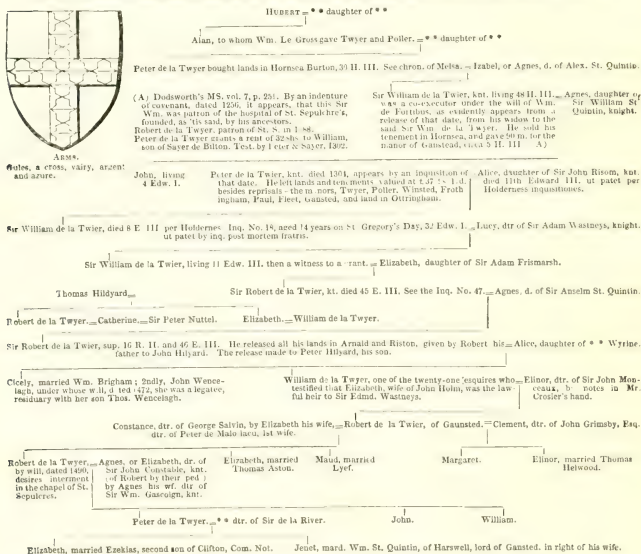
in Twyer, Poller, and Gansted.* Alan Fitz Oubern, (quere Hubert) it will be seen, founded St. Sepulchres. Hubert received Twyer from the grant of Wm. le Gross, as above stated, and the family of Twyer being allowed to be patrons of that hospital, affords room for conjecture, that Oubern may be a mistake for Hubert. The Twyer family resided here until they removed, at an early period after the purchase, to Gansted; the family expired in two heiresses, as will be seen in the following table of descent.

TWYER, FROM THE SUBSEQUENT PURCHASE, CALLED OF GANSTED.

From Dr. Burton's East-Riding Pedigrees, in the Library, Burton Constable; with additions from authentic sources.



Arms.
Gules, a cross, vary, argent
and azure.



Robert Le Constable, at his death, held here of the king in capite, ut de honor Albem. a mess. called La Twyer, cum pert. 30 acres of arable and 8 acres of meadow, per fidelitatem and per service of 2s. for all services; and also, of the king in capite of the same honour, by the service of 12d. a year, separatem pasture of 60 acres,

* Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 206.

called *le Poller*, for all services. 12th James, Henry, son of John Alured, by his own fealty, held a messuage called *Twyer*, and 6 closes belonging to it, and 4 closes called *Poller*.

Twyer and Poller are both in the parish of Preston, adjoining that of Hedon. Twyers, a small eminence so called, was purchased by Charles Whitaker, Esq. of Hull, who built a farm house upon it, now occupied by Mr. Fewson, about a quarter of a mile from Hedon. The house and garden adjoin the north side of the new road from Hull to Hedon. Poller, now called Pollard, is a house and farm now occupied by Mr. Thos. Leak.

HOSPITAL OF ST. SEPULCRE.—Early in the reign of King John, Alan Fitz Oubern founded an hospital for Lepers, in honor of the Holy Sepulcre.

The site of it was an enclosure of seven acres, being the second close to the left in the parish of Preston, as you pass from Hedon to Preston. Here was also a rector, or master, with certain brethren and sisters to pray with the Lepers for the soul of their founder, benefactors, and others. The virulent disease which gave rise to this, and all similar foundations, was introduced into England in the reign of Henry I. and was supposed to have been imported from Palestine by the Pilgrimage made thither, or from Syria and Egypt, by the Crusades. In addition to its horror, the leprosy was contagious, and the infected were shunned and cut off from society: It is said that King Edward III. drove from the metropolis all the lepers, except 14, who claimed admittance into the Hospital of St. Giles. Deeply impressed with the misery of such pitiable objects, the above Alan founded this asylum, which served the two-fold purposes of giving every comfort their condition would admit of, and securing others also from so loathsome a distemper. A charter of King Edward II. confirms and enumerates the following grants of lands to this hospital; the translation is condensed for the sake of brevity. The confirmation which Richard, son of Alan, son of Oubern, made to God and the lepers of the Holy Sepulcre, of seven acres of land, which the said Alan his father gave, and whereon the house was founded.

A grant which the above Richard made of that parcel of Twyer, situated between the hospital and the dyke, extending from Redmar to the fleet near Hedon.

A grant of Adam de Preston, of an oxgang of land in Preston, and of his right and property in Peter Cury, with all his family and chattels, and the toft and edifice inhabited by the said Peter.

A grant of a sellion of land near the ch. yd. of St. Mary Magdalene [the *churchyard* of St. Mary Magdalene is here alluded to], by Thomas de Lund.

A grant of 4 acres with their appurts, in Preston, by Robert, son of Simon.

A grant of half an acre in Preston, by Galfrid, son of Wm. (servientis) of Preston.

A grant of an oxgang of land in Preston, by Isabel de Rolleston.

A grant of a sellion in Preston South Field, by Jno. de Stuteville, of Rolleston, in exchange for an annuity of 26 pence in Hedon.

A grant of Peter, s. & h. of John de Nuthill, of 2 acres and 5 perches in Preston, in exchange for 2 acres of land in Nuthill, which the master and brethren held of the fee of the said Peter.

A grant of a sellion in Preston, containing three parts of an acre, by Turstan, the clerk, son of Peter de Preston.

A grant of Peter Hogg, burgess of Hedon, of 7 acres and 3 stagons of meadow, called Mickel Land.

A grant of the said Peter of all that parcel of meadow, with its appurts, between a close called Longcroft, and another parcel of meadow which the brethren and sisters had of said Peter.

A grant of a close called Milncroft, near Hedon, with all its dykes and appurts, from Sir John Meaux, kt. s. & h. of Sir Godfrey de Meaux.

A grant of the release which the above Sir J. Meaux made of an annual rent of 12d. paid to Sir John by the hospital, out of a close called Potter Croft, in exchange, &c. &c.

A grant of two sellions of land in Preston, from Ralph Hawkin, of Preston.

A grant of the release of all right and claim in 4 acres of arable in Preston, from And. Hawkin,

A grant of a parcel of land with a sheep cote on it in Preston South Field, from Roger, son of Peter de Lund, the clerk.

A grant of a sellion of land in Livers in Preston, from Sir John Pasmer, of Headon, knt.

A grant of Matthew, son of Alex. Tunstall, of Tunstall, and of his whole arable and meadow, turbary and marsh, which he lately held at Thirkil Bridge, Thormod Grene, and Ingolspole; and also of 10 acres and 1 stegn and 20 perches of meadow; and of a dyke and close held by Hugh, son of Hund, held by Roceline; and a rent of 18d. yearly of a close where John Talon lived.

A grant of confirmation of Wm. de Lascells, of Ottringham, and of a messuage and four oxgangs of land in Coniston, from Ralph Haghen.

A grant of 6 perches in breadth of his moor of Redness, &c. by Geoffrey, son of Walter de Redness.

A grant of 5s. rent, issuing yearly of an oxg. in Ganstead, which Emma holds there for life; also the reversion of the same at her decease, with the whole close and its appurtenances, within and without the village.

A grant of confirmation of Sayer de Sutton, of an oxgang in Ganstead, with a toft belonging to Simon.

A grant of an oxgang in Camerington, with a toft and building thereon, by Philip de Langeberge

A grant of an oxgang and a half in Camerington, with a toft and building thereon, formerly Harold's, by Stephen de Camerington.

A grant of half an oxgang in Camerington, by Robert, son of Stephen, son of Matthew.

A grant of confirmation of Jane, daur of Gilbert de Belested, of the grant of an oxgang at Riyhill, &c. with exceptions, &c.

A grant of Amandus de Ruda, s. & h. of Wm. de Ruda, of a toft and 1 mess, and appurts. in Etherdwyke, with two other moieties of tofts and an oxgang in the same vill. which the brethren held of Wm. the chaplain, son of Knut.

A grant of confirmation of John, son of Alan Surdeval of a grant of an oxgang, with a toft and appurts. in Etherdwyke, from Thomas the Butler of Etherdwyke, and other lands there.

A grant of confirmation of Wm. de Routh, of a grant of an oxgang, with a toft and building in Etherdwyk, &c.

A grant of an annual rent of 3s. in an oxgang which Knut held.

A grant of Hawise, Countess of Albemarle, of her right of property in Alan de Coche, with all his family and chattels, and of a toft and an oxgang in Bouwyk, with their appurts.

A grant of an oxgang of land in Rimswell, called Dudeholme and Gayn, with a toft called Holm, and all dykes surrounding it, and the appurts. within and without the village.^a

Thomas, son of Adam de Castle, (Skipsca Castle), gave to this hospital a toft in *Upton*, and 6 acres of land in Dringhoe Field, which the brethren afterwards grant in fee farm to Thos. de Upton, at the yearly rent of 12d. Attested by Thos. de Meaux, Walter de Fauconberg, about the reign of Richd. I. Ralph, the master, and the brethren of the hospital of St. Sepulchre, grant to Geoffrey, the chaplain of Frothingham, in fee farm, a toft in Mapleton, given to the hospital by W. Robert, at the yearly rent of 3 pence. Attested by Robert, the chaplain of Mapleton, Robert Cockerill, of Colden, Simon Stuteville, of Mapleton, 12 John.^b

Henry, son of Simon de Preston, grants and confirms to the hospital of St. Sepulchre, an oxgang of land, with its appurtenances, in the township of Preston, being a perch in breadth, and a toft and a culture to the north of the hospital; and also the court situated to the east of the church of the hospital. He releases also his right in an oxgang of land, in the township of Preston, given to the master and brethren by his aunt Isabel Rolleston, when a widow; and also in the oxgang given by John, her son; and in the third part of another oxgang, given by the said John. Attested by Geoffrey de Sproatley, Wm. de Flinton, Ralph de Lelley.^c Henry de

^a Thus far Sir Wm. Dugdale, Mon. Ang. i vol. p. 418.

^b B. C. Lib. indorsed Antiquities, pp. 82, 112.

^c Evidences in the Council Chamber of Kingston-upon-Hull, endorsed 1564, p. 61.

Headdon, burgess of Headdon, gives to the hospital of St. Sepulchre 4d. yearly, out of a close in the parish of St. Nicholas, within the town of Headdon, in exchange for a rent of ½d. out of a tenement of Merton le Mercer, of Headdon. Attested by Sir John Pasmer, knight; Steven, son of John de Headdon; Henry Tailour, then bailiff of Headdon;^a Ralph, son and heir of Thos. de Lelley, of Gousill, releases to this hospital all his right in two closes of Peter Skylling, for the term of 43 years, one called Waldercroft, in the part of Headdon called Winegate; and the other situated without the dyke of Headdon, towards the church of St. Mary Magdalen, on condition that the master, brethren, &c. shall pray for the soul of Thos. Lelley, and of Margaret, his wife, once a year, on Friday after Michaelmas day. Dated at Headdon, in Cathedra St'i Petri, 1737.^b By an indenture of covenant, dated at St. Sepulchre's, 11th Feb. 1388, between Robt. de la Twyer, Esq. and Adam the rector with the brethren and sisters of the said hospital. It appears that the above lazaret-house or hospital was founded by the ancestors of the said Robt. in virtue of which he was acknowledged to be the patron of it, and to have a right to present a man or a woman, whole or infirm, to be provided for therein, if the object of his choice be a priest, or below that order, he shall, nevertheless, dine at the table and sleep in the dormitory of the lay brethren, and wear the same apparel; and on the decease or removal of such person, the above Robert, or his heirs, shall present another in succession for ever. It further appears, that the hospital was under obligation to receive any infirmed object allied to Robt. de la Twyer, within the fourth degree of blood, and sufficiently to provide for him. That the hospital reserved the election of a rector to themselves, but would present him to the said Robt.^c for his confirmation. This indenture recites a prior one nearly to the same effect, made between Sir Wm. de la Twyr, knight, and master Peter, the rector, bearing date at St. Sepulchre's, 4 ides of July, 1256. In addition to provisions made in the former it is mutually agreed in the latter, that if any person be accused of dilapidating the goods of the hospital, whether a master, a brother, or a sister, and be not corrected within fifteen days after complaint made to the rector, it shall then be lawful for the hospital to remove or expell the party so offending.

Witnesses to the first indenture, dated 1256.—That illustrious man, William de Fortibus, Earle of Albe-marle; Sir Robt. Daniel, knight, steward to the Earl, Sir Adam de St. Martin, knight; Sir Simon Vere, knight; Sir Wm. Constable, knight; Henry de Cesthunt, the sheriff, (vice comite); Simon de Preston; Walter de Pyckering; Wm. de Lund; John de Nuttyll; Stephen Pasmer; Martin de Otringham; Roland de la Twyer; Steven Fitzjohn; Richd. de Frishmarsh, rector of —; and Steven Headdon.—Witnesses to the second indenture, dated 1388:—Sir John Constable, of Halsham, knight; Sir Robt. Hilton, of Swine, knight; Sir Gerard de Lund, of Preston, knight; Wm. Holm, of Holme; Peter Nuttyl, of Riston; John Ingram, of Preston; Robt. de Gouxhill, of Burstwick, &c.

Bulls of privileges and immunities from the Popes:—Pope Gregory, by a bull, dated 11th of his Pontificate exonerated all the lands of this hospital from the payment of all tythes whatsoever, under penalty of excommunication.—Pope Clement, by a bull, dated at Vienna, 6th of his Pontificate, confirms all the grants made to the above hospital, and recites an orchard and a culture of land given to it by Fulco de Oyry, unnoticed in the charter of confirmation of Edward II.

In the scutage for the year 1359, the master of the hospital answered for 37 sh. 6d.

The following is a free translation of a grant of a share and sisterhood by the master and society of the hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, near Hedon, to Alice Grygby, of Preston, dated at the hospital, on the feast of St. Andrew, 1352.

To all to whom, &c. The master of the Holy Sepulchre and the united brothers and sisters of the same place, greeting in the Lord. Know ye, that we with our consent and assent, and with the will and assent of

^a Evidences in the Council Chamber of Kingston-upon-Hull, endorsed 1564, p. 885.

^b Ibid, 889.

^c Ibid, 891.

Dominus Robert our patron, have granted to Alice Grygby, of Preston, one corrody, to be received annually for the whole life of Alice herself, that is to say, whenever she chuses, every seven days one loaf of bread of the same quality and quantity as the sisters of the same hospital hitherto have been accustomed to take, and two flaggons of the same ale as the society have daily at their table in the hall of the same hospital, and one flaggon of the second ale; also one chamber in our aforesaid hospital, assigned for her own use. But we, or our successors in the payment of the said corrody fail in part, then it will be for the said Alice to restrain at her will until the corrody aforesaid, arrears and expences, shall be fully satisfied, &c. In witness, &c. The convent seal of our community is affixed to the present writing, date &c. as above. (See the fac simile, the first part gone.)

Masters or Rectors of the Hospital.—12 John, Master Ralph; 1256, Master Peter; Master Alan Grass, living 1388; 1468, Ralph Sproatley, living 1478; 11 Sep. 30 H. VIII Silvanus Clifton living. Edmund St. Quintin, son of Gervas St. Quintin, of Harpham, Esq. was the last master.

Sir Michael Stanhope, knt. by deed, bearing date 31 July, 1 E. VI. granted a yearly rent of £8. for life, to Edward St. Quintin, of Emswell, gentleman, out of lands in St. Sepulchre. The hospital was valued, 26 H. VIII. at £13. 15s. 10d. per ann. in the whole, or £11. 18s. 4d. in the clear.^a

A return was also made (inter Beverlacensia) of all the goods of the hospital. which were valued at £18. 18s. 6d. and the plate at 95s. 7d.^b The hospital was granted, 7 E. VI. to Robert Constable, Esq. 12 Jac. Henry Constable, held a capital messuage or site, late the hospital of St. Sepulchre, near Hedon, in soccage, and 4 bovates of land called Hildyard's. in Preston, and also a close called Barber Close. of Sir Hen. Constable, as of his manor of Burstwicke.^c

Over against Sepulchres to the eastward, says Burnsell,^d is a wooden cross, not long since erected in room of another wooden one there fallen down, called John of Cuniber's; it may be it should be Gumbald, there being a town about two miles of to the southwards, to which this way wands Gumbald Thorne, at which cross they say one of that name hanged himself. What he might doe I know not, but I think it hath at first been placed there as a way mark, for there road waies part, one leading to Hedon, and the other to a bridge at the east end of Hedon, and so on by Gumball, then unto Kenningham, and so through Ottringham; in which town, though they be not market towns, are two stone crosses; and so the way goes on through Riston, on to Patrinton, which is a market town.

There is nothing now to indicate the former house, the spot being covered with a garden, although a large dike or moat may still be seen. Coins, keys, &c. are occasionally found in digging; and a valuable relic, lately discovered, is represented in the above cut; the legend, "The seal of Master Simon, of the house of the blessed Virgin Mary." It is in possession of James Iveson, Esq. of Hedon.



^a Tanner's Notitia.

^b Mid. Bail.

^c Ibid.

^d Manuscripts of East-Riding.

SWINE,

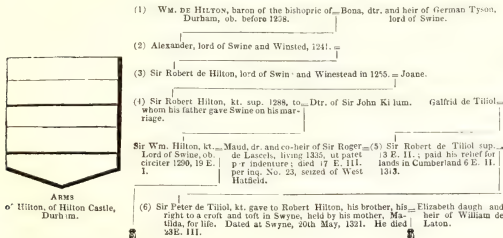
CONTAINING THE HAMLETS OF ARNOLD AND ROWTON, BENNINGHOLME AND FAIRHOLM, BURTON CONSTABLE, BILTON, CONISTON, AND ELLERBY; COMPRISING DOWTHORPE, PART OF LANGTHORPE, OWBOROUGH AND WOODHALL, GANSTED AND TURNER HALL, MARTON, NORTH AND SOUTH SKIRLAUGH, THIRTLBY AND WYTON.



WINE.—In Svvine, with four berewicks, there are ten carucates of land and two oxgangs to be taxed; land to eight ploughs. This manor was and is belonging to the archbishop of York. He has now there, in the demesne, one plough and eight villanes, and six bordars, having three ploughs and a half. There is a priest with half a plough. There are thirty acres of meadow, three miles long and one broad; value in King Edward's time a hundred shillings, at present forty shillings.

Zwine, a river in Germanie, falling into the Germaine Ocean in the west of Pomerania, "ubi Swine Ostium;" and within the land a little the towne Zwine^a hard by, not far from Stetin. The name of this place was, no doubt, given to it by the Saxons; it accords with their practice, in many instances, of giving similar names in England to those of places in Germany. The first mesne lords who held the manor of Swine, under the archbishops, were the Hiltons, from whom it passed to the Meltons, then to the Darcys, and subsequently to the Micklethwaytes. The following pedigrees and notes are illustrative of the connection of these families, and will best explain the descent of the manor to the present day.

PEDIGREE OF HILTON, OF SWINE.



^a Vide Ortelius, fo. 21; also his map.

14 Twyer, Sir Amandus de Ruda. Dated at Swyne, 1319. The seal, three holy lambs, saliant; circumscription defaced.

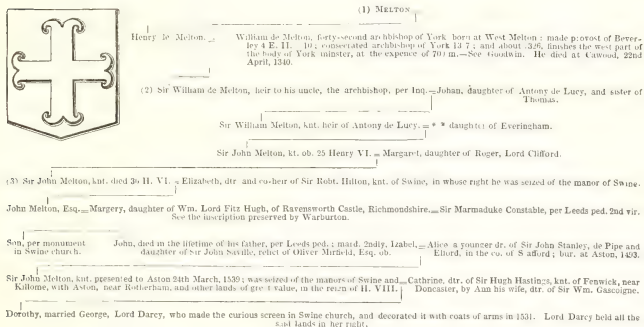
- (8) Sir Robert Hilton, knt. lord of Swine, and Sir Robert, his son, and others, grant to Thomas, son of John Constable, of Halsham, and Margaret his wife, dtr. of Sir Thos. Hawley, 2 messuages, &c. This Sir Robt. pays Wm. de Zouch, abp. of York, £4. 12s. 2d. pro suo relevo.—Miscel. 101, 51.
- (9) Robert de Hilton, knt. grants to Sir John Constable, of Halsham, knt. and Wm. de Hilton, his brother, an annuity out of lands in Colswaynthorp, for their lives, 1378, 2 R. II. dated at Swine. N.B. Hilton often seals with 3 chaplets, viz. in a deed to Sir Edwd. Killingwick, kt. and other feoffees of his manor of Swyne, 1392, 16 R. II.

Memorandum.—Ralph de Ergham, rector of Winestead, acquits Lady Matilda de Hilton, lady of the manor of Swyne, of a payment and receipt of 17 marks and $\frac{1}{2}$ for the firm of his church. Dated at Winestead, 44 E. III. 1369.

- (10) Humphrey, duke of Gloster, and his duchess, confirm to Sir Godfrey, knt. for life, their (totum statum) in the manors of Swine, 11 H. VI.
- (11) Wm. Hilton, clerk, grants letters of attorney to deliver seizin of the grant from the Duke of Gloster.

The manor having thus descended to the Meltons, by the marriage of Sir John Melton, knight, with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Hilton, it afterwards passed to Geo. Lord Darcy.

PEDIGREE OF THE MELTONS.

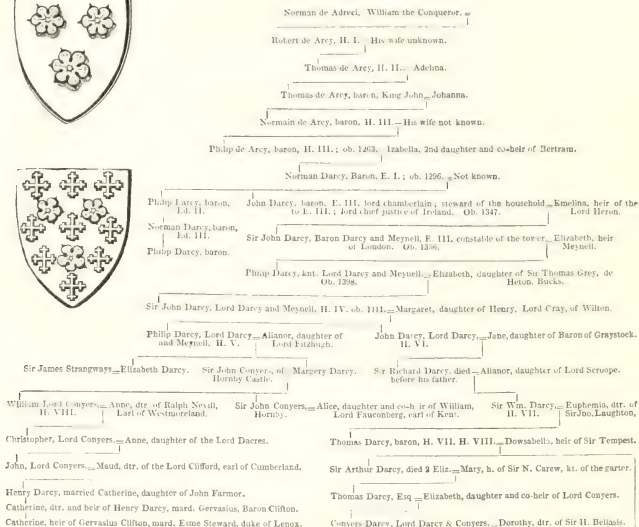


- (1) Vide Herald's Coll. Vincent 2 B. p. 298.
- (2) The Leeds pedigree adds a daughter to Sir Wm. Melton, who married Lucy, Margaret, wife of John Mountney, Esq.; and makes Sir John brother of Margaret; Mary, dtr. and co-heir of Sir John Skelton, knt. instead of Everingham; and the next Sir John, who md. Clifford, to espouse sole heir of Sir John Galeforth.
- (3) Sir John Melton, knt. gave John Melton, Esq. his heir, and Alice, dtr. of Sir John Stanley, knt. 10 mess. 10 cotts. 4 crofts, and 18 oxgangs of land, in Swine. Dated at Swine, 20th Aug. 1472, a jointure, 12 E. IV.

Per Leeds.—Johan (sister of Sir John, who married Hilton,) married Sir Henry Everingham; a 2ad, called Elizabeth, to Sir Wm. Mauleverer, knt.—Leeds, 2nd vol. Yorkshire peds.

The marriage of Dorothy, the heiress of Sir John Melton, carried the manor into the family of Darcy, of which the following is the table of descent:—

PEDIGREE OF DARCY.



Conyers Darcy, Esq., Grace Rookby, daughter of T. Rookby, Esq.

John Atherton, Kathrine, co-heir of Lord Conyers

Conyers Darcy, Katherine Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

John Atherton, Esq., Anne.

Sir William Pennycman, Anne, heir of John Atherton.

George, Lord Darcy, o. Aston, Phil. and Mar., Dorothy, heir of Melton.

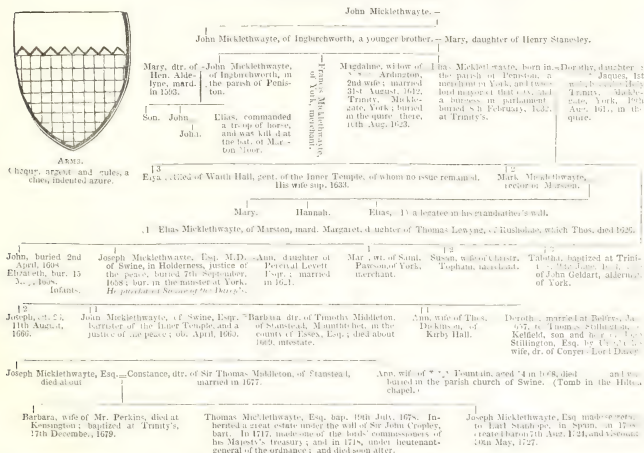
John, Lord Darcy, Agnes, daughter of Babington.

Michael Darcy, Esq. died before his father, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Weatworth.

John, Lord Darcy, died 11 King Charles, Rosamond Frithwide, Isabel Wray, Mary Bellasis, Elizabeth West; four wives.

The manor of Swine was part of the jointure to Elizabeth, last and fourth wife of the last Lord John Darcy; the reversion he gave to his sister, and *they both sold the manor to Joseph Micklethwayte, Esq. M.D.* of whom the following is a table of descent:—

PEDIGREE OF MICKLETHWAYTE.



Lord Shaftesbury came into possession of Swine in November, 1796, on the death of Lady Wood, widow of Sir Francis Wood; her maiden name was Ewer; the last Lord Micklethwayte bequeathed it to the Ewer family. William Ewer, Esq. bequeathed it to the present Lord Shaftesbury, then the Hon. Cropley Ashley, in case of the death of his younger brother, Thomas; and of his niece, Lady Wood, without children. Thomas,

who was not married, survived him only a few months; the family of Ewer then became extinct. Lord Shaftesbury's grandfather, the third Earl, the author of the *Characteristics*, married Miss Jane Ewer, who was the aunt of William Ewer above-mentioned; Lord Shaftesbury's father was the only offspring of that marriage.

1672, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Baron Ashley; created Baron Cooper, of Pawlett, Co. Somerset, and Earl of Shaftesbury 23 April, 1672, Lord Chancellor, ob. 1683. 1683, Anthony Ashley Cooper, s. & h. ob. 1699. 1699, Anthony Ashley Cooper, s. & h. ob. 1713. 1713, Anthony Ashley Cooper, s. & h. ob. 1771. 1771, Anthony Ashley Cooper, s. & h. ob. 1811. 1811, Cropley Ashley Cooper, brother and heir, present Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley, Baron Cooper, and a Baronet, Lord of the manor of Swine.

PRIORY OF SWINE.—This place derives considerable interest from a priory which was founded here, according to Tanner, before the reign of Stephen, by Robert de Verli, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Erenburgh de Burton is said to have been the founder, as well as Sir Alexander Hilton, both of whom will be seen were only benefactors to the priory. But different founders are frequently assigned by the monastic writers to the same house, not only one, two, or three, but often even a sixth occurring. The fact is, they bestowed that appellation not only on the first endower, to whom alone it properly belonged, but also gave it to every great benefactor who either restored the ancient foundation, after being ruined by fire, or any other calamity, or who made any considerable addition to it. The successors of the founders and patrons, or chief founders of the fee, are also many times styled founders. In Leland's *Collectanea*, *fundator originales*, and *fundator modernus*, is often met with; even the seals of monasteries were made subservient; for sometimes a second, or third founder, is drawn upon the seal praying to the patron saint, with an armorial bearing over his head; and sometimes the arms of the house were materially changed to take in the arms of a benefactor. In the reign of H. I. there was a Hugo de Verli, who gave to John Lascels half a carucate at Swine;^a and in 1184 one of the same name, Hugo de Verli, gave 40s. to the king that he might be quit of his oath in a plea of land against Wm. de Ottringham. 5 Henry III. Robert de Verli grants to H. de Poelinton, of Easington, and Margaret his wife, the homage of John de Hilton, viz. 8s. per ann. for an oxgang in winter. Another Henry de Verli is mentioned in a subsequent page. From these several circumstances it may be inferred the de Verli's were residents in Holderness.^b The establishment was for a prioress, and fourteen or fifteen nuns, of the Cistercian order; and no doubt such was the original intention, but subsequently it seems to have been of a mixed character, which certainly was not unusual at the time referred to. Erenburgh de Burton's charter is granted *Fratribus* and *Sororibus*, and the charter 33 E. I. is *Magistro Fratribus Canonicis et Monialibus*. In Pope Nicholas's taxation, A. D. 1291, the church of Swine appropriated to the abbey, is rated at £53. 6s. 8d. and the temporalities of the prioress at £48. per annum.

Erenbrock.—De Burton's^c charter to this house, bestowing upon it a carucate of land in Freisthorp; Pope Alexander's bull, granting to the nuns exemption from tithes; and Hugh de Pusac's (Pudsey) charter,

^a Mid. Bail,

^b Meaux Chart.

^c See Burton Constable.

treasurer, and archdeacon of York, confirming the grant of the church of Swine by Robert de Verli, are given by Dugdale, with the convention between the nuns and Alexander de Hilton, concerning nine bovates of land in Swine.

The principal benefactors, besides Robt. de Verli, were, Hawise de Surdevile, Peter, son of Anketin, Isabel de Spineto, Erenburch de Burton, Richard Long, of Hedon, Gilbert, son of Astin, Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, Nicholas de Chavincourt, Richard Holme, Peter de la Hay, Ralph de Amundevil, and Isaac, clerk to William, earl of Albemarle, and are as follows:—

Beningholme, East.—Hawise de Surdevile^a gave half an oxgang of land here, with a toft. And in the year 1304, 32 E. I. on the 7th June, the dispute concerning this land, between Sir John, son of Amand de Routh, and the prioress and convent of Swyne, was then settled, viz. that Sir John yielded the above premises to the convent, on condition, that they celebrated an annual obit, for his own soul, and that of Alice and Joan his wife.

Beningholme, West.^b—Peter, son of Anketin de Benningholme, gave all his land in West Benningholme, viz. a toft of Alan Scouth, and an oxgang and half of land, with a small culture, called Storks' nest; and also the homage of Alan Scouth, and of his heirs, and his services due to the grantor for the said lands held then by Alan; the convent paying 4s. yearly to Henry, son of Philip de Benningholme, nephew of the grantor, and performing service for all service belonging to an oxgang and a half of land, where 48 carucates make a knt.'s fee; and further quit claiming his rights in the lands of Henry, son of Philip de Benningholme, his nephew. The grant attested by Peter de Fauconberg, Sayer de Sutton, Amandus, his son, William, brother of Sayer, Sir William Quintin, and others.

Bilford.^c—Brother Robert de Samford, knt. templar in England, with the consent of the chapter in London, confirms the grant of two oxgangs of land, with a toft and croft here of the templars, free from Isabel de Spineto, free of all suit of court. Attested by brother Henry, Walter, and William, chaplains.

Dripol Grange—This belonged to the nuns of Swine.^d

Donthorpe.^e—Roger de Richel gave, with his corpse, eight sellions of land here, with meadow appertaining, and three sellions of his culture in the east part of Douthorpe, for the benefit of his own soul, and of the souls of his ancestors, and that of Herbert St. Quintin. Attested by Peter, brother to the grantor, a canon (canonico) of Swine, and by Stephen and Allan, chaplains.

Friestingthorpe (Fraisthorp) in Dickering.^f—Erenburg de Burton, wife of Ulbert de Constable, gave a carucate of land in this place. Attested by Isaac, the clerk, Thorold, priest of St. Nicholas in Beverley, Wm. de Kaiton, Wm. Halthor, &c.

Headon.^g—Richard Long, of Headon, gave an annual rent of 12d. out of his land in Headon, situated between the land of Robert, son of Hildegard, and that of Thos. Dimbledum; and also the reversion of the said land, in free burgage, on the decease of his wife, who shall hold the said lands while she shall live in a lay habit. Attested by Ralph, master of the hospital of St. Sepulchres, Benedict, the chaplain of * * * Elias, the chaplain of Newton.

Stephen de Alost^h gave here two oxgangs of land, sometime held of him by Thos. Warm, with a toft which Norman, son of Tole, sometime held, discharged from all secular service. Attested by Wm. de Cawthorp, Ingram de Boynton, Richard de Monceaux. This in Fraisthorpe.

*Holme on Spaldingmoor.*ⁱ—The prioress of Appleton, near York, gave here in exchange six oxgangs of

^a Copies of Charters, in the possession of Sir C. Constable, vol. 1, p. 10.

bundle 4, No. 23. Hand fair, seal lost.

^b Original Grants, *ibid*,

^c *Ibid*, bdle. 22, No. 55.

^d Burt. Mon. p. 253.

^e Orig. Grants, bdle. 11, No. 17.

^f Dug. Mon. v. 1, p. 834.

^g Orig. Grants, bdle. 23, No. 52, a

fair hand.

^h Orig. Grants, bdle. 12, No. 22.

ⁱ Copies of Charters, Sir C. C. vol. 1, p. 23.

land, excepted of the grant of Walter de Percy, for six oxgangs in the same place, given to the convent of Swine by the prior and convent of Bridlington, and which the said priory had of the gift of the above Walter de Percy.

Lanthorp Grange,^a in the parish of Swine.—This place belonged to the convent at the dissolution.

Lunde on the Wolds,^b—The priory had pasture here, with the wood, called Gunthorpe, in the parish.

Riston,^c—Gilbert, son of Astin, quit claimed an oxgang of land and half a toft here, and the homage and service of Cicilia his sister, and an annual rent of 4d. issuing out of eight acres of land, and out of another moiety of a toft which the said Cicilia held in Riston; all which premises the convent had of the gift of Aston and Agnes, father and mother of Gilbert, free from all secular service. Attested by Sir Anselm St. Quintin, Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Simon Preston, and others.

Skirlaw,^d—By an inquisition, held 3 H. IV. 1402, it was found not to be prejudicial if the king should grant license to Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, to give a messuage, value 1s. yearly, and two tofts, each worth 4d. per ann. and twenty-four acres of land, each worth 3d. per ann. and eleven acres of meadow, each acre valued at 5d. per ann. in this place, to the prioress and convent of Swine. The said bp.^e by will, bearing date 1404, proved 21st April, 1406, left to Dame Johan, his sister, prioress here, £10. and one of his best silver cups, gilded, with the cover; and £100. to the convent here, on condition that they should, for ever, perform an annual obit; and on the day of his death shall pay yearly to each sister and nun there 4d. and to the prioress 8d. and to the chaplains and clerk of the parish church 6s. 8d.

Sutton,^f—The convent had thirty-seven acres of land in the Dales and within the Ings of this township, as appears by the deed of king Henry VIII. to Sir Richd. Gresham.

Swine,^g—Robert de Verli gave the church of St. Mary in this place, which grant was confirmed by Hugh de Pudsey, treasurer of the church of St. Peter's, York, and archdeacon of the East-Riding.

Nicholas de Chawincourt^h gave his lands here, viz. half a carucate, which he had of the gift of Reginald Styrke, the convent paying a reserved rent of 6sh. yearly. Attested by Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albemarle, Philip de Langebary, then seneschall, Walter de Fauconberg, Amandus, the Butler, Adam de Thorn, Sayer de Sutton, John de St. Quintin, Simon de Skelling, Robert de Fribois, Ranulph, the sheriff.

Thomas de Ristonⁱ gave half an oxgang of land more out of the same tenement he held of the convent of Swine, and the reversion of the other half whenever he should be received into the priory, dead or alive. Attested by Wm. the chaplain, Richard, the deacon, Master Robert Headdon, Alan, the monk, of Hessel, Robt. the provost.

Thorp,^j—Ralph de Amundaville, with the consent of Ralph and Roger, his heirs, gave his mill here, with the scite, dam, &c. together with the cultura of Thorp, as well as of his demesne as of his men (hominum), providing also that no other mill should be there erected by him or his heirs. He further gave them a toft, as much as belonged to an oxgang of land, exonerating the whole from secular service; the convent paying yearly a mark of silver. Also a yearly rent of 10s. 4d. and a rent of 20d. per ann. issuing out of a mill in his demesne, at Preston in Craven, on condition that the convent would receive his daughter as a nun. Attested by Stephen de Marlet, Hugh de Fribois, Ralph and Roger, sons of Wm. Garton, and Henry Fitzwain.

Wilsthorp,^k near Bridlington.—Isaac, the clerk of William, earl of Albemarle, gave one carucate of land here.

Wolberg, or Wolburg, (now Owlbrough.)^l—The convent had the grange at this place.

^a Burt. Mon. p. 253.

^b Ibid.

^c Orig. Grants, bdle. 14, No. 16.

^d Burt. Mon. p. 253.

^e Reg. Consistory Court, Yk. p. 307, endorsed H. Bowett.

^f Burt. Mon. p. 253.

^g Dug. Mon.

vol. 1, pp. 834-5.

^h Orig. Grants, bdle. 21, No. 43. Hand small, very fair.

ⁱ Orig. Grants, bdle.

21, No. 45.

^j Ibid, bdle. 21, No. 71, small hand and fair.

^k Burt. Mon. p. 255.

It was agreed between Maud, prioress of Swine, and Alexander Hilton, knt.^a who gave the nuns 9 plough lands at Swine, that in case he should die in the year of our lord 1241, or in the year following, then 3 of the said 9 plough lands should return to his heirs; and if he should depart this life in the third year, then six of the plough lands to return to his heirs, after the expiration of the term named in the instrument between them, free from all incumbrances; and provided the said Alexander should preserve them harmless during the aforesaid three years. According to the contents of the writing, they were to return to his heirs the deed of feofment he had made them, and the aforesaid lands, with others, after the term of six years; and if the said Alexander should happen to die within the then last years, and his heirs should not secure to them the manor of Swine, with the lands of Ottringham, the said heirs should make good to them all damages within these three years.

The Granges belonging to the priory were, Benningholme, Bewholme, Drypool, Fairholme, Langthorpe, and Owbrough.^b

The following extract, from the Archbishop's Register, relative to a dispute between the nuns and parishioners, shews the church and monastic buildings to have been destroyed by fire prior to 1308:—"Contention about a little building on the north side of the parish church of Swine, between the nuns and parishioners. The parish says it was always a portion of the church, and is called North Croft, and there was an altar of St. Andrew; and *when the priory of Swine was burnt*, the parishioners lent the nuns the room to lay their wool in." The division between Waghen and Swyne is stated to be from "Seggesholme as far as the beach tree which Henry de Verley cut down on Brauncesholme, and from the middle of Snoresholme on the bank of the river Hull, to the Earl's Ditch, but is now worn away." Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Tanner's *Notitia*, Burton's *Monasticon*, and Thompson's *History of Swine*, having detailed the principal events relating to the priory, it only remains to give a short account of its position at the dissolution. In the *New Monasticon* is an account of the receipts and payments, with the rents of land belonging to the priory. On the 26 H. VIII. the revenues appear to be rated at £134. 6s. 9½d. gross income, and the produce of the rents was £82. 3s. 9½d.

PRIORESSES OF SWINE.^c

1230.—Maud occurs as prioress; she vacated her office by resignation.

4 Kal. Oct.—Gundreda.

1290.—Cecilia de Walkington; she vacated her office by resignation.

Josiana de Anelagby, or Anglathby succeeded, who, in 1303, had license, on account of ill health, to absent herself from the monastery. A little scandal, also, appears to have been attached to her character.

1308.—Joanna de Mowbray succeeded; on account of infirmity she resigned.

Juliana de Anlagby succeeded, probably, as the next prioress; she resigned in 1320.

Matilda Wade; she resigned.

Mar. 4, 1482.—Johanna Kelk; she received the Archbishop's confirmation. Died.

Dec. 22, 1498.—Beatrice Low.

Sep. 23, 1506.—Cecilia Eland.

Mar. 8, 1520.—Elenor Dene.

^a Burt. Mon. p. 255.

^b See p. 389, vol. 1.

^c New Monasticon.

Dorothy Knight, the last prioress, daughter of Edward Knight, of South Duffield, in the county of York, by Margaret Gascoigne his wife; she had a pension of £13. 6s. 8d per annum, after the surrender, which she enjoyed in the year 1553.

Feod.—Fee of John Wood, clerk of the court of all the lordships and manors belonging to the said late priory, granted to him in consideration of being auditor, &c. at pleasure, £13. 4s.

Annuities.—Wm. Eseryk, chaplain, £1; Leonard Beckwith, Esq. £2; Wm. Bapthorpe, £1. 6s. 8d.; Marmaduke Fauxe, £4.—£11. 6s. 8d.

Pensions.—Dorothy Knyghte,* £6. 13s. 4d.; Alice Smyth, £3. 6s. 8d.; Eliz. Clefton, £3. 6s. 8d.; Margaret Whitefield, £3; Eliz. Thorne. £3; Barbara Pulley, £2. 13s. 4d.; Eliz. Clytheroe, £2. 13s. 4d.; Isabella Jenkinson, £2. 13s. 4d.; Martha Barlele, £2. 6s. 8d.; Eliz. Arte, £2. 6s. 8d.; Eliz. Grymston, £2. 6s. 8d.; Eliz. Elysley, £2. 6s. 8d.; Dorothy Stapleton, £2; Cicily Sewall, £2; Mary Bank, £2; Dorothy Thomlyson, £2; Elyz. Tyas, £2; Alice Nicholson, £2; Eliz. Patryk, £2.^b

On the 31st September, 31 H. VIII. the priory was surrendered, but there are no subscriptions to it. An impression of the common seal of the priory, on red wax, is attached to the surrender, which is still remaining in the augmentation office; it is oval, representing the Virgin crowned, sitting, and having in her lap the infant Jesus; in a niche underneath, is a nun praying. The inscription is, "S. Prioris See. Marie de Swina."

SWINE PRIORY.—The account of the estates belonging to Swine at the dissolution of religious houses, which, with those of Fountains and Nunkeeling, were sold to Richard Gresham, kn. by King Henry VIII. taken from the original conveyance, penes Mr. Messenger, bearing date 1st October, in the 31st year of his reign, (1541.)

All the house, site, church, bells and cimiterium of Swine priory, with all the houses, buildings, dovecotes, orchards with le Pighteff, and a house called T'ep house, the pasture called the 30 acres, and 10 acres of arable land in Cote dale, 3 acres et dimid. super et juxta *Hunkyns*, 5 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Lez Tossebutte. 21 acres in Fell-dale, 7 acres in Le Keldale, 5 acres in Little Butts, 10 acres & $\frac{1}{2}$ juxta Chery croft side, 11 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ super et juxta Kyrkelandes, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres juxta le Fosse, 9 acres the same field, 3 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ subtus H'llow Myre, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ acres apud Fossebridge, 11 acres apud le furlong de Fossebridge, 16 acres subtus Hilburge hedge, 17 acres between the Moorgate and Conyston gate, 5 acres called *Hunkyns*, 26 acres apud Hoylane end, 3 acres juxta Villam de Swyne, 22 acres apud Uppehouse Garth End, 20 acres called the Fallows in Mylne field subtus Swyne, 4 acres called the Fallow super Hamkyns, 20 acres apud Conyston Beke, 7 acres juxta le Thorne, 17 acres in Cosmandale, 8 acres in le Combenocke, 27 acres in Foxom, 5 acres in le West field apud le Wraye-butts, 11 acres apud les West Welles, 37 acres apud le Carr Side, 8 acres super le Broomhill; together with 118 acres of meadow in Less dales, in the field called Town Inge, 9 acres of meadow in le Height, *all in the Parish of Sneyre*, with pasture for 60 avena in the common pasture, between the vill of Swyne and Swyne Fields; and pasturage for 20 sheep 4 avena called Lez Half gate, in the common pasture called West Carre in the same parish, and also Drypold Grange, with all that belonged it in the parishes of Swynne and Sutton, with enclosure and pasture called Le Pighteff et 11 acres of meadow; Wolburge Grange, with its appurtenances in



* Vide Supra.

^b New Monasticon.

Swine parish, with 24 acres of arable land in le little field called Est Lees, and 100 acres of pasture in the West field, one close of meadow and pasture called Twyres, containing 6 acres, 10 acres of pasture in le Mylne Dyke, 4 acres of pasture in Horse Close and Hynt herd, 5 acres of pasture in the new close, 8 acres pasture in the More Close in Worburge, in the parish of Swyne, with 37 acres in Lez Dales, in Sutton Inge, in Sutton parish, all the pasture and wood and soil of the wood called Gunthethorp, (or Gunnetheep) in the parish of Lounde, super le Wolde, with the mess, and grange of Lambthorpe, in Swine parish; together with all the lands, possessions, &c. in Holme, super Spalding Moor; pasturage for 50 sheep, and for other cattle without stint, in Summergang, in Swyne parish; all to be enjoyed in the full and ample manner as the late prioress had 'em before the dissolution.

There were, says Dr. Burton, in reference to the above grant, 802 acres and a half of arable land in Swine parish, 141 acres meadow, 127 acres of pasture, besides that called Thirty Acres and Pightaff; with pasturage for 64 head of cattle and 20 sheep, and for 50 sheep and cattle without stint in Summer Enge, all without the parish of Swine; besides 7 acres of meadow in the dales, in Sutton Ingh.

The manuscripts, entitled "Tenures in Yorkshire," in the library of Burton Constable, set forth, that there was another sale, in the 38th year of H. VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, of the whole of the rectory of Swine, with all its appurtenances in Swyne, Conyston, and Gansted, with all the tythes in North Skirlaw, Rowton, Wyton, Constable Burton, Thirkleby, and Marton, to be held de rege in capite, per knt. service. In 1 Queen Mary, A.D. 1553, the queen granted the town and grange of Bewholme, or Benehall, part of the possessions of the priory of Swyne, to John Constable, to be held de rege in capite, per knt. service. In the 3rd Philip and Mary, the queen granted to Sir John Constable, knt. the site of this monastery, with the appurtenances in the town and fields of Swine, to be held in capite by knt. service. It would appear singular, that the property granted in the time of the queen's father to Gresham should have so soon again reverted to the crown; but it appears, that a commission having been issued to sell certain manors, messuages, &c. the site of Swine is described as *parcel of the possessions of the late Richard Gresham, knt. by exchange*, in the hands of the queen's majesty. Value in a farm of the whole site, with all the houses and buildings belonging to the same manor; together with the lands, meadows, and pastures, within the vill. and field of Swine, called the Demeyne Loundes of the said late monastery, containing 572 acres; a parcel of land, called Ganstede in Holmes, the whole of the grange called Wolbrughe Grange, with all the lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures belonging to the same, containing by estimation 297 acres; and pastures and pasturage for 500 sheep, and for all other beasts without number, in Somergames. And, also, 37 acres of meadow, lying in Sutton Ings, &c. &c.^a

CHURCH OF SWINE.—Robert de Verli gave the Church of St. Mary, of this place, which was confirmed by Hugh de Puseaco, (Pudsey) treasurer of St. Peter's, York, and archdeacon of the East-Riding, and to the same was appropriated, and a vicar endowed on the 8th January, 1538, 29 H. VIII. This portion of the vicarage of this parish church was made by the charter of Dorothy, prioress and convent of Swine, who granted to Richard Wright, then vicar of Swine, and his successors for ever, the usual mansion house of the rectory, commonly called the Guest Hall,^b nigh the monastery, together with the garden adjoining; also an annuity of twenty marks, payable quarterly, out of the oblations and fruits of the church; also herbage for two of the vicar's horses

^a Mr. Thompson, in his History of Swine, (see the addenda, p. 269,) has given a rental of Swine, to which the reader is referred.

^b The Guest Hall is now occupied by Mr. Walgate, farmer.

yearly in the summer time, to run from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, to the feast of St. Michael, with deliverance of sufficient fodder for the same horses into the vicar's stable, &c. On the 10th of August, A. D. 1410, 10 Henry IV., the day of the dedication of this church of Swine, was translated from the 7th August, (on account of the harvest time) to the Sunday next before the feast of St. Margaret, the blessed virgin and martyr, and then to be celebrated every year with the greatest solemnity.—*Torr's East-Riding*, p. 1459.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
6 Nones July	1323	Fr. John Haitfield, can. dom. de Swyne	Prioress and Convent of Swyne	
16 Cal. March	1336	Dns. Rd. de Hasthorpe, Cap.	the same	Resig.
3 Ides March	—39	Frat. John de Norton, professor dom. de Swyne	the same	Mort.
25th February	1355	Fr. Symon de Sunderlandwic, professor, <i>ibid.</i>	the same	
		Dns. Thos. North, Pres.	the same	Resig.
3rd February	1451	Dns. Stephen Hellard, Presb.	the same	the same
25th July	—55	Dns. Thos. Waghen, Pres.	the same	the same
25th November	—66	Dns. John White, Pr.	the same	Mort.
21st April	1483	Dns. Rob. or Reg. Otringham, Cap.	the same	the same
6th February	1519	Dns. Robt. Sympson, Presb.	the same	the same
2nd July	1521	Dns. W. Newton, Pres.	the same	Resig.
25th May	1536	Dns. Rd. Wright, Pres.	the same	the same
3rd December	—40	Dns. Robert Rede, Cap.	the same	Deprivation
15th October	—54	Dns. Thos. Souyth, Cl.	Sir John Gresham, knt.	Mort.
4th August	1558	John Yedon (Mackley)	the same	the same
9th May	—72	Christr. Mashley, Cl.	the same	the same
12th February	—79	Thos. Foreman, Cl.	Ann Gresham, vidua	the same
18th May	1592	W. Crosse, Cl.	Thos. Read, Esq.	the same
29th March	1599	John Wilkinson, Cl.	Edmd. Trafford, Esqr. uxor Com. Laner. and Matilda Read, or Mildred his wife	the same
11th June	1625	Francis Cooke, Cl. B.A.	Chas. I. Rex, Bridget Stankat, a minor, his ward	
17th December	1668	John Burton, Clerk, A.M. adm. A.D. of Cleveland, 2nd July, 1685; collr. to Sutton Forest,	Cession	

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
		13th April, —89, which he exchanged next year for Wiggington; he was lapse (Torr's Minster, 730,) A.D. in 1690, Archbishop by lapse		
11th May	1670	George Bew, M.A.	Leicester, Visct. Hereford	
4th June	1681	Joshua Goodhall	Anth. Thornton, gent.	
		George Young		Resig.
25th July	1692	Wm. Duglass, M.A.	Phillip Wilkinson, of Hull, merchant, guardian of W. Thornton.	Death
10th May	1694	Thos. Meas, M.A.	Will. Thornton	Resig.
11th April	1699	Francis Newardim	Will. Thornton de Coxwold	the same
4th June	1705	John Moorhouse, A.B.	Ann Tadman, widow	Death
20th June	1740	Geo. Groundrell	John Moorhouse, by the testamentary trustees of John Moorhouse, a minor, viz. B. Morritt, of Yerk, and William Burton, of Hotham Esq.	the same
17th December	1766	Wm. Stead	the same, trustees of Jno. Moorhouse.	the same
5th July	1776	Matthew Williamson	Mary Bramley, of Wigton, late Moorhouse	the same
16th December	1824	Robert Milne Richard Lythe	Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. the same	Deprivation Present Incumbent.

The church is returned as capable of holding a congregation of five hundred persons; the net income at £102.; and the Earl of Shaftesbury lay impropiator.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—18 Feb. 1411, Ann, wife of Robt. Brig, of Benningholme Grange, m. w. p. 3 Feb. 1411, her soul to God, St. Mary, and all saints; to be buried in the church. Ult. Feb. 1413, Sir Peter de Bukton, knt. Lord of Buckton, m. w. p. 14 March; in the quire. Wed. ante concess Beate M. 1429, Isabel Salvain, widow, m. w. p. soul ut supra, body in the quire. 22 Dec. 1431, Sir Robert Hylton, kt. m. w. p. soul ut supra, body south side church. 5 Aug. 1432, Johan, late wife R. Hilton, Swine, m. w. p. 10 Jan. 1432; body to be buried on the north side near the quire door in church. 13 June, 1479, Wm. Squire, Skir law, m. w. p. 10 July, soul ut supra, body in the ch. 9 Feb. 1503, Thomas Hedon, of Marton, gent. m. w. p. 3 June, body in the sanctuary.^a 10 March, 1520, Nicholas Elston, m. w. p. 14 May, to the gild of St. Peter,

^a Torr's York Minster, p. 1460.

6s. 8d., to the Lady gild, 6s. 8d. to his ghostly father, Mas. Robert Cunningham, priest, 6s. 8d. 7 April, 1521, Richard Dunn, of Benningham, m. w. p. 24 May, gives his soul as above, and his body to be buried in the church, before the image of our Lady of Piety, in Swine ch. the ch. warden for ravyng the ground, 6s. 8d. the best thing he has for his mortuary, to the sacrament for tythes, 3s. 4d. to the Kirk Wabler, 6s. 8d. to the Lady Gild, 3s. 4d. Lady chapel do. to a cross making in Benningholme, 12d. Swine Abbey, 6s. 8d. to Mast. Roger Buck, 12d. for his labor for redyng of the portion of the Testament besyde his coste, 12d. 29 Aug. 1529, John Sprake, parson of Levyn, by w. d. soul ut supra, body in the abbey, best beast for a mortuary, to the lady prioress for her recompense of charges he put her to in his sickness, 20sh. to ditto, and her sisters, to be prayed for, 20sh. witnessed by Master Wm. Newton, vicar of Swine.^a 16 April, 1526, John Routh, of Conington, m. w. p. 17 Oct. supra, body within the sanctuary of our blessed lady, St. Mary, of Swyne, best beast for a mortuary, to the hye altar for forgotten tythes 6d. the kirk for his grave, 12d. to the town's causey a bushel of wheat, &c. Ult Sep. 1537, Wm. Hedon, of Marton, gent. m. w. p. 21 May, in the church, as near to his brother in-law, W. Thorp, as may be. 22 Nov. 1558, Wm. St. Quintin, of Skirley, m. w. p. 12 Jany. 1559, in the church of our blessed lady. 15 April, 1567, Brian Catteral, of Langthorp, gent. m. w. p. 18 June, body in church near his stall. 28 July 1565, Thomas St. Quintin, of Ganstead, gent. m. w. p. 27 Sep. in the church. 11 March, 1571, John St. Quintin, of Ganstead, Esq. m. w. p. 23 April, 1572, churchyard near his ancestors. 11 July, 1574, Thos. Headon, of Marton, gent. m. w. p. 22 July, in the church. 23 Oct. 1586, Robert Headon, of Ganstead, gent. m. w. p. 15 Dec. in the church. 2 March, 1591, Thos. Forman, vicar of swine, m. w. p. 4 June, 92, church.^b

In the will of the above Nicholas Elston, 6s. 8d. is left to the Gild of St. Peter, and 6s. 8d. to that of the Virgin Mary, from which it would appear there were two religious gilds in the church of Swine. A grant, of which the following is a translation, shews there were funds for support of that dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it also agrees with a memorandum among the M.S.S. at B. C. that, "there was a house and garth on the east end of the church at Swine *made a gild*."

John Melton, of Aston, in the county of York, knt. and to the praise and glory of God and the blessed Virgin Mary, by these presents gives to John Gere, Step. Ketchene, Peter Snaith, and John Gere, procurators of the gild of the said Mary the Virgin, in the church of Swine, one parcel of land with the building, nine ells (Ulnas) in length, and five ells in breadth, between the garden of the said John on the east, and the churchyard on the west, to have to them and their successors for ever; paying 5d. viz. at the principal feasts of the five feasts of the said Mary the Virgin, one penny; and at the feast of the dedication of the church aforesaid, one half-penny, and grants also an annual rental of 6s. issuing out of a tenement in Swyne, which Walter Willfete held, to have for the term of life of the said John Melton, provided, &c. and should the said payment of 5½d. or part thereof, be withheld for three days after any feast in it which ought to be paid, or if the said procurators, or their successors, should elect or promote any presbyter, to celebrate for the said gild in the church, without the assent or consent of the said John Melton, or his heirs, then it shall be lawful for him to re-enter into the parcel of land, and rental of 6s. and to hold the same, any former statute to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof these are witnesses—John Dalkin, John Mountney, gents. Wm. Aumond, Henry Walkare, John Yoele, and others. Given at Swine, 12 day of May, and 21 Edw. IV. (1480.)

THE OLD PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. MARY was of cruciform shape, the tower and east end remaining as seen in the plate. (Dade's, 1784.) This tower, which was originally the centre of the building, was supported by four lofty circular arches, with three zig-zag mouldings, rising one upon the other, resting upon pillars of the same description as those

^a The last three M.S. B. C. Lib.

^b Torr's York Minster, p. 1461, et sequens.

remaining. The tower was remarkably massive; and from the disproportion of its height to its bulk, seems not to have been raised to the elevation first intended. The tower of the *present fabric* was built in 1787, and is a well-proportioned modern substitution of three stages, with angle buttresses, finishing with a battlement of a plain pinnacle at each corner, with a clock facing the east. The *nave* of the present church was the *chancel* of the old one, to which side aisles have been added at a later period. This nave is supplied with the original lancet-shaped clerestory windows, and a string course like a row of small shields, which form the cornice under the battlements. On the south side is a porch, two square-headed windows, and a depressed pointed window of two lights, and another of three lights, trefoiled, at the east end of the aisle, blocked up. Under this last is a small low room, now used as a vestry, with a square-headed window of two lights. The window at the east end is pointed, and of considerable dimensions; but the roof having formerly been higher, the tracery and part of the arch of this window is left standing, as it were, by itself above the rest. (*see plate*). It is of seven lights, with cinquefoil heads, and bold tracery, but is now blocked up. At the east end of the north aisle is a mutilated window, which gives light to the Lord's chapel: there are two corbel heads placed above it, being used as common stones during some reparation. On the north side the aisle are four modern square-headed windows, of two lights, and a pointed doorway nearest the west end. *Interior*.—The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches resting on massive circular pillars, with large square capitals, having a sort of engrailed carving around them. The pillars measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the base to the caps; the sweep of the second and third arches, on the north, is embellished with zig-zag ornaments, each of a different pattern. The pulpit is placed near the chancel, in the centre of the nave, erected, as appears from the date, in 1619. The roof is open to the timbers. There are sixteen ancient seats placed in front and on each side the pulpit, with seats to turn up, having grotesque carvings under them: they have backs, with a place for the head. The chancel is the same height and width as the nave; there is no chancel arch. At the east end of the chancel are two brackets. In the south east corner is an aumbry, with a door; also a stone seat under a window, which is blocked up on the south side. The altar is raised on three steps; the Lord's Prayer and Belief under the east window. A modern font under the tower.* The gallery, at the west end, built in 1722, as appears by the inscription. the royal arms are placed above it. There is a curious old iron chest in the vestry, with massive lid and lock, the inside of which is elaborately carved, and has the initials J. M.

* Similar to those in Beverley minster. The original establishment was for a prioress and fourteen or fifteen nuns, for whom these seats were no doubt designed.

^b There is an inscription—"This steeple was re-built in 1787; Sir Fras. Wood, bart. Mr. David Liddell, Mr. Henry Raines, and Mr. Wm. Garton, churchwardens.

The Hilton or Lord's Chapel.—The Hilton chapel is separated from the chancel on the north side by strong iron bars.^a The entrance to this chapel is from the north aisle, through a richly carved oak screen, now greatly dilapidated, with nearly the whole of the inscriptions, shields, &c. destroyed. The only one remaining, as mentioned in the following statement, is charged with a fleur de lis, for Hilton of Hilton.

Among the Warburton Papers, dated Swine, Sept. 1665, Lansdown Collection, No. 894, British Museum, from which the following extracts are made, there are two rude sketches of the two figures on the south side of the church; and under the sketch of the woman, "In quodam Fornice muri Australis in Altera parte ejusdem ecclesiæ; under the sketch of the man, "Super Tumulum marmoreum prostratum ubi effigies armati cumnore ejus in limine aræa cernitur." There are also three rude sketches of the alabaster monuments; these sketches shew, that at that time, these figures were not then mutilated, except the figure of the man, under whom it is written, "Iter Chorum et Alan Boreslem Tumulus Hilton Militis;" under the woman, "Ibidem Tumulus, Hilton et uxor ejus." Above the single figure on the north wall, "In Aquitorari parte ecclesiæ juxta murum Tumulus Hilton." Upon the frieze of the skreen which severeth a chapel, called the Lord's Chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, and north side of quire, were divers scotcheons cut in wood, now defaced or torn away, with this inscription over them—

Ista Subtus sculpta sunt Arma domini Thomæ
Domini de Darcie et heredum suorum et
Finitum est hoc opus tempore D'ni Geo. Darcy
Militis filii et heredis Domini Thomæ Darcy, 1531.

Below, upon the same skreen, is this cut in wood—"Orate pro Animabus Domini Thomæ Biwater Capellani hujus Cantariæ beata Mariæ et Omnium aliorum Capelanos tam preteritorum quam Futurorum." In the east window of the church, 3 chaplets.

In 1652, next the north wall, at the east end of the north isle, in part of the chancel, a decent monument of



alabaster; on the top thereof the effigies of a man, armed cap-a-pee, neck piece adorned with a coat of mail. On his breast, quarterly—1st. Argent, three chaplets de roses, gu. pierced, or. 2nd. Barry of three, in centre of fleur de lis.—Sir Robt Hilton. 3rd as 2nd; 4th as last. And on the fore lap of his coat—Argent, three chaplets, gules. Under his head an helmet; and on it, at the end, an eagle's head in a coronet.^d At the west end of this monument, on a scotcheon—Argent, three chaplets, gu. supported with angels. On the south side, three escotchs.; colours worn out. At the east end, one



escotch., all supported as above; but the scotch. nor charges not in sculpture; the colours are gone.^e

^a Warburton, in 1652, says, some of the bars were embezzled; since his time many more have disappeared; it is said that an unworthy son of Vulcan, who derived more pleasure at the neighbouring ale house, than at his forge, used, when short of the needful, to repair to the church, regardless of the sacrilege, and take away a bar or two, as might suit his wants at the time; the church being, it is presumed, without churchwardens.

^b For Lascelles.

^c For Hilton, of Hilton.

^d This monument is about three feet high, and is yet in fair condition; the feet rest on a lion. On the knight's frontlet there has been an inscription, but it is now too much worn to be made out.

^e A single figure on the north side, called Sir Robert Hilton, has a conical basenet, with a wreath or frontlet inscribed; a neck piece of mail, but no collar of SS; a surcoat over a mail shirt, on which is, quarterly—

The next, in the east end of the north aisle, a fair grave stone, and on it two pictures of brass; one of a man, John Melton, Esq.; the other of a woman, his wife, Margerie, daughter of Wm. Lord Fitzhugh.

In the south side of this north isle, betwixt it and the chancel, two fair monuments of alabaster, lately defended with grates of iron; now, some of the bars embezzled. At the west end of the westernmost of these two monuments^a—Three chaplets, nowed gules. (*See page 212.*) Westernmost scotch. on the north side—First westernmost not insculp'd; charge worn out. 2nd. Barry of six, or and az.—Constable. 3rd.

On the west side, none. On the south side, 1, 2, 3, all supported with angels. On the top stone thereof two monuments. First, the effigies of a man, armed cap a-pee; on his breast—Argent, three chaplets, gu. His helmet and cognizance as before. 2nd. Effigies of a woman^c



Easternmost monument, two pictures. Argent, three chaplets, gul. for the effigies of the man. West end, two escutcheons. 1st. two lions passant. 2nd. Argent, on a bend, sable, three mullets. Effigies of a woman, a chief indented. On the south side—1st. Two bars B. 2nd. Ar. a cross pattee (party, gu. (Query, Moline.) 3rd. Barry of six, or, and B.—Constable. On the east end—1st. Argent, three chaplets, gu. 2nd. For the man, gone, obliterate. On the south side—1st. Gules, three Lucies hariault, A.—Lucie



or Percy. 2nd. A griffin seggrant. 3rd. A, three chaplets, gu. There are two copies of these inscriptions, &c. in the Warburton Papers; one taken in 1652, the other 1665. The latter date is the one from which these extracts are made. The former has these additional observations:—Underneath the inscriptions hath been

Three chaplets, and three bars, with a fleur de lis. His thighs, and legs, and feet, in plate armour; has had a sword and dagger by his side; his head rests on a griffin, or eagle's head, his feet on a lion. On the dado of the monument are three shields, supported by angels on the south side; and another shield at its E. and W. ends,

^a This monument has three blank shields, supported by angels, on its north and south sides. The effigies of another knight and lady.—The knight has a conical head piece, with a rich coronet or wreath round it, a mailed neck piece, with a collar of SS; on the surcoat, over his mail shirt, are three chaplets; he has an ornamental belt, his thighs, legs, and feet, in plate armour, spurred; his feet rest on a lion, his head on griffin or eagle's head, in a coronet; remains of a sword. The lady is in a long gown, with a belt or sash; has a breast pin; collars of gown turned down, shewing a neck lace and pendant. She has a flat head dress, and her hair arranged on one side. Her head rests on a cushion; her feet on two dogs.

^b Maud, the daughter of Sir Robt. Hilton (see ped.), married Sir John Coustable, of Halsham, where she was buried. The arms are thus accounted for as being here introduced.

^c The effigies of a knight and lady. The knight has a basnet or head piece, a neck piece of mail, a coat of mail, over which is a surcoat charged with three chaplets, an ornamented belt, plated leg and thigh armour, spurred, the remains of a sword by his side, and a small chain on his breast for holding a dagger or bugle. The lady has a close head dress and gown; her feet rest on a dog, her head on a cushion. The knight's feet rest on a lion's head, on a coronet. At the east end, or dado of the table, there has been two shields: one is gone; the other, three chaplets. On the north side, two shields: one a cross moline; the other, two bars. On the south side, two shields: a lion debriused by a bend—Sutton; and three Lucies haurient. At the west end, an arched recess or niche, with what appears to be the remains of a figure. Also, two shields: one a lion passant; the other, a bend, charged with three mullets.

thirteen escotch. of arms borne by the Lord Darcie. One left: Azure, a fleur de lis, or. The rest, as this had



a



b



c



d



been, coloured upon wooden scotch. and, by a loop on each of their backs, hung on hooks yet remaining on the partition. The others all gone. In the south wall lies an ancient gravestone; on the north side thereof are four scotch. uncharged. On the top of the monument two portraitures: first, of a lusty man armed cap-a-pee, under his head a helmet, for cognizance a lion's head erased, gules; second, of a comely woman. Who they were none can state.*

There is now also a brick tomb, to Micklethwaytes, with a large slab of white-veined marble. Arms, on a fess, a crescent between three elephant's heads, erased; impaling (see ped). Here lyes the body of Ann Fountain, daughter of John Micklethwayte, of Swine, in the county of York, Esq. and widow of Harrington Fountain, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. She departed this life at Beverley, in the 47th year of her age, A.D. 1700.

In the chancel is a floor stone, with the indents of brasses, round its edge the remains of a legend "Hic jacet qui obiit die Mensis Junii p'piciit amen." This stone was brought from under the old tower, when the present one was erected; there was a large thigh bone found under it. The following paving stones in chancel.—R. Brigham, s. of Ralph and Ann Brigham, b. 31 Aug. 1703, d. May 5, 1723. Ralph Brigham, d. 23 Nov. 1735, æt. 60 years. R. Harrison, Esq. of Wyton, d. 9 June, 1828, æt. 53 years; Frederick, his son, July, 1823, æt. 4 yrs. In middle aisle—In memory of John Raines, steward in the family of Burton Constable 50 years, d. 16 Jan. 1806, æt. 68; also Mary, mother of the above, d. Feb. 27, 1773, æt. 66.

* Dionisia married, as seen in the pedigree, Sir Wm. Hilton, of Durham, a co-heir of Sir Wm. Felton, whose arms were two lions passant, on the easternmost monument.

† There is a female figure seen kneeling, under a small, pointed, ornamental arch, on the end stone at the head of the easternmost knight; two small shields are here represented above the head of the female, Felton. as above, and Salvain, a bend, sable, three mullets.

‡ Melton, see pedigree.

§ Joan de Lucie, sister of Thomas, Lord Lucie, was married to a Melton, and had a son, Sir Wm. de Melton, knut. who was the right heir of the Maude de Lucie who settled her vast property on her second husband, Henrie de Percie, Earl of Northumberland, on the condition that the Percies should henceforward bear quarterly the arms of Lucie, G. three Lucies hauriant. ar. These arms are placed on the south side of the easternmost monuments.—(Thompson.)

¶ In the south aisle, under a low archway, nearly hidden by the backs of pews, and beneath one of the windows, are two effigies of stone, on a low table monument, the side whereof has plain shields within quatrefoil pannels. The figures are much mutilated. One is a lady in a long gown, her neck bare, and network head dress; her feet rest on a dog. The man has a basnet, with a mail neck piece for the throat, a coat of mail, over which is a surcoat with an ornamented belt. No remains are visible of heraldic bearings on the surcoat. His thighs, legs, and feet, in plate armour, with spurs. The arms are broken off, and the face quite mutilated. His feet rest on a lion. At the back of the archway is a stone, with a monumental cross.

Saml. Foster, steward to the Earl of Shaftesbury 37 years, d. Oct. 2, 1833, aged 64. In south aisle—Jane Burn, dr. of Jno. Carrick, of Coniston, d. Sep. 27, 1786, aged 61. Peter Carrick, farmer, Coniston, d. Jan. 4, 1791, æt. 39; Mary C. his wife, d. Nov. 27, 1811, æt. 51; and Thos. C. son of above d. Dec. 18, 1838, æt. 49. Peggy, wife of Wm. Hobson, who, on the 4th Dec. 1802, in 49 year of her age, lost her life, prematurely communicating life. Within altar rails—Rev. Wm. Steed, vicar of Swine nine years, d. 3 Jan. 1776, æt. 60. There are four bells. The church-yard is a little elevated.

On the 18th March, 1826, a roman urn, containing between 14 and 1500 copper coins, was found by some boys, who were playing, in a field recently ploughed, in the occupation of Mr James Megson, near the earth-works just alluded to. They were in a high state of preservation: the urn which contained them was unfortunately destroyed, and the coins got into the hands of many individuals. Some, however, were preserved by Mr. Heselton, master of the free school in Swine. He describes them as being very carefully placed on their edges; and for their more effectual preservation, as he supposes, there appeared to have been some unctious matter poured upon them. Those which were not covered with the matter, or, as he thinks, made of spurious metal, were corroded with rust, and easily mouldered away by the least friction of the finger and thumb. Some of these coins were presented by Mr. Heselton to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1829. He has many still remaining in his possession, they consist of twenty-four in number, viz. —

One of Constantinus, A.D. 311 to A.D. 337. *Obverse*—Constantinus P.P. AVG. Constantinus Pius Felix Augustus. Laured bust of Constantinus, with coat of mail. *Reverse*—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. The sun wearing the pallium standing; his right hand elevated, his left holding a globe. In the exergue, M.LON. (*Moneta Londinensis*.)

One of Flavia Helena, mother to Constantine the Great. *Obverse*—FL. HELENA AVGVSTA. Flavia Helena Augusta. Bust of the Empress to the right. *Reverse*—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Security of the State. Peace, with an olive branch in her hand, pointing downwards. In the exergue, STRE.

Three of Constantine. *Obverse*—CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Constantinus Maximus Augustus. *Reverse*—GLORIA EXERCITVS. PLO. in the exergue.

Three of Crispus, A.D. 317 to A.D. 326. *Obverse*—Flavius Julius Crispus Nobilissimus Cæsar. FL. IVL. CRISPUS NOB. CAES. A laureated bust of Crispus, with the paludamentum. *Reverse*—PROVIDENTIA CAES. Providentia Caesarum. The gate of a camp; above, a star. In the exergue, P LON.

Three of Fausta, A.D. 307 to A.D. 326. *Obverse*—FLAV. MAX. FAVSTA. AVG. Flavia Maxima Fausta Augusta. Bust of the Empress to the right. *Reverse*—SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Safety of the Republic. A woman standing, holding a child on each arm. In the exergue, P.LON.

One of Constantinus, A.D. 311 to A.D. 337. *Obverse*—CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Constantinus Augustus. Helmet bust of Constantinus, with a coat of mail. *Reverse*—BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. A quadrangular altar, supporting a globe, over which are three stars. On the front of the altar VOTIS. XX. In the exergue, P.LON.

Three Coins. First. *Obverse*—URBS. Helmeted and mailed bust. *Reverse*—A wolf suckling two infants. Above, two stars. In the exergue (supposed) CONS. Second. *Obverse*—*****TINOPOLIS. *Reverse*—..... Third. A silver coin. *Obverse*—Inscription defaced. A laureated head. *Reverse*—Votis MYLTIS ****.

Nine of Flavius Constantinus Maximus Augustus, (same as No. 3, only the difference is in the exergue) that great ornament of Britain, struck at Constantinople, as learnt from the letters in the exergue. This coin, inscribed *Gloria Exercitus*, to please the soldiery, who, at that time, not the Emperor, managed the empire. *Obverse*—

CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Laureated head and mailed bust. *Reverse*—GLORIA EXERCITVS. In the exergue, CONS. (Supposed minted at Constantinople.)

One of CONSTANTINVS. The head to the left; and differs from No. 3 and 8.^a

Curiosity is naturally excited at the cause of the great number of coins of the Romans, which are found in such abundance. In regard to such coins as are discovered enclosed in vessels and buried in the earth, it has been supposed that it was a usual practice with the Romans to hoard their money in such a situation, and the following two lines of Horace are adduced in support of the proposition.

Quid iuvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri

Furtim de fossa timidum deponere terra?—Sat. Lib. 1. Sat. I.

Among the military it seems likely that the method of burying money would be pursued in general, for as the Roman forces were paid in copper money, called, therefore, *Æs Militare*, a service of any duration would occasion such an accumulation of this ponderous coin as could not be carried about by the soldier in his numerous marches; the surest method, therefore, would be to deposit it in a spot known only to himself; but as it frequently happened that these veterans died before they had an opportunity of revisiting their hoards, the knowledge of them would be necessarily lost with their owners; they would continue in the place where they were originally deposited, until accident or curiosity again brought them to light.^b

These coins, deposited in the urn just alluded to, were found near the site of the supposed Roman road which Drake has laid down in his map as leading from Spurn Point to Stamford Brigg, &c., and at no great distance from the earth works described by Mr. Thompson, and as the statement of their outline, which was given some 16 years ago, may offer a more correct description than one subsequently taken, as the operations of husbandry, and the alterations which are continually occurring on the surface, render these works every succeeding year less prominent; indeed they have already nearly disappeared; it is given in his own words:—"In the north-west part of the township of Swine, at the distance of about a mile from the church, are various marks of the site of a Roman encampment. In an enclosure of about ten acres, there are double ramparts of three hundred yards in length, varying in height from two to five yards. The two ramparts are parallel to each other, and the width of the fosse between them is at present from ten to fourteen yards. Much earth has been thrown from the ramparts into the fosse, and the other fosse is filled up nearly to a level with the adjacent ground. Both the ramparts and fosses appear to have been originally of very large dimensions. The ramparts have been in

^a These coins were compared with the descriptions given in a valuable little work of Mr. Ackerman's, "*Coins of the Romans*," and were found exactly to answer such descriptions, which are therefore followed. As they are still in Mr. Heselton's possession, he would, no doubt, readily shew them to the curious.

^b Brewer's Introduction.

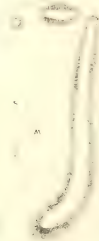
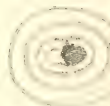
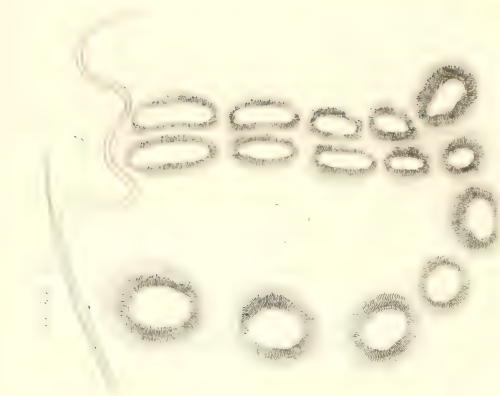
^c Thompson's Hist. Swine.

1. *Cystis* *libell*

2. *Trachinotus* *mar*

3. *Cystis* *libell*

4. *Trachinotus* *mar*
libell



many parts cut down by the spade, and have been several times ploughed downward from the ridges, and have thus been greatly reduced in height within the recollection of many persons in the neighbourhood. The ramparts extend from the west end of the enclosure eastward about two hundred yards, and *then turn northwards to the extremity of the enclosure*, and join a wide ditch, which has the appearance of having been a fosse, on the north side of the camp. The fosse, or ditch, is now a public drain, for the purpose of bringing the water from the higher lands into the larger drains, which carry it through the marshes to the river Hull. There are several visible openings or low places in the ramparts, where the gates may have been placed. In and around this enclosure there are various appearances which seem to indicate that this camp was a standing camp, or *Castra Stativa*, where an army remained for some time, and not for the summer or winter only. On the rising grounds were several large hills, which are now reduced by much labour as low as the ramparts, and in other adjoining enclosures, when carefully examined, marks of military occupation may be discovered.^a As Mr. Geo. Roos, and one of his labourers, were ploughing in one of his car closes, near the above earth works, much deeper than usual, for the purpose of turning up a little clay to mix with the vegetable soil on the surface, the plough came in contact with some oaken piles, which it may not be an improper conjecture to suppose, were driven for the purpose of foundations for a bridge, to be in a direct line from the earth works above-mentioned, to another, upon an eminence about two hundred yards distance; these piles were about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference; they were well pointed and sound.^b Upwards of seventy were found; they are alluded to by Mr. Thompson, p. 216, as likely to have formed a bridge across the narrow part of the creek, to a minor camp on the other side of it, which he describes as in Benningholme, in the parish of Swine, about four hundred yards distant.

Roman camps, says General Roy, were of two kinds, *Castra Estiva* and *Castra Hyberna*. The first were such as they occupied in summer, when the armies were in the field; and the last were in the towns already built to their hands, which they took possession of; or such as they themselves raised in proper situations, and fortified, for the purpose of quartering their troops in winter. The *Castra Estiva* were likewise of two sorts, namely, those they occupied from day to day on a march, where they made no stay, or at least but a short halt; these were called temporary camps, or simply *Castra*, having only a weak intrenchment, generally thrown up in a hurry; the ditch being about 8 ft. broad and 6 ft. deep, with a parapet behind it four or five feet in height. The other were such as the reasons of war made it necessary for the Romans to continue in for a considerable space of time together, and perhaps even to make use of again and again. These were *Castra Stativa*, as being of a more lasting nature, having a broader and

^a Thompson, p. 214, 216.

^b Ex information Mr. Heselton.

deeper ditch, and a rampart proportionably stronger. The temporary camps were of larger dimensions, commonly containing the whole army. The *Castra Stativa* seem to have been generally, though perhaps not always, of much smaller extent; *the army being probably then divided into several bodies posted in particular situations, which the nature of the country, and the circumstances of affairs, pointed out to the Romans* as places proper to occupy, and where they kept garrison both summer and winter. In process of time many of these camps became fixed stations or towns, and might then be ranked among the number of *Hiberna*. The smaller sort of these *Castra Stativa* were termed *Castella*, answering in a great degree to the field forts and redoubts made use of by modern armies. Polybius has furnished the best account of the composition of the legion; and the numbers whereof a consular army consisted, and is likewise more full and explicit in the article of their castrametation than any other ancient author we know of.^a Upon making a comparison with Mr. Thompson's description of the outline of the earth works and these extracts, it would almost seem to be a correct conclusion, that these works were the remains of a Roman encampment. But, upon a close investigation of the subject, it appears, that gentleman, relying too much upon Vegetius, has been led into error in his conclusions. This may have been assisted also by the entire omission of Polybius of the names, position, and number of the gates; and owing to which, says the same authority just quoted, so many disputes have arisen among commentators relative to that point.^b It appears that there never existed, correctly speaking, but two regular forms of Roman camps, the perfect and the oblong square; and that the proper Roman camps had only four gates, the praetorian, decuman, and two principals.^c On a reference to the plate of the earth works, in Mr. Thompson's work, p. 213, and to the annexed plate, and comparing the description of the earth work with them, it will be found from the following observations, that "there certainly is, in the earth work in question, an appearance of a quarter of a Roman camp, with a double vallum; but that it might be only a Roman British settlement is not merely shewn by the remains discovered, but also by its position, which is opposite to all the laws of Roman castrametation. It closely adjoins high ground to the south, by which ground it was commanded. It was a positive rule, says Hyginus, "*Ut regiones castris subjaceant ne mons castris immineat.*"^d

^a Military Antiquities, by Maj. Gen. Roy, p. 41 et sequens.

^b Gen. Roy, p. 45.

^c Where the armies were larger, and the camps longer, the editor of Hyginus admits that there were sometimes six gates, viz. two quintan gates, *i. e.* for ingress and egress to the quintana or market, in addition to the four above-mentioned.—*Gent.'s Mag.* 94, 2. Nov. 1824, p. 425.

^d The Reviewer, in the *Gent.'s Mag.* for Nov. 1824, of Mr. Thompson's History of Swine, to whom the author is indebted for the above observations, says, with respect to the presumed Roman camp, that his remarks are made with the hope that it will tend to remove indistinct ideas concerning Castrametation, which have all along prevailed amongst antiquaries, and also to exhibit the causes of this indistinctness. Upon reading these

In ploughing the ramparts, various ancient instruments have been found, viz. a small instrument called a celt, many more of which were found in this parish.^a Another curious instrument, considered to have been a Roman padlock; it is of the form of one of their bells, i. e. like the modern sheep bell, with a ring at top. On the side it had an opening like a key-hole, but longer; a slit, terminating in a circle. Inside was found a key like the modern, but without wards. There might have been a catch within, which the key disengaged.^b There have been also found part of a battle-axe, and part of a broken spear of brass.^c

The village is pleasantly situated: the extent of the whole parish, with the number of inhabitants, will be found in the population returns, p. 143.

The manor consists of 2220A. 2R. 22P., which is co-extensive with the township, and the property of the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the exception of about 40 acres, belonging to Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., and 13 acres to James Storr, Esq. There are 25 rate-payers, and about 16 labourers charged to the rates. Mrs. Lamb, late of Elwell, in the county of Surrey, relict of Mr. John Lamb, surgeon, in her life time settled the sum of £200 3 per cent. consols, as by deed of trust, dated 13th Feb. 1798, the dividend to be applied for the education of six poor children of the township of Swine. She appointed the lord of the manor for the time being, and the vicar of Swine, trustees of the charity: the dividends of the stock are paid half yearly, to a schoolmaster, for the purposes intended. Mr. Mark Heselton, who is also the licensed clerk, held the school from 1801 until August 1836, who, in a letter to the author, thus expresses himself:—"As the churchwardens would not be at the expense of putting up a memorial in the church of the above donation, I have, at my own expense, put one up; and as, perhaps, at my decease, it may be taken down, I sincerely hope you will notice it." This trait of gratitude, for such a yearly pittance, in the character of this intelligent and respectable old gentleman, who resigned in consequence of increasing years, deserves to be recorded. His fondness for preserving the relics found in the village has been already alluded to. Swine has undergone very little change; there has neither been a house nor cottage erected in it for the last 40 years. The old stump cross seen in the vignette is, perhaps, coeval in antiquity with the original Conventual Church: the surface of the base 2 feet square, depth of sides 1 foot 6 inches, shaft above the base 2 feet. There is a Wesleyan meeting house in the village, built in 1829.

remarks, some time since, the author of these pages cannot refrain from remarking, that the hints have been of real service to himself.

^a They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by the late John Cross, Esq. (See Beverlac, v. 1, p. 5.

^b Gent.'s Mag. 94. 2. p. 427. Now in possession of Mr. Heselton.

^c A plate is given of these several

instruments, in Thompson's History of Swine.

Mr. Raines, mentioned in page 214, as buried in Swine church, was a person of considerable learning and information, which, together with the chief management of the extensive property and affairs of the seigniorship for half a century, gave him great influence in the country in which he lived. He was also a great promoter of the improvements in Holderness, and was called upon to take an active part in their progress, having been appointed chief commissioner under thirty acts of parliament, for the enclosing and draining the district.

ARNOLD.—Arnestorp, one carucate and a half, is returned in Domesday as a soke of Mapleton.*

Arnold is in the north bailiwick, but, being in the parish of Swine, it is so placed in the parochial division. From a remark made in the time of Michael, the eighth abbot of Meaux, Wm. de Roos was the chief lord of Arnold in 1242.

Walter de Fauconberg, in Kirby's Inq. is returned as holding lands in Arnald, as well as Robert de Rosse. And in the Nom. Vill. Arnald, with its members, is in the hands of Walter de Fauconberg, Nicholas de Redding, Richard de Thorp, and the abbat of Thornton. The following extracts are taken from the Leiger book at Winestead, according to the pages as they succeed each other; but there is no date to many of the entries. Alan Fitz Ellen granted to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, a messuage here, lying between the messuage of Peter Hildyard to the north, and that of Sir Walter Fauconberg to the south; and also two sellions in Arnall east field, and two more in the west field, by the service of one clove gillyflower yearly. Attested about 1296, by Walter de Fauconberg (p. 24). John de Arnald quit claims to Peter Hildyard half an oxgang, containing 3 acres, a croft and toft, which he had of the grant of Amand Surdeville, in this place, in the west field. Tested by John Willoughby de Arnald, Thos. Legard, &c. (p. 25). Richard Arnald granted a croft, with its appurts, to Peter Hildyard, and pasture for 100 bidentes, and a piece of turbary, at the rent of a clove gillyflower for all services. Tested by Sir Walter Fauconberg, kt. Amand de Ruda, &c. (p. 27). Amand de Surdeval grants to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, a toft and croft here, which he purchased of Sir Wm. de Ryse, chaplain, at the rent of a clove gillyflower for all services. Tested by Sir Simon Constable, who died 21 E. I., Sir John Ruth, and Sir John Pasmer, knts, &c. (p. 29). The above Amand granted to Peter Hildyard half a bovate, with a toft and croft, in Arnall, and a rental yearly for all services. Tested by Thos. de Legard, about 1296, (p. 30). Mathw. de Rubon released to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, all their right of common to two oxgs. in Arnall. Tested by Thos. Legard, Alan his son; d. at Riston, 16 Cal. May, 1293, (p. 35). Hugh, son of Robert, de North Skirlaw, confirms to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, half an acre of meadow, at the rent of a clove gillyflower. Tested by Sir Walter and Sir Jno. Fauconberg, knts. Peter de Twyer, Alan Legard, de Riston, &c. (p. 43). John, son of Thos. de North Skirlaw, grants to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, half an oxgang of land in Arnald, with common right belonging to it, which he had of the inheritance of Matilda his mother (p. 45). Stephen le Carpenter, resident of North Skirlaw, and Avise his wife, dr. of Rob. Frere, confirm to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, half an oxgang of land, containing 7 acres, which Peter purchased of Hugh Frere, and also 1 acre of meadow, at the rent of a rose yearly. Tested by Sir Walter Fauconberg and Sir John Seaton, knts. (p. 47). Peter Nuthill, son and heir of John, grants to Peter Hildyard a close in Arnall, called Nuthill close, at the rent of a clove gillyflower yearly. Tested by Sir Galfrid Gumbald, Sir Jno. Pasmer, &c. (p. 51). Peter, son of Philip Coles, of Arnall, grants to Peter Hildyard, *dwelling*

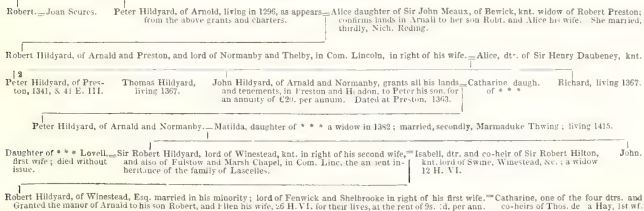
* The townships of Arnold, Rowton, and North Skirlaw, are situated on the north side of the Lamworth Stream, and are in the North Division of Holderness, but principally in the *Parish* of Swine, and are therefore included in the parochial arrangement.

in *Preston*, and Alice his wife, a close with a croft here at the above rent. Tested by Sir Amand de Ruda, &c. (p. 52). Richard, the abbat, with the convent of Meaux, grant to Peter Hildyard, for his homage and service, a toft in Arnald, in 1283, 12 E. I. consisting of three parts of an acre of land, 16 perches and half, at the rent of 3sh. yearly. Tested by Sir Jno. Surdevall, Sir Am. de Ruth, Sir Jno. Bilton, knts. (p. 54). Thomas de Lamphorpe, dwelling in North *Seirlake*, grants to Peter Hildyard, and Alice his wife, for five years, half a acre of meadow, 1296, in Eskholm Dayles, in consideration of a sum of money given to him in his great need (p. 56). Henry, surnamed the Taylor, of Headon, grants to Peter Hildyard, of Riston, the whole plot of turbarry in Arnall Car, which he had of the gift of Augustin Dunnington, and which Augustin had from Simon, son of Galfrid de Ristou, at a penny rent. Tested by Sir Jno. Sutton, Sir Simon Gousel, knts. (p. 66). In 1336, 10 E. III. Alice, relict of Peter Hildyard, Esq. confirms to her son Robert, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Daubiny, the grant of half oxg. in Arnall, with an acre and half of meadow he had of the grant of Thos. Lamphorpe, and two acres of the grant of Hugh, son of Robert, brother of the lay brother of N. Skirlaw, and a toft from Peter, son of Philip Coles, of Arnald, &c. Tested by Sir R. Amcotes, rector of Seaby, Wm. de la Twyer, and at Preston on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Luke. (p. 77). On the Feast of St. Nicholas, 1341, Peter Hildyard, of Preston, granted to John his brother, and Alice his wife, and heirs, &c. his capital mess. in Arnald. Tested by John Monceaux (p. 80). Wm. de Bilton, of Ottringham, gives to John Hildyard, of Arnald, 1 mess. in the town of Arnold, on Monday after St. John Baptist, 1357, 31 E. III. (p. 86). Robert, son of Sir Robert de la Twyer, knt. releases to Peter, son of John Hildyard, all his right in the lands and tenements which John Hildyard had of the feofment of the said Sir Rob. Twyer; dated at Riston, on Monday after St. Paul's Conversion, 46 E. III. (p. 90.) Matilda, relict of Peter Hildyard, confirms to her son Robert her dower lands and tenements, in Arnall, Riston, Rowton, North Skirlaw, Garton, and Hayton, in Yorkshire; in Normanby, Thelby, Toft, and Newton, in Lincolnshire. Tested by Sir Jno. Constable, of Halsham, kt. John Hildyard, clerk, John de Holm; d. at Arnald, Crast. all Souls, 3 H. IV. (p. 94.)

It appears, that in the 51st C. III. Peter Hildyard commenced a suit against the abbat of Meaux, for not cleansing of a certain ditch, called Munkedyke, at Arnold and Riston, by reason whereof his meadows and pastures were drowned. Whereunto the abbat answered, that he had sufficiently scoured the same; but that the said Peter and his tenants, for their better passage with carriages, did fill up the said ditch with timber, hay, straw, and dung, so that the water was thereby obstructed in its passage. A jury was therefore summoned, &c. The pedigree of Scures and Hildyard, given in Riston, is there referred to this place for the descent of Peter Hildyard, the younger brother of Robert, and whose family is so often referred to in the previous transactions.

DESCENT OF PETER HILDYARD, OF ARNOLD.

(Continued from page 341, Vol. I.)



^a Leiger book at Winestead, p. 110.

^b F. 105, Esch. B. C. Lib.

This pedigree is continued under the head of Winestead, in the South Division. The manor of Arnold, which had been so long in possession of this family, continued to them, as seen in the pedigree.^a At what time it passed into the hands of the crown has not been ascertained. 31 Eliz. it was granted to Tipper and Darcie, to hold as the 7th part of a knt.'s fee.^b The manor, like that of Riston, came into the hands of the Bethell family, and is now the property of Richard Bethell, of Rise, Esq. M. P.

Grants to the abbey of Meaux, 1. R. I. 1189.—Writer Boynton, father of William, and grandfather of Ingram de Boynton, bot. of Richd. Arnald, for his service, 2 oxg. in Arnald, which the said Walter gave the abbey. Peter, son of Walter, gave the abbey a close in Arnald. 1202, Richard de Arnald gave to the abbey 2 cultures, and added a third and a close, and exchanged land with the abbey. where Alexander, the 4th abbat, built the grange 12 Jno. Walter de Fauconberg gave a dike here, which went through the middle of the marsh, from the turbary of Melsa, to the land of Anab. de Arnald. 1224, Peter, son of Walter de Fauconberg, on withholding the 5s. payable out of his will at Collynwyck, granted by Peter, his grandfather, gave 5s. rent to buy wine for masses at the feast of the Purification, yearly; in lieu of this 5s. he afterwards gave two closes in Arnald, on the skirts of the grange there. A. D. 1240, Hugh, son of Rd. de Arnald, gave an oxg. of land with a croft: 5 acres of arable, and 4 acres and 8 perches of meadow. Rd. son of Wm. Arnald, gave a sellion and 5 acres of arable, and 2 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ meadow. Thomas, his son, gave 6 acres of an oxgang, and 3 acres prati, he held here in domain and service, and also the service of the remainder. Master Richard, (son of Alan de Arnald, a native of Peter de Fauconberg) gave of the fee of the above Hugh, 22 acres of arable and 4 of meadow, the convent paying 3d. yearly to the said Hugh, Peter de Fauconberg quitclaims them. Edmnd. Thos. and Philip, sons of Simon le Tailor, of Arnald, gave a bov. land which was their father's, the hom. and serv. of which Hugh had given: and Hugh, son of Rd. de Arnald, confirms all the grants had of his fee, and remitted the services of them. He rented 12d. yearly, paid for the sale of the grange at Arnald. Wm. de Roos, chief 1st. of that fee, confirms the above grants. Wm. son of Ranulf de Kelk, gave a toft and an oxg. of land which he had of Sir Peter de Fauconberg. Rd. Essex, and Maud his wife, gave a toft with a croft. Alan Fitz Agnes, John Fitz Maud, and their wives, gave another croft with a toft, contiguous to a close had of Sir Peter Fauconberg, and south of the grange, and gave liberty to enclose the said croft, toft, and close, with a wall and ditch, for enlarging the grange. Peter confirms parcels of land in fee farm, (Michael, 8th abbat.)

Richard, son of Hugo de Arnald, for a sum of money, confirmed to the abbey the grange of Arnald, and that they might build a wall from the east part of the grange, and confirms all the lands of his fee in Arnald. The said Richard also gave here 2 acres, as exchange for 2 sellions granted him, and two tofts, he paying 3s. yearly rent; and dying s. p. the tofts reverted to the abbey.

The village of Arnold is partly in the ph. of Riston. The principal proprietors in Arnold are, Mr. Bethell, Capt. Whitaker, and Mr. Charles Whitaker; the minor proprietors, Smith, Fewson, Wise, Carr, &c. Six farms belong to Mr. Bethell, three to Mr. Whitaker, one to Mr. Smith; making ten in the village, five of which are in the parish of Riston, and five in Swine. Also, ten cottages, eight in Swine and two in Riston. The church rates are paid to each parish respectively, according to the situation of the residence. The township consists of about 1400. There is neither school nor meeting house in the village. It is a long straggling place.

ROWTON, returned in Domesday (Rughton,) two carucates, a soke to Aldbrough. The first allusion to this place after the Survey is in the Meaux Chartulary, about the year 1182, during the time of Thomas the third abbat, when Walter de Fauconberg quit claims two carucates of land in Rowton; and John de Fauconberg confirms, as well as lands held in Brantingham and Brough, of his fee, and a coat (Tunicam), or 1s. 6d.

^a Leiger Book, at Winestead, p. 110.

^b F. 105. Esch. B. C. Lib.

per ann. for the support of a poor man at the convent. About the year 1269, during the administration of Rd. the 10th abbat, it is recorded in the same Chartulary, that Matthew de Rowton, who held two carucates of land in Rowton, namely, the whole fee of Rowton, (and this will be seen to agree with the admeasurement in Domesday), as of the gift of Simon Rupella for homage, and a rental of 40sh. quit claims for lands in Riston, in exchange with the abbey, and a rental of a lb. of pepper; all this fee in Rowton, of which there are parcels in Arnall and South Skirlaugh, and all his tenements in Rowton and Arnall, as well in demesne as in service, with his capital mess. in Rowton, with all the liberties and services belonging to the said manor. Matilda, cousin of Matthew de Rowton, and niece of Richard, daughter of Laurence de Rowton, gave the abbey 2 bovates of land, given to her father by Baldwin de Rowton, her grandfather, the abbey paying her and her heirs 5s. yearly. The whole manor of Rowton having thus been ascertained to be in possession of the abbey, continued so till the dissolution; but to whom it was first re-granted does not appear, the family of Bethell being long in possession of it; the present lord is Richd. Bethell, Esq. It consists of about 190 acres. There are only two farm-houses in the place; one an old thatched building near the road, and the other a substantial and commodious residence, occupied by Mr. John Jackson. The manor court is held at Rise. The appearance of the place is a pleasant one.

BENNINGHOLME, called, in Domesday, Benincol, and returned as a soke to Aldborough, containing two carucates and five oxgangs. from Ben, a British name,—ing, a fen,—holm, from its situation as part of the great level, so subject to inundation: "as much as to say, the fenny or dronne habitation of the posteritie of Ben, a Britaine,"^a although, in Domesday, it is called Benincol.

The first reference to this place is found in the Liber Melsa, about the 12 John, when Sir Walter de Fauconberg, Baldwin de Rowton, Richard de Arnald, and Amand Botiler (pincerna), freeholders (liberi tenentes) gave permission to the abbat to dig twenty feet between Arnold and Beningholme, and to fish and *render navigable* the water which descended from Lamwith, without hindrance or impediment.

Amand Botiler, also. in the same reign, gave with his body, to the abbey, an oxg. and 10 acres of land, all *Fynyeigholm*, and three tofts in *East Beningholm*. After his death, Laurence de Rowton married Agnes, his wife, who took away, unjustly, the 3 meadows from the land, but afterwards returned them. The Constables seem to have had early possession here, 40 H. III. Simon Constable bought lands in this place of Galfrid Vernon, which Alice, his relict, released.^b Circa 40 H. III. he bought the third part of Wm. de Verder, who married Johan, daur. and co-heir of Julian Frybois.^c 45 H. III. Wm. Verder, of Out-Newton, granted to Sir Simon Constable a third of three tofts, and a third of two oxgangs of land, in East Benningholm, which the said Wm. and Johan, his wife, inherited on the death of Julian de Frybois, her mother. Attested by Jno. Danthorpe, Sir Adam de St. Martin, Sir Galfrid Gumbald, kts.; John, Lord of Risum, John Buck, Roger Lelley, &c.^d 1281, 9 E. I. Kirby returns Simon le Constable, as holding lands (inter alia) in Benningholm. 13 E. I. the king granted to the said Simon free warren in all his demesne lands here. 21 E. I. Sir Amand de Routh, knt. (by his cyrograph indented), grants to Sir John Fauconberg, of Skelton, knt and for his life, the *manor* of Benningholm, with its appurts. at the rent of £10 yearly, payable by equal proportions at Pent. and Martin. Tested by Randolph, John de Sutton, Wm. de Twyer, &c. at this place, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Ambrose.^e In 9 E. II. this vill., with its members, is returned in the Nomina Villarum, as in possession of Amand Routh, John Surdeval, Prioress of Swine,^f and the Abbat of Thornton. There are few occurrences relating to this place which occur up to the period of the dissolution, soon after which, 14 Eliz.

^a Mid. Bail.^b Cart, 139, 46.^c Mid. Bail.^d Penes Lord Dunbar.^e Penes Mr. Tunstal.^f See Swine Priory.

Johnne Thynne held the manor of Nunkeeling, and lands here as part of the possessions of the abbey, which lay in this place. 26 Eliz. Richard Michaelburn held lands here.

In 1770, Mr. Constable sold 689 acres of land, and 4 farm houses, viz. 3 here and 1 in Fairholme, to Mr. Thomas Harrison, then let at £200. per ann. for 60 years purchase, which soon advanced to double that rental. A Mr. Harrison is the present lord of the manor, and resides at the Old Hall, which is an ancient building much modernized. The grounds surrounding it are not very extensive, but neatly laid out. The Grange, called *Benningholme Grange*, formerly in possession of the priory of Swine, has still a very ancient window left; it is occupied as a farm house, by Mr. Wm. Piercy. There is another farm house, the residence of Mr. Hopkinson, which also contains another remnant of the olden time, in a splendid window. This house is contiguous to the Hall. Another farm is occupied by Mr. Wm. Thompson, which, with Fairholme, and 9 cottages, make up the hamlet, which contains 1280 acres.

Fairholme Grange was parcel of the possessions of the priory of Swine, and rated, 26 June, 1557, to Thos. Wood. It subsequently came into possession of Marmaduke Langdale, who, at his death, was seized of this place, with 60 acres of meadow, and 5 bovates of arable in Arnall. It is in this township, and situated between Swine and Wawne, with a considerable quantity of wood about it.

BURTON CONSTABLE.

The etymology of Burton, or Borh-ton, has been already given in p. 264, as the metropolis of a tything. As to the word Constabularius, it had various significations, (see ped). It was used in England in the reigns of Richard I. and John, as a captain or commander; thus, the lands of Otuel de Sudley were taken into the king's hands, because Otuel's knt. was not found in Constabularia sua in the marches of Wales. The lands of Eustace de Balliol were seized into the king's hands, because he was not seen at his post, (in Constabularia sua); and the lands of Robert de Pinkenni, and Wm. Painel, were seized for the same cause. There was a statute made in the 13 year of Rich. II. to declare the power of jurisdiction of the constable of England, viz. that he ought to have cognizance of contracts touching feats of arms and of war, out of the realm; and also of such things relating to arms or war within the realm, as could not be determined or discussed by the common law, &c. "The word Constable" says Blackstone, "is frequently said to be derived from the Saxon *konig-staple*, and to signify the support of the king, but as we borrowed the name, as well as the office, of constable from the French, I am rather inclined to deduce it with Sir H. Spelman and Dr. Cowell, from that language, where it is plainly derived from the Latin Comes Stabuli, an officer well known in the empire," &c. &c.

The lordship of Burton Constable is bounded on the east, by the township of West Newton; on the south, by that of Flinton and Sproatley; and on the north, by the township of Marton.

In the time of the Conqueror, *Santri-Burton*, for so this place was then called, was part of the possessions of the Archbishop of York, and it is accordingly thus surveyed. In *Santriburtone* five carucates of land to be taxed. Land to five ploughs. One knight has

one plough in the demesne there. Soon after the above survey, Burton was distinguished by the additional name of *Erneburgh*, from its owner, *Erneburg de Burton*. This lady was the widow of Gilbert de Alost, and by entering into second nuptials with Ulbert le Constable, transferred the manor into her husband's family. (Thomas de Alost, in consideration of 25 marks, releases unto Robert, son of William Constable, and to his heirs, his right in three carucates of land in *Erneburg Burton*.) Robert Constable gave to the abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, a yearly rent of two shillings, in *Erneburg Burton*.) It was from the alliance that the name of *Erneburg Burton* gradually yielded to that of Burton Constable. For many centuries the manor here was held as well in part of the Seignior of Holderness, as of the Archbishop of York. According to the celebrated inquest, taken in the year 1281, 9 E. I. by Sir John Kirby, knt. a portion of this lordship was included in the two knight's fees holden of the Archbishop of York by the lords of Holderness, and which were thus escheated to the crown by the death of Aveline de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle.

It appears from an inquisition taken at Lambthorp Grange, on the Saturday next after Palm Sunday, 22 E. I. by Sir William Falconberg and Sir John Garton, knts. that Simon le Constable held immediately of the crown, at Constable Burton, a capital messuage, with a dove cote, fish ponds (fossalis), and gardens, worth yearly, in all its outgoings, 20sh. and 16 oxgs. of land, in demesne, each oxgang worth 13s. 4d. yearly; and 5 oxgangs in bondage, each worth 13s. and 4d. yearly; and a wood, worth a mark yearly; and a windmill, worth 20sh. yearly; and 15 cottages, each worth 18d. yearly. And that William de Furno held here, of the said Simon, 3 oxgangs of land, by homage and foreign service. In Newton Constable the above Simon held 13 oxgs. of land, with the tofts belonging to them, each oxgang with its toft, valued at a mark yearly; and also three cottages, valued at 2sh. yearly. In Marton he held 9 oxgangs, in bondage, with as many tofts, each oxgang, with the toft, valued at 9sh. yearly; also a Forland here, worth 3sh. and 6d. yearly; and two cottages, worth 3sh. each yearly. In Paul he held, in bondage, 4 oxgangs of land, each worth yearly 6sh.; and a rent of 4 pence of Steven de Paul; a rent of 2sh. and 6d. of Thomas the chaplain, of 2sh. and 6d. of Willm. Chambers, of 12d. of Robert Banding, of 5d. three farthings of Thomas Palmer, and of 7½d. of Steven the chaplain. In Holm he held 7 acres of meadow, each worth 18d. yearly; and 3 roods, worth 18d. yearly; and 15 small pieces of land, worth 18d. yearly. In Tharlesthorp he held 4 oxgangs, in bondage, each worth 20sh. yearly; and two pieces of land, worth 1s. each yearly; and the scite of a sheepcote there, worth 2d. yearly; and a windmill, worth 20sh. yearly. In Halsham he held a capital messuage, with a garden, dove cote, and fish ponds, valued at two marks yearly, in all its outgoings; and also 16 oxgangs of land, with their appurtenances, in demesne, each oxgang worth yearly 6sh.; and 28 oxgangs of land, in bondage, worth yearly 6sh. each oxgang; and an oxgang of land, without a toft, valued at 6sh. and eightpence yearly; and 16 tofts and cottages, valued at two shillings yearly; and 8 acres of Forland, worth 2sh. yearly; and a windmill, worth 100sh. yearly.

Of the above Simon Constable, William held two oxgangs by homage, and the service of 10sh. yearly. Nicolas de Thornton held of him, at West Halsham, 2 oxgangs and four acres of land, by foreign service; and in East Halsham an oxgang of land, by the service of a pound of cinnamon. John de Melsa held of him a toft, by the service of one halfpenny yearly. Wm. Hauteyn held of him, at Newton Constable, 7 oxgs. of land, by homage and foreign service. Ralph de Gloucestre held of him 3 oxgangs of land, by knight service. Willm.

de Easthorp held of him, at Marton, an oxgang of land, by knight service, or by a pound of cimmon. Simon Constable farther held one coniger, at Halsham, worth 3sh. yearly. All these he held immediately of the crown, by knight's service; and he did suit at the wapentake court of Holderness, for his tenements in the West Newton only. In Kayingham he held, of the king, a place called Pethy Land, by the service of 13 pence halfpenny farthing yearly. In Ravenser he held a messuage, worth yearly 5s. In Hedon he had, in burgage, a rent of 3sh. yearly, out of a messuage of Gadfrey de Preston, and a rose yearly out of the tenements of Steven Taillor. The said Simon held one pair of gloves of John Coates; and 12d. out of a messuage of Hugh Werington; and 2sh. and 6d. rent out of a messuage of Hugh Edelin; and 2sh. and 6d. rent out of a messuage of John Ald; and a rent of 6sh. out of a messuage of Steven, in le Willows. In Otringham he held a toft, of the heir of Willm. de , by the service of one penny yearly, valued at 32sh. per ann.; he also held there two tofts, valued at 6sh. per ann. and pasture for four oxgangs, and a toft, valued at 3sh. per ann.; and 6d. out of a toft of Robert Prest there; and 6d. more, issuing out of a toft of Robert Ingram; and a penny out of an oxgang of land of Fitzpeter; and a penny out of the oxgang which Willm. de Camrington held. In Merton he held an oxgang of land, and a toft, of Willm. Turno, by the service of one halfpenny yearly, and valued at 10sh. per ann. In Newton Constable he held an oxgang of land, and 2 cottages, of Willm. Hawtayne, by the service of fourpence halfpenny yearly, valued at a mark per ann. In Sproatley he held a mark, of the heir of Ivo de Veer, by the service of one penny yearly, and valued at 2sh. per ann.; and 2 acres and 1 rood of land of Augustine Peverill, by the service of a gillyflower yearly, and valued at 9d. per ann.; and the rent of one penny, issuing out of nine oxgangs in Sproatley, held by Symon de Lund —The jury further say, upon oath, that Robert was the son and heir of the above Simon le Constable, and was then aged 29 years.

By an inquisition, held on the death of the said Robert le Constable, dated 11 Edw. III. it appears that he held immediately of the crown, as of the honor of Albemarle, the manor of Halsham, by the service of half a knight's fee. Also the manor of Burton Constable, with the manor of Newton Constable, members of the same, immediately of the crown, as of the said honor, by the service of a third part of a knight's fee. Also in Marton, as above, 10 tofts, 10 oxgangs, and 2 cottages, with their appurtenances, by the service of half a knight's fee, and of doing suit at the wapentake court of Holderness. Also in Thralesthorpe, as above, he held 8 tofts, 4 oxgangs, and a windmill, by the service of a 4th part of a knight's fee. Also in Otringham, as above, he held 13 acres of meadow and pasture, for four gross animals (*grossis averiis*), and a yearly rent of 36sh. 11 pence, by the service of the 88th part of a knight's fee. Also in Kayingham, a [separabilem] pasture, containing six acres and an half of land, by fealty, and by the service of 13d. and the 43rd part of a knight's fee. Also in Paul Holme, as above, held 2 tofts, 26 acres and an half of meadow and pasture, for eleven gross animals (*grossis averiis*), and also a rent of 78 shillings and 2 pence, by the service of 6½d. yearly in full for all service; and it appears from the same inquisition, that John Constable was his son and heir.

From an inquisition, taken on the death of the said John le Constable, 24 E. III. it appears that he held in his demesne, as of fee, the manour of Halsham, immediately of the crown, as of the honour of Albemarle, by the service of half a knight's fee; the manour of Burton Constable, as above, by the service of a 3rd part of a knight's fee; and 10 tofts, and 2 cottages, and 10 oxgangs of land in Merton, as above, by the service of a 4th part of a knight's fee, and by doing suit at the wapentake court once in three weeks; also 8 tofts and 4 oxgangs of land, and a windmill, in Thralesthorpe, as above, by the service of a 4th part of a knight's fee; and 13 acres of meadow and pasture for four [*grossa*] cattle, with a yearly rent of 36s. 11d. in Otringham, as above, by the service of 88th part of a knt.'s fee; also a house, rented at 10sh. 1d. per ann. and the yearly rent of a pound of cummin seed, in Halsham, as above, by the service of 70th part of a knt.'s fee; and 6 acres and an half of pasture in Kayingham, as above, by fealty, and the service of 13d. one farthing yearly for all service; also 2 tofts, 26 acres, and an half of meadow, in Holme, and 4 oxgangs of land in Paul, as above, by the service of providing four men for the said 4 oxgangs, to ferry over the Lord and Lady of Holderness for the time being,

from Paul-fleet to Lyndsey, with a rent of 6d. yearly for all service; he lastly held, immediately of the crown, as of the honour of Albemarle, 2 carucates and an half of land in Benningholm, 2 carucates and an half in Tanstern, 2 carucates in Etherdwyk, and 2 carucates more in Hilston, by the service of 6th part of a knt.'s fee, and of doing suit at the wapentake court. The jury further say that John le Constable is his son and heir.^a

Sir John Constable, in the year 1346, 20 E. III. held eight carucates of land in Burton, Newton Constable, and Tharlesthorpe, which together made one knight's fee; and on levying 40s. on each knight's fee for making the Black Prince a knight, he answered the same year for that sum. By an inquest held on the death of Sir John, 24 E. III. 1350, it appears Burton was held at the third part of a knight's fee. The inquisition taken on Sir John Constable, knight, 34 H. VIII. expressly recites, that sixteen carucates of land, which made two knight's fees, were held by him in Burton Constable, West Newton, East and West Halsham, and Welwick Thorpe, of the Archbishop of York, by knt. service; and the residue of the above manors he held by the same service immediately of the crown, on account of the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, the late Lord Paramount of Holderness. The Manor of Burton Constable appears to have been held immediately of the crown, from the accession of Sir John Constable, knight, to the seigniority in the year 1579, 21 Eliz. to the 12th Charles II. 1660, when the feudal tenures were abolished.

CONSTABLE'S PEDIGREE.



The surname of Constable [*arms*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, old Constable, viz. or, a fess compony argt. and az. in chief, a lion passant gules, 2nd and 3rd Oiry, now Constable, viz. Barry of 6 or. and az. supported on the dexter side by a bull, sable, and on the sinister by lion gules: *crest*, a dragon's head argent, with two collars gules on each, 3 lozenges or; *motto*, SANS MAL DESIR.] first took its rise from an office of great trust, so called in former times,—as the constable of Chester, the constable of Richmond; and at this time there is a constable of the tower of London, which kind of office was introduced into England by the Normans. Some of these sort of offices were in Bretagne, in France, whence many of William the Conqueror's army came into England

with him, among whom we find one Constable, the first of that name, as appears by the list or table of Battle Abbey, in the Tower of London.^b

1. The first Constable had three sons, Ulbert, William, and Richard.^c

2. Ulbert Constable, the eldest son, married Erenburch de Burton, an heiress; for she gave one carucate of land (120 acres) in Fraistingthorp, to the priory of Swine, of her own patrimony and inheritance;^d by this wife he had Robert.

^a Harleian M. S. British Museum, No. 708, fo. 68 and 277.

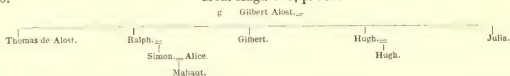
^b Printed in How's Chronicle, p. 138.

^c See the Cart. of Wm. Earl of Albemarle, to Simon de Skeffling, to which these three brothers were witness.

^d Omnibus has litteras, &c. Erenburch de Burton, uxor Ulberti Constabulari, Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse, &c. de Swina unam Carucatam Ter in Fraistingthorp, &c. de patrimonio et Hereditate mea, &c.—Mon. Angl. vol. 1, p. 834. Mon. Ebor. v. 1, p. 253.

3. Robert Constable, of Halsham, son and heir of Ulbert, lived in the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II.^a Wm. Le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Holderness, gave to this Robert Constable an annuity of 100 shillings, but did not mention the times of payment; whereupon he applied to Baldwin de Betun, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, who, with the consent of Hawise, the Countess, about the 10th of Henry II. confirmed the said grant, assigning four days of payment. This Robert, styled of Halsham, granted to William, son of Ugfred, his servant. (*servienti suo*) four oxgangs of land in Halsham. The impression on the seal of this charter represented a man on horseback brandishing a sword in his hand, whence it appears he was of the equestrian order.^b Robert Constable, son of Erneburga de Burton, [*arms*, A. a bend wavy, sab.] confirmed the exchange made by Maud, prioress and convent of Swine, of ten oxgangs of land, eight tofts with the natives and villains, and their families, and cattle in Fraistingthorp, given by his mother, with the prior and convent of Bridlington, for six oxgangs of land, and two tofts, that Walter de Percy had given to them in Howum.^c He also confirmed to the priory of Thornton-upon-Humber, one oxgang of land, and two shillings rent in Halsham, and three shillings rent out of the lands in Erneburgh Burton.^d This Robert left issue Robert, William, and some other sons.
4. Robert Constable, son and heir of Robert of Halsham, lived to be an old man; and being one of the knts. of Wm. Earl of Albemarle, went with King Richard I. in A.D. 1189, to the holy land, and died at Acon, having, before he went, mortgaged his lordship of Tharlesthorp and town of Halsham, to the monks of Melsa, for 160 marks, which all his brothers and nearest relatives confirmed, except William, his next brother, who died before him; leaving his son Robert, who confirmed his uncle Robert's grant.^e This Robert, son and heir of Robert, was a witness to a charter of William, Earl of Albemarle, founder of Meaux Abbey, (who died A.D. 1179), 25th Henry II. along with Sir Eustace Fitz John, (who died in 1157); Robert de Stuteville, (who died in); and others.^f How many brothers this Robert had does not appear; but he dying without issue, Robert, son of his brother Wm. became his heir.
4. William, brother of Robert, married Julian, sister of Thomas de Alost,^g and had Robert Lambert, it is sup-

^a Cart. 138. 16. Cart. 134. ^b Cart. 144. 52. 16. 17. ^c Regist. de Bridlington, Cart. 150, Mon. Ebor. v. 1, p. 288, by mistake printed, p. 224. ^d Mon. Ang. v. 2, p. 200. ^e Hoveden, p. 390, Cr. 24, Joh. Brompton edit. p. Tursdon, 1191; Camden's Britt. v. 2, p. 899; Annal Melsensis Cænobii, p. 3, 39, 40. ^f Mon. Angl. v. 1, p. 798.



Robert Constable gave to Thomas, son of Gilbert de Alost, his brother, the capital messuage, and four carucates of land, in demesne, in Fraistingthorpe. (1)

This Thomas also gave to the priory of Bridlington half a carucate of land, with all his Forelands, the marsh, meadows, &c.; as also eight oxgangs of land, with four tofts, which Gilbert, brother of the said Thomas, confirmed. (2)

Thomas de Alost, in A.D. 1182, 28 H. II. exchanged all his lands in Speton, with the canons of Bridlington, for one carucate of land in Fraistingthorp; for which exchange those canons gave to him 20 marks. (3) This Thomas was buried at Bridlington Priory. (4)

All these grants of Thomas de Alost were confirmed by Robert, son of William Constable, his nephew, as also by Hugh de Alost, nephew of the said Thomas. (5)

(1) Regist. Prior de Bridlington, f. 146, penes Dom. Joh. Ingleby, bart. (2) Ibid, f. 147, 148. (3) Mon. Ebor. p. 240.

(4) Ibid, p. 228, Reg. de Brid. f. 149, 150. (5) Mon. Ebor. v. 1, p. 228, Reg. de Brid. f. 149, 150.

posed; and Simon, this younger son, lived in the reign of King John.^a This William gave one carucate of land in Bessingby, to the priory of Bridlington, to the confirmation of which charter Walter de Grant, William and Lambert Constable, were witnesses; along with Thurstan, Archbishop of York, (who died in 1143); Alan de Percy, (who died); Eustachius Fitz John, (who died in 1157); and others.^b

5. Robert Constable, of Halsham, son and heir of William, and heir to his uncle. Robert lived in the reigns of Richd. I. and King John, and died above 35 of Henry III. A.D. 1251. William de Fortibus the third, granted to this Robert Constable 100 shillings per annum until he, William, should assign him lands of that value.^c Thomas de Alost quit claimed to Robt. son of Wm. Constable, and his heirs, three carucates of land in Ernburgh Burton, and three carucates of land in Newton, juxta eandem Burton; and two carucates of land in Tharlesthorp, and two carucates of land in Morton, in consideration of 25 marks paid by the said Robert. The said Thomas de Alost quit claimed his right in half a carucate of land in Flinton to Robert Constable, his nephew, for three marks.^d

This Robert Constable married Adela, or Ela, daughter and at last co heir of Fulco de Oyri,^e [arms, Barry of 6 or. and B.] Lord of Gedney, in the county of Lincoln, as appears by the following charter, viz.

Simon de Alost, nephew of Thomas de Alost, gave two oxgangs of land in Fraistingthorp, with three tofts and one croft. This Simon, and Mahaut, daughter of Alice his wife, quit claimed to the priory fourteen oxgangs of land in Sywardby. (6)

Stephen de Alost gave six oxgangs of land in Fraistingthorpe, with three tofts and crofts, and all his men, with their families and cattle, to this priory of Bridlington. (7) He also gave two oxgangs of land, in the same place, to the priory of Swine. (8)

It appears, by the Pipe Rolls of the 9th of king John, 1208, amongst the Nova Ablata of that year, that Stephen de Alost red. comp. de 100s. pro perjurio. (9)

(6) Mon. Ebor. p. 240, Reg. de Brid. f. 30.

(7) Ibid, p. 228, Reg. de Brid. 149.

(8) Ibid, p. 253, Append. No. 6.

(9) Copy of the Pipe Rolls, penes I. Burton, M.D. p. 117.

^a Cart. 136. 11. 16. Johan Cart. 156, 58, 59.

^b Mon. Angl. v. 2, p. 161, 162

^c Sciant' tam presentes quam futuri quod Ego Tho. de Alost concessi et quietam clamavi, &c. in tribus Carucatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Erenburgh Burton et in tribus Carucatis terræ in Newton juxta Eandem Burton et in duabus Carucatis terræ in Tharlesthorp et in duabus Carucatis in Morton. Roberto filio W'mo. Constabularii et heredibus ejus in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis pro viginti quinque Marcis quas idem Robertus mihi dedit. Ita quod nec Ego nec aliquis meorum &c. H. Test. Walter de Fauconberg John de Melsa Adam de Hornby John de Lasceles John de Harpham John de Audley Nich. de Chevincourt Robt. de Witon Wm. de Rue Wm. de Aremes Wm. de Flinton Wm. de Carlton Wm. de Cadeni Robert de Ketelli Wm. Coupland Goulding.

^d Sciant, &c. quod Ego Thos. de Alost vendidi et quietam clamavi de me Robt. Constabulario Nepoti meo et Heredibus suis pro tribus Marcis quas mihi dedit totum jus meum et clamum quod habui in dimid Caruc' terræ cum pertinentiis in Villa de Flinton et ut hoc natum habeat &c. Test. Fulco de Oyri John de Melsa Ada de Thorne Step. de Marfleet Robt. de Gousil, Peter Gumbald Wm. Passmer Wm. Oij Herbert de Flinton Peter de Melsa Richd. de Brick Simond Constabularia Wm. de Walseoc Gilbert de Walseoc. See what relates to the Alost family sequens.

^e

Galfrid D'Oyri, or Oirre, lord of Gedney, in Com. Linc.				
└─ Fulco D'Oyri, Tem. Reg. John, and Henry III. ─┘				
Galfrid D'Oyri, vir magni Nominis, ob. s. p.	Ela, or Adela, Robert Constable.	Alice, Wm. de Bellesmonte.	Egidius de Gousil, by whom he had Emma, the manor of Gedney.	

Omnibus has litteras, &c. Fulco de Oyri. Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, &c. Roberto Constabulario cum Ela filia mea in liber maritag dimid carucat terræ quam Robt. Constabularius avunculus predictæ Robt. dedit Waltero Thanet, &c. Test. Ada de Torna, Jno. de Melsa, Simone de Skeffling, Ranulfo, vicario, Wm. Passmer, John de Humbleton, Walter de Witon, &c. By this wife Robt. had Sir William, Sir Fulco,^a and Simon.^b

6. Sir William Constable called of Halsham and Burton, son and heir of Robert, he being a justice itinerant along with Sir Picot de Lascels, Sir Robert de Cokefield, and Sir Gerard Salvain, witnessed a charter of John Novo Mercato, granting the manor of Alverthwaite to Monk Bretton Priory, dated 23rd Henry III. A.D. 1239; was witness to the convention made between the abbey of Swine and Sir Alexander de Hilton. In 26 Henry III. A.D. 1211, he married Cecilia, daughr. of Sir Marmaduke Thwenge. knt. a family very eminent in former times. With her he had six oxgangs of land in Kilham, as appears by the charter of 12 Henry III. A.D. 1228.^d to both these and the heirs of their bodies Robert de Tweng confirmed one oxgang of land; six carucates in Kilham, and seven pounds of rents in Lindesay, with the homage and service of Robert de Hotham, all which his father Marmaduke gave in free marriage with Cecily his sister.^e

By the above Cecily, this William had issue William, who seems to have been the eldest son, being the witness to a charter in 43 Henry III. 1258; if so, he died s. p. because Simon, the second son, became heir to his father; and Galfred was the third son, to whom his father gave lands in Kilham, but dying also s. p. before 15 Edward I. A.D. 1287, left Simon his heir.^f

7. Sir Simon Constable, of Halsham, 2nd son and heir of William, was witness to a charter, made 16 Edw. I. A.D. 1288.^g In 19 Edward I. A.D. 1291, Simon le Constable, and Walter de Fauconberg, were deputed by the king to hold an inquisition ad quod damnum at Marton, in Holderness.^h

Of this family it appears, that Henry, son of Fulco de Oyri, lord of Foxton, confirmed some grants to the priory of St. Mary, de Caritate in Darente in Com. Northamp. (1)

William de Oyri, and Helewise his wife, gave two oxgangs of land in Skirlington, in Hold. to Bridlington Priory. (2)

By the Pipe Rolls of the 10th king John, A.D. 1209, Thomas, son of Thomas de Burgo, paid c. marc et 2 palfidos pro habenda filia Fulconis de Oyri. (3) And by the Rolls of the 2nd Henry III. A.D. 1218, Wm. de Lascels paid one mark, for dropping the prosecution against Fulco de Oyri. (4)

(1) Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 671.

(2) Mon. Ebor. v. 1. p. 240, Append. No. 506, Reg. de Brid. f. 241.

(3) Copy of the Pipe Rolls, penes I. Burton, M.D. p. 125. (4) Ibid. fo. 151.

^a Cart 58, 11, & 125, 22, 137, 17, 139, 55, 56, 142, 58, 144, 149, 145, 2.
12 H. III. Cart. 174.

^b Testes Cartæ A. D. 1227.

^c Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 661 & 1027.

^d See Cart. 171, 33; Cart. 172, 174.

^e Omnibus &c. Ego Rob. de Tweng Salutem Sciatis me concessi & confirmasse Wm. Constabulario de Burton et Heredibus suis quos de se et uxore sue Cecilia sorore mea habebit unam bovatom Terræ in dominio et servicio carucatas Terræ in Kilham et septem libratas redditus in Lindesay cum homagio et servicio Roberti de Hotham quæ Pater meus Marmaducus dedit in libero maritagio cum predicta Cecilia sorore mea, &c. Test John de Aton Walter de Grendal Wm. Driffield Wm. de Melton Wm. de Hawley Thos. and Wm. de Twenge Thos. de Hotham Walter de Edlington Wm. de Burton & aliis.

^f Cart 175, 53.

^g Cart 125, 56, 154, 40, 41, Roll. de Kilham, 15 E. I. A.D. 1287.

^h Cart. 137, 17, 144, 49, Lib. de Melsa, 232, 233, 234.

ⁱ Esch. 19, Edw. I. No. 17, copy of Esch. Rolls, penes John Burton, M.D. p. 51.

This Sir Simon took the arms of his grandmother, Ela D'Oyri, in lieu of his paternal bearing,^a and died 22 Edw. I. A.D. 1294. Left by his daughter, and heir of Robert Uंबरworth [Cumberworth, checky, or and g. in chief, argent, a lion, sable], of * * * in Com. Lincoln, (relict of Sir John Danthorpe,) Robert. Ela married John Fauconberg, of Bilton, in Holderness, Esq.^b and Herneburgh.^c By an inquisition, held at Lanthorpe Grange, before Thomas de Normanville, the king's escheator, in 22 E. I. A.D. 1294, it appears, that this Simon le Constable died seized in dominico suo, as of the fee of Constable Burton, in Holderness, of one capital messuage, sixteen oxgangs of land, each oxgang at one mark per ann.; five oxgangs in bondagio, one wood, value one mark per annum; a windmill, value one pound; fifteen cottages, each at one shilling and sixpence; and three other oxgangs. Simon also held at Newton Constable 13 oxgangs, with tofts and 3 cottages; also, in Marton, nine oxgangs in bondagio, with 9 tofts and two cottages. At Paghal he held, in bondagio, four oxgangs, besides several rents; also at Holme and Tharlesthorp, with a windmill; and at Halsam, a capital messuage, sixteen oxgangs of land, twenty-nine oxgangs in bondagio, sixteen tofts and cottages, eight acres of Forelands, a windmill, and two oxgangs of land. In West Halsam, two oxgangs and four acres of land; and one oxgang in East Halsam, and a toft. At Newton Constable, ten oxgangs. At Merton, five oxgangs and a half. He also had, at Halsam, unum Conigerum. At Kayingham, one place of land, called Pethlyland. At Ravenser, one messuage; at Hedon, several burgage messuages; at Ottringham, three tofts, and pasture for four oxen, with three tofts and two oxgangs. At Merton, an oxgang and one toft; at Newton Constable, one oxgang and two tofts; at Sprotle, nine oxgangs, with some annual rents. The jury find, that Robert was his son and heir, then aged twenty-nine years and upwards.^d

In 13 Edward I. A.D. 1285, Simon le Constable had a grant of free warren in Pagle Holme, Kayingham, Ottringham, Tharlesthorp, Halsam, West Pundhagh, Hild Olfneston, Oustwic, Burton Constable, Merton, Benningholme, and Brunneby.^e

8. Sir Robert Constable, of Halsam, knt. son and heir of Simon, married Avice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger de Lascels, [arms, arg. three chaplets, gules.] of Kirby-under-Knoll, whom he married in 10 E. III. A.D. 1336; by whom he had Sir John,^f William,^g and Catharine, married to Wm. son of Philip de Melsa, or Meaux, of Owthorne. This Sir Robert died in 10 Edw. III. A.D. 1336, seized of the manor of Halsam,

^a These old knights appear not only to have assumed the right of changing their paternal coat, but also that of granting license to others to use their own armorial bearings. The following quotation is so curious, as relating to the subject, that the extract cannot fail to be extremely interesting:—"Sir Wm. de Aton was, in 1371, summoned to parliament by writ, but not a second time. About 1375, he was engaged in a controversy about his arms. It appears, that he bore or, on a cross, sable, five bulls' heads, argent; which coat was assumed by Sir Robert de Bointon, and challenged by Aton. It was terminated amicably, (and it seems, at a court of honour, held by Lord Percie, at Newcastle, under the Earl Marshall), Aton was satisfied with having established his right to the said arms; for, by indenture, dated 5th April, 1375, which recited, that whereas Sir Wm. de Aton le Pere had, in the presence of Ld. Percie, challenged the arms borne by Sir R. de B. viz. as above; and that Ld. P. had awarded those arms to Aton, as 'chief des armes entiers et droit Heritier' of the same. He (Sir W. A.) granted to B. and his heirs, that he and they might bear the said arms without any impediment from him and his heirs."—Sroscope and Grosvenor Controversy; Sir N. Harris Nicolas.

^b See Fauconberg's pedigree.

^c Cart. 2, 11, 23, 24, 293.

^d Esc. 22 Edw. I. No. 43, Catal. of the records in the tower of London, penes I. Burton, M.D., and copy of the Escheat Rolls, penes I. B. p. 62; Pipe Rolls, penes Ibid. p. 258.

^e Cart. 13 Edw. I. No. 53, Catal. record in tower, penes I. Burton, p. 25.

^f Cart. 137.

^g Cart. 210, 44, 45.

Burton Constable, Newton Constable, Merton, Tharlesthorp, Ottringham, Kayingham, Pagle, and Holme, and Hedon.^a

By an inquisition, taken A.D. 1317, 10 Edw. II. at Malton, it appears, that Ralph Fitzwilliam held of Robert Constable eleven oxgangs of land, by the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee, at Thirtoft. — Esch. 10 Edw. II. 1317, No. 65. Copy of Escheat Rolls, penes I. B. p. 382.

Robert le Constable, in 11 Edw. III. A.D. 1337, held de rege, in capite, as follows; viz. the manor of Halsam, ut de honore de Albemarle, by the military service of half a knight's fee; the manor of Burton Constable, with Newton Constable's members, by a third part of a knight's fee. Also, ten tofts, ten oxgangs, of land, two cottages in Marton, in Holderness, as half a knight's fee, and attending the wapentake courts of Holderness. Also, eight tofts, four oxgangs, and one windmill, in Tharlesthorp, at a fourth part of a knight's fee. Also, thirteen acres of meadow and pasture, pro quatuor grossis averiis et, 36s. 11d. redditus in Ottringham, at the eighty-eighth part of a knight's fee. Also, in Kayingham, one pasture, of six acres and a half, and thirteen pence, at forty-third part of a knight's fee. In Paghle Holme, two tofts, twenty-six acres and a half meadow and pasture, pro 11 grossis averiis, & £3. 18s. 10d. reddit. in Paulholme, per servic' 6 et ob. per ann.; and that John was his son and heir.^b

9. Sir John Constable, son and heir of Robert, lord of Halsam, married Albreda, daughter of * * * St. Quintin, and dying 23 Edw. III. 1349, had John. This lady survived her husband, and married John Sturmy, of Holderness, Esq.^c He died seized of the manor of Kirby-under-Knoll, Kilham, manor of Burton Constable, Marton, in Holderness, Tharlesthorpe, Ottringham, Halsam, Kayingham, Holme, Paghel, Dodington, Braunche, Tainstern Ellerwicke, and Halsam manor.^d
10. Sir John Constable, son and heir of Sir John, A.D. 1394, 17 Richard II. was commissioned by the king, along with Robert de Hilton, Wm. de Holme, and Robert Sturmy, to deliver seizin of the manor of Burstwick cum membris, for and from him, to Thomas, earl of Buckingham, upon the death of Ann, his queen.^e By Maud, his wife, daughter of Robert Hilton, of Hilton, Esq.^f he had Sir William, Thomas,^g married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hawley, knight, and Margaret, married to Sir John Copeldike, of Harrington, in Lincolnshire.^h

Both Sir John, and Maud his lady, were buried at Halsham, where their ensigns were engraved on a brass plate upon a stone monument. She died A.D. 1400, 2 Henry IV.

A.D. 1382, 5 Richard II. by an inquisition, held at York, it appeared, that Katharine, wife of William de la Pole, died seized of eight messuages, and thirty-four oxgangs of land, in Solbergh, which she held of Jno. Constable.ⁱ

11. Sir William Constable, son and heir of Sir John, lived in the reign of king Henry IV. and marrying Eliz. daughter of * * * Metham, knight, had
12. Sir John Constable, knight, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Umfraville, knight. [*arms*, G. a cinquefoil inter 13 crosets, or.] by whom he had Sir John: Agnes, married first to * * * St. Quintin; 2nd to Sir Wm. Skipwith, knight; Elizabeth, married to Sir Wm. St. Quintin, kt.; Maud, to John Routh, Esq.
13. Sir John Constable, son and heir of Sir John, married Lora, daughter of Henry Fitzbugh, Lord of Ravensworth Castle, and had John, Ralph, William, (who married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heirs of

^a Esch. 10 Edw. III. No. 58, Catal. record in Turr. Lon. penes I. B. 142.

^b Esch. 11 Edw. III. A.D. 1337, copy of Esch. Rolls, p. 349, penes f. Burton. ^c MS. Pedigree of East-Riding Gentry, penes I. B. ^d Esch. Edw. III. No. 81, Catal. of records in tower of Lon. p. 152. ^e Riding, 1, 153. ^f Cart. 241, 49. ^g Cart. 12, H. IV. 1410; Cart. 241, 50, 242, 14, 15. ^h Archer's Ped. in Com. Lincoln, 73. ⁱ Esch. 5 R. II. No. 48.

Robert de Eure, ob. S. P. 6 of Henry VII., 1492,) Joan, married to Wm. Mallory, Esq. ; Margery or Mary, to Robert Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq. ; Margaret, to Sir Wm. Roos, knt. ; Jane, Elizabeth, and Isabel, all nuns. This Sir John, the father, was made a knight baronet in Scotland, by the Duke of Gloster, 20 Edw. IV. 1480.

John, the eldest son of Sir John Constable, married Margaret Mallory, and dying S. P. 6 Henry VII. A.D. 1492; left his brother Ralph his heir.

14. Ralph Constable,* brother and heir of John, married to his first wife Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robt. Eure, Esq. [*arms*, quarterly, or. & G. on a bend sable. 3 escalops, argent,] and had Sir John, and Lora, married to John Hotham, of Scarborough, Esq. ; to his second wife he married Elizabeth, natural daughter of * * * * Tempest, in the bishopric of Durham, Esq. by whom he had Ralph Constable, of Thirntoft, in Richmondshire, Esq. (of whom see sequens) William, who died S. P. and Joan, married Sir Christopher Hildyard, of Winestead, knight.
15. Sir John Constable, knt. son and heir of Ralph, about 20 Henry VII. 1506, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, knt. and had Sir John, Ralph Constable, of St. Sepulchre's Garth, in Holderness; William, 3rd son; Francis, the 5th son; and Brian, the 6th son, all died S. P.; Robert, the 4th son, was of Essington, in Holderness; Margaret, married to Brian Stapleton, of Wighill, Esq. ob. S. P. and Catherine, married to Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Risby, knt. Sir John married to his second wife Lora, or Elizabeth, daughter of * * * * Headlam, Esq. relict of Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, knt. and had Ann, married to Brian Palmer, of Naburn, Esq. ; and Elizabeth, married to Christopher Frodingham, Esq. Sir John's third wife was Margaret, daughter of * * * * Lord Clifford, relict of Sir Ninian Markenfield, near Ripon, knt. by whom he had no issue.
16. Sir John Constable, of Halsham, son and heir of Sir John, married Joan, daughter and co heir of Ralph Nevil, [*arms*, Gules, a saltier argent,] of Thornton Bridge, near Topcliffe, Esq. ; he had Sir John, Ralph Constable, of Brustwick, (who married Francis, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, knt. and had Elizabeth, married to Robert, son of Thomas Dalton, of Hull, Esq.) ; Frances, ob. S. P.; Joan, married to John Estoft, Esq. ; and Margaret, ob. S. P. Frances, Sir John's daughter, married to Sir Christopher Hildyard, of Winestead, knight.
17. Sir John Constable, of Halsham, son and heir of Sir John, had two wives; first, Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Scroope, of Bolton Castle; by whom he had Sir Henry, John, ob. s. p., Ralph, ob. s. p. and Joseph Constable, of Upsal. His second wife was Lady Catharine, daughter of Henry Nevil, earl of Westmorland, by whom he had John, ob. s. p.
18. Sir Henry Constable, of Burton, &c. knt. son and heir of Sir John, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Dormer, of Elthorp, or Winethorp, in the county of Buckingham; and had issue Sir Henry, Catharine, married to Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Gilling Castle, knt. Lord Viscount Elmley, in Ireland; Dorothy, married to Roger, son of Ralph Lawson, of Brough, Esq. ; Margaret, married to Sir Edw. Stanhope, of Grimston, knt. of the Bath; Mary, married to Sir Thomas Blakiston, of Blakiston, in Episcop. Dunelm, bart.
19. Sir Henry Constable, of Burton Constable, knt. son and heir of Sir Henry, A.D. 1625, was created Lord Viscount Dunbar, in Scotland. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robt. or John Tufton, of Heatfield, in Kent, baronet, sister of the Earl of Thanet; by whom he had John, Matthew, who died on the 14th Aug. A.D. 1667, and Henry; Mary, married to Robert, Lord Brudenel, earl of Cardigan; Catherine, married to Wm. Middleton, of Stockeld, Esq. ; and Margaret.
20. John Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, married Mary, daughter of Thomas, Lord Brudenel, earl of Car-

* Cart. 4. 106. 13. 14. 15.

digan; and had John, Robert, Richard, William, Mary, Cicely, married to Francis Tunstall, of Wycliff Esq. and Catharine, married to John Moore, Esq.

21. John Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.
22. Robert Constable, son and heir of John, Lord Viscount Dunbar, married Mary, daughter of John, Lord Bellasis, of Worlaby, in Lincolnshire; but dying s. p. the title and estate devolved to his brother William, who, also dying without issue, left his estate to his nephew, Cuthbert Tunstall, a son of Cicely, his sister; upon condition that the said Cuthbert should take the name of Constable.
23. Cuthbert Tunstall, second son of Francis Tunstall, of Wycliff, Esq. (by Cicely, daughter of John Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, and sister to William, the last Lord Viscount Dunbar,) taking the name of Constable, married two wives; first, Amy, daughter of Hugh, Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, in Com. Devon; she died of the small pox, being six months pregnant, after having had several children; viz. William, ob. infans, a second William, born A.D. 1722, Cecilia, born A.D. 1724, married to Edw. Sheldon, of Winchester, Esq. and Winifred, born A.D. 1730.

Cuthbert, to his second wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Heneage, of Hainton, in Lincolnshire, Esq.; and had Marmaduke, born A.D. 1743, to whom his uncle, Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliff, Esq. A.D. 1760, left his estate. This Marmaduke to take the name of Tunstall.

24. William Constable, son and heir of Cuthbert Tunstall, alias Constable, married Catharine, daughter of * * Langdale, of Haughton, Esq. Dying A.D. 1791, without issue, entailed his estates, and the seignior of Holderness, on his nephew, the eldest son of his sister Cecilia.

1. Edward Sheldon, of Winchester, Esq. who took the name of Constable, died unmarried, A. D. 1804, and was succeeded in the entail by

2. Francis Sheldon, Esq., his next brother, who also took the name of Constable, married Frances, daughter of * * * Plowden, of Medhurst, in co. Sussex, Esq. by her he had issue, 1st, a son and daughter, twins, who died soon after a premature birth. 2nd, another daughter, died æt. 16, at Bath, A. D. 1808. He died S. P. 1821, and was succeeded by the next in the entail.

Thomas Hugh, son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, born Dec. 1762, created a baronet Dec. 27, 1814;^a he took the name of Constable by Royal Sign Manual, 1821. Married, 1791, Mary Macdonald Chichester, second daughter of John Chichester, of Arlington, county Devon, Esq. died Feb. 1823; had issue Thomas Aston, born May 3, 1806. Two daughters, 1st, Mary Barbara, married Sir Charles Chichester, colonel in the army, Brigadier General in the Spanish Service, Knt. of St. Ferdinand, &c. 2nd, Mary Isabella, married Henry Arundel, son of Raymond Arundel, of Kenilworth, Esq.

Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart. s. & h. of Sir Thomas Hugh, married Sep. 1827, Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Joseph Chichester, of Calverleigh, co. Devon, Esq. by Mary Honoria, third daughter of Robert French, of Rasen, co. Roscommon, in the kingdom of Ireland, Esq. by whom he has issue Frederick Augustus Talbot, heir apparent.

CONSTABLE'S FIRST BRANCH, OF THIRNTOFT.

15. Ralph Constable, of Thirntoft, in Richmondshire, Esq. first son of Ralph, by Elizabeth, natural daughter of * * * Tempest, in the bishopric of Durham, Esq. married two wives; the first was * * * daughter of Christopher Lasenby, of Whitwell, Esq. in Richmondshire, by whom he had Christopher and Thomas Constable, of Kirby Knoll, who, by Barbara, daughter of * * * Eden, relict of * * * Young, had Ralph and John.

^a The pedigree of this ancient and distinguished family is given in the Historical Description of the Parish of Tixall, Co. Stafford, by Sir Thos. Clifford, bart., and Arthur Clifford, Esq.; printed in Paris, 1817.

This Ralph, the father, married to his second wife Elizabeth, sister of Wm. Grimeston, by whom he had Francis, and Joan, married to Geo. Flower, Esq.; also George, a second son.

16. Christopher Constable, son and heir of Ralph by his first wife, lived at Halsam, and married two wives; first Isabel, daughter of Thos. Smith, Esq. relict of Edward Hancoek, Esq. by whom he had Catharine, married to William Smith, of Kayingham, in Holderness, Esq., and Elizabeth. Christopher's second wife was Jane, daughter of Rob. Hodgson.

CONSTABLE'S SECOND BRANCH, OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S GARTH.

16. Ralph, second son of Sir John Constable (by Agnes Metham), called of St. Sepulchre's Garth, in Holderness, died 6th April, A.D. 1568, having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Mr. Clifton [*arms*, sable, a lion rampant, int. 12 cinquefoils, arg.], to his first wife, by whom he had Eleanor, married to Thos. Alured, of Charter-House, Fsq.; Jane, married to Mr. Thornton. Ralph's second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, and had Michael.
17. Michael Constable, died 29th Nov. 1612, having married, first, Sibilla, daughter of William Baron, of Hiltou; and had Henry, æt. four years, A.D. 1584, and Ann, ob. 10th July, 1619. Michael's second wife was Margery, daughter of John Daking, Esq. and had Catharine.
18. Henry Constable, son and heir of Michael, married Mary, daughter of * * * Tyrwhit, Esq.; and had issue Michael, and Mary, married to Leonard Robinson, of Newton Garth, Esq.
19. Michael Constable, styled of St. Sepulchre's, married Jane, relict of Richard Etherington, of Newton Garth, daughter of Sir Geo. Throgmorton, kn. and had George, who died s. p. 1653.

THIRD BRANCH, OF KILNSEA, BENTLEY, AND ESSINGTON.

16. Robert, fourth son of Sir John Constable (by Agnes Metham), styled of Kilnsey and Bentley, married Joan, daughter of Edmond Frothingham, of South Frothingham, in Holderness, Esq.; and had William, and Anne, married to John Lander, of Haburne, Esq.
17. William Constable, of Kilnsea, living A.D. 1584, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wallais, in Lincolnshire; and had Ralph, and Catharine, married to * * * and Elizabeth and Anne.
18. Sir Ralph Constable, of Bentley, aged 15, A.D. 1584, married Jane, daughter of John Radcliffe, of Orsdal, (Ordsal,) in Lancas. and had Robert.

FOURTH BRANCH, OF KIRBY KNOLL AND UPSALL.

18. Josph Constable, called of Upsall, fourth son of Sir John Constable, of Burton, by Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton Castle, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Crathorne, of Crathorne, Esq.; and had John, half a year old A.D. 1584; Joseph, slain at Banbury, A.D. 164; Averilla, married Thomas Smith, Esq. of Egton Bridge. A second daughter married to * * * Tockets, of Tockets, in Cleveland, Esq. John Constable, of Kirby Knoll, son of Joseph, married Eliz. daughter of Ralph Cresswell, of Nunkeeling and Dodington, Esq.; and had Joseph, of Kirby Knoll; Elizabeth, married * * * but died A.D. 1657; and another daughter.

TUNSTALL'S PEDIGREE.

The first that can be found mentioned of this family, is in the 17th Henry II. A.D. 1171, when Acaris, or Akaris, or Archarius de Tunstall. was witness to a charter of Conan, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany, who died in this year,^a and in the next Acharius, with the consent of Roger, Richard, and rri, his sons, gave to Rieval Abbey, the grange, and 21½ acres of land in Bolton.^b Copci de Tunstal, also gave to that abbey a house and toft in Bolton. In 30 Hen. II. A.D. 1184, Acaris de Tunstal paid 6s. as the fine to

^a Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 103.

^b Mon. Ebor. vol. 1, p. 359.

the Court of Hang Wapontac.^a Roger de Tunstal, in 14 John, A.D. 1213, paid half a mark composition de placitis Forresta;^b and 15 Edw. I. A.D. 1287, Roger de Tunstal had two oxgangs of land in Brompton Brigg.^c In 10 John, A.D. 1209, Thomas de Tunstal, and Maud his wife, with others, paid five marks nova oblata pro recognitione contra William de Molbray, de 6 carrucates terre in Ostwic, et 40 acris in Carrun, and 1 messuagium in Burton.^d About this time also lived Simon de Tunstal.^e

In 11 Hen. III. A.D. 1239, Hugh, son of Hugh de Tunstal, was fined half a mark for an unjust detainer, at the suit of Galfrid Talun.^f

In 17 Hen. III. A.D. 1233, Walter Gray, Abp. York, paid 200 marks, nova oblata, to have wardship and the marriage of Walter, son of Wm. de Tunstal, by Isabella, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Ada de Tindal.^g About this time Lady Amice de Tunstal gave to Basedale Priory two oxgangs of land in Upsal, with a toft and croft which Wm. de Percy afterwards confirmed, A.D. 1299. Ladrina, daughter of Alice de Tunstal, in her widowhood, gave 3 acres of land, with a toft and croft, in Tunstal.^h In the reign of Henry III. Imanya, daughter of Richard de Tunstal, gave lands in Ridmer to Richard, son of Reginald de Ridmer; which charter was witnessed by Sir Henry Fitz Randolph, [who died in 49 Hen. III. A.D. 1262,] and by his son, Sir Randolph Fitz Randolph.ⁱ Robert de Tunstal, about or before the reign of Hen. III. gave to Gisburn Priory, (with his corpse, to be buried there,) two oxgangs of lands in Tunstal.^j About the 10th Hen. III. A.D. 1226, Thomas de Tunstal was witness to a charter; and in 23 Hen. III. A.D. 1239, Thomas and William de Tunstal were brothers. John de Tunstal witnessed a charter, 33 Edw. I. A.D. 1305, and A.D. 1300, Gilbert de Tunstal held lands in Tunstal. In 17 Edw. II. Henry de Tunstal had 40 in com. Lancaster;^k and in 4 Edw. III. Sir William de Tunstal was living at Thurland Castle, in com. Lancaster, the ancient seat of the Tunstals, called by Leland, Fyrrland, he calls it an ancient manor, Place of Stone, one mile from Horncastle, in Lancashire.^l

1. Sir William de Tunstal, married Alice, daughter of Sir Philip Lindsay, knt.; and in the 43, 44, 45, Edw. III. had a grant of free warren in Leeke and Norton,^m he had issue Sir Thomas, Anne, married Sir Robert Neville, Hornby Castle, in com. Lancashire, knt.

2. Sir Thomas Tunstal, son and heir of Sir William, living in the reigns of Edw. III. and Richd. II. and Hen. IV. married Isabel, daughter of Sir Nicholas Harrington; and had Sir Thomas; William, who married Anne Parre, by whom he had Mary, ob. s. p. Elizabeth, and Eleanor, or Isabel, married to Nicholas Wortley; Robert, married a daughter of * * Bellingham; Nicholas, married * * relict of * * Carlton; John; Katherine, married to Sir John Pennington; Mary, to Sir John Ratcliffe; Anne, to John Redman; Alice, to Sir Thomas Parre; Eleanor, to Sir John * *; Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Bellingham, knt.

King Henry IV. A.D. 1403, gave licence to Sir Thomas Tunstal to enclose his manor of Thorsland, in Lancashire, and to fortify the place; and to enclose 1000 acres of land.ⁿ This Sir Thomas was with king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, to whom the king gave the town of Ponthowes.

3. Sir Thomas Tunstal, son and heir of Sir Thomas, in the reign of Henry VI. married Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh; and had Sir Richard, Thomas, and Margaret, married to Sir Ralph Pudsey, knt.

^a Gale's Hon. Richmd. p. 21.

^b Rot. Pip. 14 Juo. MS. I. Burton, M.D. p. 139.

^c Kirby's Inquest, Gale's Hon. Richmd. p. 55.

^d Rot. Pip. 10 John, MS. penes I. Burton, p. 124.

^e Dodsworth's MS. vol. 7, fo. 97.

^f Rot. Pip. 14 Hen. III. p. 168.

^g Rot. Pip. 17 Hen. III. MS.

penes I. Burton, p. 170.

^h Mon. Ebor. p. 291, App. No. 7, 6.

ⁱ Gale's Hon. Richmd. p. 98, App. p. 58.

^j Mon. Ebor. p. 353, App. No. 27.

^k Dodsworth's Bod. Lib. vol. 79, fo. 97.

^l Leland's Itinerary,

vol. 6, p. 59, MSS. 66 Edit.

^m Cart. 43, 44, 45, Edw. III. N. 14, Cat. records in the tower, penes I. Burton,

M.D. p. 53. ⁿ Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 23.

4. Sir Richard Tunstal was made knt. of the garter by king Richd. III. and was high steward of the honor of Pontefract, and the manor of Wakefield, and chamberlain of Chester, from 1459 to 1461, places then of great trust and repute. He held Hartlake against king Edw. IV. for Henry VI. the last of any place in England; afterwards surrendered to Lord Herbert.^a After quitting the rebellion in Yorkshire, an. 1489, 3 Henry VII. the king appointed the Earl of Surry his lieutenant in those northern parts, and this Richard Tunstal his principal commissioner, to levy the subsidy.^b In the reign of Henry VII. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Frank, knight; by whom he had William, who died s. p.; and Alice, married to John Acough, Esq.
4. Thomas Tunstal, Esq. brother and heir of Sir Richard, after the death of his nephew, William, married Alice, daughter of * * Nevil, and had issue Thomas, who died s. p. Cuthbert Tunstal was born about 1476, at Hatchfort, in Yorkshire.^c He performed his studies first at Oxford, which he left on account of the plague; then at Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of laws; afterwards to the then famous university of Padua, where he was admitted to the same degree.^d On his return to England, in 1508, he was promoted to the church of Stanhope, in the diocese of Durham, and became chancellor of Canterbury;^e In 1511, to the then rectory of Harrow on-the-Hill.^f December 15, A.D. 1516, he became master of the rolls;^g the 8th October, A.D. 1519, prebend of Botevant, in the church of York;^h November 17, A.D. — archdeacon of Chester, then a part of the Litchfield diocess. Promoted to the two prebends of Comb and Hornham, in the church of Sarum, May 26, anno 1521; and soon after to the deanery of that church.ⁱ Promoted to the see of London on the death of Fitz James; consecrated 9th October, and installed the 22nd, A.D. 1522. He was made keeper of the privy seal, A.D. 1523; translated to the see of Durham, A.D. 1530; from which see he was ejected in the beginning of the reign of Edw. VI. though appointed one of the regents by the king's will.^k He was restored again to his see, anno 1554, by queen Mary; and again ejected by queen Elizabeth, anno 1559, and died in confinement at Archbishop Parker's palace, at Lambeth; and was buried in the church there, with an epitaph as follows:—

Anglia Cuthbertum Tonstallum moesta requirit
Cujus Summa domi Laus erat atque foris
Rhetor Arithmeticus Juris Consultus et Œqui
Legatusque fuit, denique Presul erat
Annorum Sator et magnorum plenus Honorum
Veritum in Cineris Aureus iste senex.

Now effaced, extant in Brown's Willis.^l He was sent on several embassies abroad, particularly on that famous one to Charles the Fifth, to obtain the releasement of Francis the First, King of France, taken at Pavia, and again to the diet of Worms, against Luther.^m He was one of the greatest men of his time, as Fiddes says in his life of Cardinal Wolsey—whether we consider him in the capacity of a gentleman, or a scholar, of a public minister, or an ecclesiastic of the first rank.ⁿ Maximus ingenii et Doctrinæ dotes Insigni pietate, virtute morum severitate cumulavit, says Wharton.^o Camden, speaking of Bishops of Durham, says Cuthbertus Tunstallus, summarius Artium Scientia (absit invidiu verbo) illorum omnium instar et Magnum

^a Lel. Col. p. 499, vol. 2 ^b Ld. Bacon Life, Henry VII., Drake's Ebor. p. 126.
1, p. 97. ^d Newcourt's Dioc. Lon. p. 25, vol. 1. and Tans. Bib. Brit. p. 724.

^c Atkin. Oxon. vol.

^e Ibid, p. 724.

^f B. Willis Surv. Cath. vol. I, p. 244.

^g Ibid.

^h Ibid. and vol. I, p. 414.

ⁱ Newc. Dios. Lon.

p. 25, vol. 1.

^j Ibid, and Willis, 244, vol. 1.

^k Hume Hist. Eng. vol. 4, p. 302.

^l Newc. and

Willis, ut supra.

^m Grove, in his Life of Car. Wolsey, v. 3, p. 137.

ⁿ Fiddes, as quoted by Grove,

Ibid, p. 226.

^o Wharton de Episcopis, p. 185.

Britanniæ ornamentum.^a Sir Brian, knt. of Rhodes, Sir Marmaduke. Agnes, married first to Kirkbui de * * * * and secondly to * * * * Copley, Esq. S. Pr.; Alice, married to John Baines, of Lancashire, Esq.; and Joan, a nun, and afterwards prioress of Little Marreis or Yeddingham, from A. D. 1507 to 1521.^b

5. Bryan Tunstal, second son, but heir of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Boynton, knt. by the co-heir of Sir Martin Attesea; and had issue Marmaduke, Brian, and Anne.
6. Sir Marmaduke Tunstal, of Thurland Castle and Brantingham, in the bishopric of Durham, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robt. Skargill, of Thorp Stapleton, near Leeds, knt.; and had issue Francis; Anne, married to Sir John Dawney, of Sezay, knt.; and * * married to * * Middleton, Esq. This Sir Marmaduke's will bears date A.D. 1556. For the marriage of Scargill with Tunstal see Leland's Itin.^c
7. Francis, only son and heir of Sir Marmaduke, was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, in Lancashire, Esq. by whom he had Bridget, married to Francis Trollop, of Thornley, in the bishopric of Durham; he, secondly, married Anne, daughter of Richard Bold, of Bold, in Lancashire, Esq. By her he had Francis; Alice, married to Mr. Wm. Tunstal; Elizabeth, married to Wm. Lascelles, of Brackenborough, Esq.; and Thomasin.
8. Francis Tunstal, of Thurland Castle, son and heir of Francis, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gascoigne, of Sadbury, Esq.; and had issue Marmaduke, Thomas, John; Frances, married to Thomas Wray, Esq. son and heir of Sir Nicholas Wray, knt.; Jane, married to * * Claxton, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Claxton, knt.; Mary, and Elizabeth.
9. Marmaduke Tunstal, Esq. son and heir of Francis, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, Esq.; and had William; Francis Tunstal, who lived at Ovington, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Riddel, of Fenham, in Northumberland, knt.; Elizabeth, married George Markham, of Allerton, in Com. Notting. Esq.; and Katharine, married to Thomas Cholmley, of Bransby, Esq.
10. William Tunstal, of Wycliffe, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edw. Radcliffe, of Dilston, in Northumberland, Bart. had issue A. D. 1665, Francis, Thomas, ob. S. Pr. at York; Mary, married to Henry Laddel, of Tenacres, in the Bishopric of Durham, Esq.; Christiana and Margaret, both nuns; Elizabeth, married to * * * * Carrol, in Ireland, and Anne, to Ralph Crathorne, of Crathorne and Ness, Esq.
11. Francis Tunstal, Esq. married Cicely, daughter of John Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, in Scotland, by whom he had several children, who died young, and the following, viz. Marmaduke, Cuthbert, Mathias, ob. S. P. (to whom William, Lord Viscount Dunbar, left his estate, on condition of his taking the name of Constable); Catherine, * * * * Anne, Mary, and Cecily, all nuns.
12. Marmaduke Tunstal, of Wycliffe, Esq. died unmarried, A.D. 1760, aged 88 years, leaving his estate to Marmaduke Constable, Esq. on condition that he should take upon him the name of Tunstal.
12. Cuthbert Constable, alias Tunstal, Esq. second son of Francis, married two wives; first Amey, daughter of Hugh Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, in Devonshire, who died of the small pox, 25 Aug. 1731, being about six months pregnant, having had William, who died young; second William, born in 1722; Cecily, born A.D. 1724, married in 1748, to Edward Sheldon, of Winchester, Esquire, by whom she had William, Edward, and Francis, and Winefrid, born 1730, unmarried in 1761. To his second wife, Cuthbert married Elizabeth, daughter of George Heneage, of Hainton, in Lincolnshire, Esq. by her had Marmaduke Constable, Esq.; to whom, as before stated, his uncle, Marmaduke Tunstal, of Wycliffe, Esq. left his estate.

^a Camb. p. 505. Edit. 1587.

^b Mon. Ebor. v. 1. p. 287.

^c P. 44, folio 4, v. 1.

WYCLIFFE'S PEDIGREE.

A.D. 1278, 6 Edw. I. Sir Robert de Wycliffe was a witness to a charter, along with Sir William Skargill.^a In 10 Edw. I. A.D. 1282, upon an inquisition, held to inquire into the extent of the lands belonging to the honor of Richmond, this Sir Robert Wycliffe was one of the jurors, along with Sir William Skargill;^b and in the same year he paid half a mark for one knight's fee, in Hoton Parva, towards the ward of Richmond Castle.^c By Kirby's Inquest, A.D. 1287, 15 Edw. I. Robt. de Wycliffe held 12 carucates of land in Wycliff, Thorp, and Girlington.^d

Roger Wycliffe lived in 12 Edw. II. A.D. 1319.^e

1. William Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, Esq. about the time of Edw. II. married Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Bellasis, knt.
2. John Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, Esq. son and heir of Sir William, married Anne, or Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Rokeby, of Rokeby, knt.; and had Robert, or John; Alice, married to Sir Richard Conyers, of Cowton, knt. third son of Sir Christopher Conyers, knt. By an inquisition, held 41 Edw. III. A.D. 1367, it seems this John, the father, was then dead, as his heirs held then three carucates of land in Thorpe-upon-Tese, by military service and valet per ann. 5 marks.^f
3. Robert, or John Wycliffe, son and heir of John, married Margaret, daughter or sister of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, knt.; and had issue Ralph, John, Robert, a priest, living in the reign of Richard II.; William, Richard, Margaret, married to Mr. Girlington; a second daughter, married to Robert Thirkeld, Esq.
4. Ralph Wycliffe, Esq. eldest son of Robert, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Stretton, in the bishopric of Durham, knt.; and had Elizabeth, married to George Carr, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq.; Alice, married to Thomas Middleton, Esq.; Anne, married to Sir William Mauleverer, of Wothersom, knt.; and Agnes, married to Anthony Brakenbury, of Sellaby, in the county of Durham, Esq.
5. John Wycliffe, second son of Robert, and brother of Ralph, married two wives; first Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Parkinson, by her he had William, Agnes, married to Christopher Madison, of Sunderland, Esq.; Anne, married to Mr. John Nixon; Grace, to Robert Mallet, of Whitwell, in the Bishopric of Durham, Esq.; Elizabeth, married to John Racket, of Warrington, in Richmondshire, Esq.; and Robert, John, George or Ralph, who all died s. p. John, secondly, married * * * * daughter of Robert Thirkeld, Esq. but what issue he had by her does not appear.
5. William Wycliffe, Esq. married also two wives, first Dorothy, daughter and heir to Mr. John Place, of Halmaby, and by her had Francis, Ralph, John, ob. s. p. Jane. Margery, married to Mr. Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck, in Westmoreland, and Margaret; to his second wife he married Muriel, daughter of Sir William Eure, knt. by whom he had issue John, Peter, married * * * * daughter of * * * * and had Elizabeth, married to Sir George Newcommon, knt. chancellor of Canterbury, Margaret, Mary, Muriel, ob. s. p. in 1584.
6. Francis Wycliffe, Esq. son and heir of William, living 27 Eliz. A. D. 1585, married Jane, daughter of Thos. Rokeby, of Northam, in Richmondshire, Esq. and had William, Thomas, John, ob. s. p. Muriel, Elizabeth, and Anthony.
7. William Wycliffe, Esq. son and heir of Francis, married Muriel, daughter of * * * Blakiston, of Blakiston, in the bishopric of Durham, Esq. and had Dorothy, married to John Withram, of Cliffe, Esq. and Catherine, married to Marmaduke Tunstal, of Scargill Castle, Esq. ob. 1611.

^a Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 68.

^b Esc. 10 E. I. n. 26, MS.S. penes J. Burton, M.D. p. 23.

^c Ibid, p. 26.

^d Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 50,

^e Ibid, pp. 71, 73.

^f Esc. 41 E. III. n. 47. MS.S. penes J. Burton, M.D. p. 118.

THE PARK.—In the Saxon times, though no man was allowed to kill, or chase, the king's deer, yet he might start any game, pursue, and kill it, upon his own estate; but the rigours of the new laws, after the Conquest, vested the sole property of all the game in England, in the king alone, upon the principle, that the king is the ultimate proprietor of all the lands in the realm. In this part of the prerogative, the Conqueror, and his successors, committed flagrant abuses, and so insupportable were the severities introduced by the forest laws, that the slaughter of an animal was made as penal as the death of a man. The clauses in the celebrated charter of King John, and the charter in the succeeding reign, however calculated to mitigate the severity, seem not to have shewn their influence in its full extent, at least not within this seigniory, till the reign of Edward I. One instance of indulgence, and one only, occurs previously, when Hawise, Countess of Albe-marle and Lady of Holderness, grants to Fulco de Oyri, a charter of free warren, *i. e.* an exclusive right of pursuing and killing game throughout the whole franchise. It was left for Edw. I. to diswarren Holderness; to grant his knights, and frank tenants in general, in this district, not only the liberty to pursue and kill, beasts and fowls of warren in their own royalties, but also the still further indulgence of inclosing their woods, and of making parks. This memorable charter bears date, 4 June, 1280, 9 E. I., to which period may be referred, with great probability, the origin of this park, and of others in the wapentake. The franchise was no doubt granted, as much with a view to preserve the breed of animals, as a source of indulgence to the subject. In Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley, there is an abstract of the laws and customs of the forests, rich in every species of information relative to the subject.* Among many singular customs attached to the privileges of a forest,—no forester was permitted to arrest an offender against vert or venison unless he were taken in the manor, which he might be in the four following situations:—

Stable stand,
Dog draw,
Back bear,
Bloody hand.

Stable stand, when a man was found with a long-bow, or cross-bow, bent; or standing with greyhounds in his leash, ready to let them slip. *Dog draw*, when a man had already wounded a deer, and was found drawing after him, with an hound or other dog to recover him in his flight. *Back bear*, when actually carrying off a deer which he had killed. *Bloody hand*, when a man was found coursing, or returning from coursing, within the forest, in a suspicious manner, with his hands embued in blood. All these were to be arrested and committed to prison, where they were to await the court of justice seat, unless delivered by the king's especial command.

* Pages 193 to 204.

The Bos Urus, once the inhabitant of this park, is a subject so interesting, that a few particulars, furnished by the most eminent naturalists in this department of the science of modern times, cannot be misplaced. The individuals of the Scotch Urus, observes Hamilton Smith, in the park of Burton Constable, were all destroyed in the middle of the last century, by a distemper. The race is entirely of a white colour; the muzzle invariably black; the inside of the ear, and about one-third part of the outside, from the tips downward, red; the horns are white, with black tips of a fine texture, and, as in fossil skulls, bent downwards. Bulls weigh from 35 to 45 stone, and cows from 25 to 35 stone, 14 lbs. to the stone. Before they were kept in parks they were probably larger and more rugged; old bulls still acquire a kind of mane, about two inches long, and their throat and breast are covered with coarser hair. Those at Burton Constable differed from the others in having the ears and tips of the tail black. In their manners, also, they are unlike domestic oxen, and assimilated more to the ancient Urus. Upon perceiving a stranger, these animals gallop wildly in a circle round him, and stop to gaze, tossing their heads and shewing signs of defiance; they then set off and gallop round a second time, but in a contracted circle, repeating their circular mode of approaching till they are so near, that it becomes prudent to retire from their intended charge. The cows conceal their young calves for eight or ten days, going to suckle them two or three times a day; if a person comes near the calf, it conceals itself by crouching. One, not more than two days old, very lean and weak, was discovered by Dr. Fuller; on his stroking its head, it got up, pawed the ground, bellowed very loud, and going back a few steps, bolted at his legs. It then began to paw again and made another bolt, but missing its aim, fell, and was so weak as not to be enabled to rise. By this time, however, its bellows had roused the herd, which came instantly to its relief, and made the Doctor retire. When one of this breed happens to be wounded, or is disabled by age and sickness, the others set upon it and gore it to death. These animals were killed by a large assembly of horsemen and country people, armed with muskets; the former rode one from the herd, and the latter took their stations on walls or trees. There was grandeur in such a chase, but from the number of accidents which occurred it was laid aside. We believe, says Hamilton Smith, that at present none remain, excepting at Chillingham Castle, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, near Berwick-upon-Tweed; at Gisburne, in Craven;* at Lime Hall, in Cheshire; and at Chartly, in Staffordshire. The anecdote, above given, of Dr. Fuller, has been ascribed to Mr. Bailey, of Chillingham. There is also a breed, not perfectly

* A plate of one of the wild cows is given, p. 38, in Whitaker's History of Craven, who says, that the species in Gisburne Park, differs from those of Lyme, in Cheshire, and Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland, in being without horns. They are white, save the tips of their noses, which are black; rather mischievous, especially when guarding their young, and approach the object of their resentment in a very insidious manner.

white, in the Duke of Hamilton's park, in Lanarkshire, in Scotland. It seems hardly necessary to refute the opinion of a modern compiler, on "British Animals," that, "the remains of Oxen which occur in marle pits in this country, seem all to belong to the *Bos Taurus*," or common ox, for both Cuvier and Hamilton Smith have proved that they are those of the *Bos Urus*.

The whole district of Holderness is low, yet it is not without its hills and undulations, presenting in some parts very picturesque scenery. The park in which Burton Constable is situated, partakes of this description. To the east and south-east it is flat; to the west and north-west, pleasantly varied to the summit of Roe Hill, from which is an extensive prospect, including Beverley, Hull, the Humber, the Yorkshire Wolds, and Lincolnshire Hills. There are two approaches to the mansion house, one from the south-west, the other from the north-east. The approach from the south-west is through the lodge, which is lofty, and has a spacious gateway, with octangular embattled towers. It was designed by Wyatt, and erected by Wm. Constable, Esq. in 1786. From the rising ground, a little in advance of the lodge, an imperfect view is obtained of the house; a full view of a portion of its wooded park, lake, bridge, &c. These grounds were laid out by Launcelot Brown, Esq. known by the sobriquet of "Capability Brown." Much, however, has since been skilfully and tastefully added, first, by Edward Constable, and secondly, by George Clifford, Esq.; to the latter, Burton Constable owes a considerable portion of its thriving woods, the result of his unwearied attention to planting and draining, during the period of the minority of the present possessor. The lake covers sixteen acres of ground. The circuit of the park and ornamental pleasure grounds, about five miles and a half. The lake or sheet of water, is situated a quarter of a mile from the mansion, it extends along the slope which forms the gradual rise towards Roe Hill, and at one end is terminated by a building called the Menagerie; the other termination is concealed by a hanging wood, through which it has the appearance of continuing its course. In the widest part is a small wooded island, the resort of swans and wild fowl, which are numerous, from being unmolested. A considerable portion of the park is allotted to fallow deer, of which there are generally about 500 head. There are two deer paddocks for red deer, of which there are between 80 and 90; these are kept for the chase, and have for the last five years been trained and hunted by Sir Clifford Constable. The walled garden, hot-houses, and conservatories, which occupy about seven acres, are situated at a short distance from the head of the lake. There is a good avenue of ancient elms, and a walk, deeply shaded with horse chesnuts, runs parallel with it, from whence an excellent view of the house is obtained, and some idea of its extent may be formed from these points—a beautiful garden has been formed on the west lawn, laid out in the French style, ornamented with statues, and many rare and curious birds are kept in roomy aviaries; others, which have become attached to



the place from being regularly fed, are allowed to be at large, and display their native plumage in a climate foreign to their habits.

THE HOUSE is seen to great advantage from several points in the extensive park. It has two principal fronts, east and west. The west front is 131 feet in length, with an embattled tower at each end, these are raised but little above the roof of the central portion, but add greatly to the appearance. The front is ornamented with Doric columns and pediment, surmounted by a military trophy. The monogram of Cuthbert Constable runs along, and forms the parapet, and has a good effect. The beauty of this part of the building was destroyed by the insertion of modern windows some years ago: the more correct taste of its present possessor has restored the original design. The east front, exclusive of the wings, is 133 feet. The wings project at right angles from the tower, similar to those in the west front, and form three sides of a quadrangle. They are not so lofty as the other parts of the edifice. The centre of this front has a cupola at each end, with a Doric pediment between them, supporting the arms of the family. This is the principal entrance. These fronts appear to have been built upon and added to a more ancient erection, said to be of the reign of Henry VIII. The buildings of the south front are principally composed of numerous offices and servants' apartments, which, with the north front, are very irregular; and are evidently the remains of a much older edifice, as well as composed of different materials. Tradition assigns the northern portion to as early a period as the reign of Stephen, the name of Stephen's tower being still retained. The compiler of these pages spent many days in one of the apartments of this tower, investigating and arranging the manuscripts previously to commencing the History.

INTERIOR.—The entrance-hall is spacious and well-proportioned, and forms a double cube, 60 long, 30 broad, and 30 high. The chimney-piece is Doric, in the centre a panther, the emblem of Pacchus, beautifully carved on a tablet of oak, holding a Thyrsus; in the back ground a distant view of Indian scenery; over the mantle-piece, the arms of the family inlaid the shield of marble, the bearings in mosaic, in valuable stones of proper heraldic colours, encircled by a carving of an oak in full leaf. A statue of Demosthenes, and another of Hercules, dragging Cerberus from the infernal regions, both as large as life, are placed in niches on each side of the fire-place. The cornice consists of an architrave, supported by 18 brackets; dwarf pilasters rest on the architrave, dividing the cornice into 16 compartments: the light is admitted into the hall through five of these by small mullioned windows, of the same form as five larger ones below. There are five corresponding windows in the cornice on the opposite side, through which light is transmitted to another part of the mansion, from whence the hall is overlooked. The form and unequalled size of the windows would, perhaps, diminish the beauty of the hall, were they not partially excluded by the elegant form and depth of the cornice, which is vaulted. Within the arches are shields, on which are emblazoned different quarterings of the family arms. The ceiling, properly so called, is a parallelogram, ornamented with quatre foils. In the centre, from a flower, is suspended a splendid hexagonal lantern of plate glass. The paintings are—1. A portrait, by Barron, of Wm. Constable, in the dress and character of Cato,—his sister, Winifred, stands near him, as Marcia. 2. A painting of the bust of P. C. Scipio Africanus. 3. Of L. J. M. E. Brutus. 4. Sir Henry Constable, knight, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. 5. Sir John Constable, governor of

Scarbro' Castle. 6. Sir Henry Constable, knight, first Lord Dunbar. 7. Three other portraits of the Lords Dunbar. (These are all full length.) 8. A portrait of Charles II. 9. Of James II. 10. A view of Burton Constable, in the days of Elizabeth. 11. The meeting of the Burton Constable hounds; the horses and riders' portraits. A billiard table. Two beautiful tables, in imitation of porphyry. One scagliola. Stuffed birds. A stag, renowned for his performances in the chase. A dog, of the name of Wolf, of the arctic breed, introduced into England by Captain Parry, prized for his sagacity and fidelity, which occasioned a wound from the stiletto of an assassin at Rome, and ultimately his being poisoned in Paris: preserved and brought over to England; he is now stationed in the hall of his master, and still appears the mimic guardian of the property of him whose life he once defended, and perhaps preserved. Chartist's pikes. Flags used in the procession at York, when Sir Clifford was high sheriff of the county.

Dining-Room, 26 feet long, 24 broad, and 16 high. The walls are ornamented with medallions, vases, &c. in basso-relievo. One vase, of Bacchus contending with hymen, is very fine. Over the chimney-piece, which is of statuary marble, sculptured in the Ionic style; Bacchus is represented on a panther, carrying off Ariadne, after she had been abandoned by Theseus. The style of the room is also Ionic. The subjects of the vases and medallions are all classical. The ornaments which surround them, consist of exquisite wreaths of fruit, flowers, snakes, &c. looped on satyr's heads, the brackets, where they occur, are panther's heads, holding bunches of grapes in their mouths, &c.

The principal Drawing-room and the Chapel occupy the whole extent of the ground floor of the great south-west front. The interior of both are said to be in an unfinished state. The antique furniture of the former has neither lost its commodious form, nor is the drapery so far deteriorated as to deprive it of the superiority: the works of antiquity generally retain when compared with the frippery of modern times. The furniture of this room, if removed, can never be re-placed. The proportions of the room are 45 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 20 ft. high. The chimney piece, of white marble, is beautifully sculptured with a Roman marriage; it cost, including the grate, 420 guineas. Five mirrors, of large dimensions, adorn its walls; and a magnificent lamp, from the centre, has elegant gilt branches of the olden time. A table, containing 200 specimens of marble. When Wedgewood, whose skill and industry had raised the character of the English earthenware, made the famed imitation of the Herculean vases, they were submitted to the eye of royalty, in the reign of George III.; but not being purchased, Wm. Constable wrote, requesting he might become the purchaser. His offer was accepted; the grateful artist presented his patron with a case of raised figures and portraits of distinguished characters, which forms at present one of the ornaments of this apartment. The ceiling is painted, representing the seasons. Over one of the doors is an excellent painting of a dog, by Sneyders; a tigress and her young, by Reubens; an east view, and a general view, of Burton Constable, by Barrett.

The Chapel is in the Ionic style. There are many good paintings in it. The font once belonged to the chapel at Marton, alluded to in the description of that place.

The Breakfast-room is in the centre of the west front, and is lighted by a magnificent projecting window; it is 18 ft. in breadth, and 14 ft. in depth: the internal periphery is fifty feet, constituting a considerable apartment of itself. Two elegant Doric pillars support an architrave, which sustains the superincumbent ceiling; and there are two pilasters of the same order at each end of the window, which is in the form of a pentagon. It is mullioned in the style which is generally termed Elizabethan, which is the character of the whole front, and every other window in it. The ceiling formed by the bay is the half of a very elegantly finished dome, in stucco; the ornamental portions finely gilded. The remainder of the room a parallelogram, being 25 ft. 6 in. long, 19 ft. 6 in. broad, and 15 ft. 3 in. high. The mouldings of the doors, pillars, pilasters, their capitals and bases, the bordering of the paper, are all ornamented with dead and burnished gold. The furniture, a costly specimen of green and gold. The chimney-piece is of marble, wrought at Kendal, in Westmoreland; over the

mantel-piece is a beautiful French clock, in or. molu, supported by finely-moulded and highly-finished full length figures. The walls are hung with valuable paintings:—1. The Holy Family; 2. Neapolitan Fete, by Fabricius; 3. Satyr and Nymph, by Reubens; 4. Naples—its inhabitants eating macaroni, *ibid*; 5. Beautifully done in Crayons, Wm. Constable, in the dress of Rousseau; 6. Spanish rural pastimes; 7. the same subject; 8. Mary Magdalene, by Guido; 9. a large painting of the landing of Louis XVIII. at Calais, in 1814, taken on the spot (valuable for its number of portraits) by Bird, R.A.; cost 500 guineas; 10. a view of Florence, by Canclotte. To describe the splendid furniture would fill a volume.

The Morning Drawing Room, 29 ft. long, 20 ft. 4 in. broad, and 15 ft. high. The chimney piece of mixed marble, very elegant; the ornamental portions are white; the shafts of the pillars of native marble, from Hawesfell, in Westmorland. Over the mantel piece two large agate basins, supported by highly finished figures in or. molu. The mirror formerly belonged to the Doge of Venice; it has a deep frame of exquisite carving, consisting of figures, foliage, and flowers; the figures are illustrative of *L'amour fait passer le temps*. The paintings—1. A Landscape, by Wouvermans;^a 2. another, by Paul Potter; 3. winter landscape, by Vollandt; 4. group of horses, by Cuypp; 5. La Madonna di la Seddia, a fine copy from Raphael's painting in the collection of the grand Duke of Tuscany; 6. group of horses, cattle, &c. by Cuypp; 7. Pharaoh and his host in the red sea, by Orazio Farinato; 8. family portraits, in miniature; 9. a three-quarter length of Wm. Constable, in wax; 10. a cupid; 11. another collection of family portraits, in miniature; 12. Wm. Constable, another, in wax; 13. Moses striking the rock, by Orazio Farinato; 14. painter's study, by Both; 15. Venice, by Claude; 16. View in Germany; 17. chemist's shop, by Both; 18. cattle, goats, and sheep, by Paul Potter; 19. group of horses, by Wouvermans. There are two splendid ebony cabinets, once a portion of the royal furniture in the Chateau de Versailles; two elegant vases placed upon them. It would be endless to particularize the various ornaments, the splendid branches, chandeliers, &c. in or. molu, with which this room is ornamented; there are no less than 50 lights which illuminate this gorgeous apartment at night, and being poured upon the mass of gold scattered around, renders the scene most dazzling. There are two gilded and handsomely carved Egyptian sarcophagi, which occupy the space left by the two beautiful old mullioned windows, which assist in lighting this room. The walls are covered with a rich green damask satin. The window curtains and furniture of crimson damask satin. The account of this apartment must be closed by naming two splendid screens, in massive frames of dead and burnished gold; they are of needlework, one a giraffe, by Lady Constable; the other a macaw, by Miss Chichester.

The Chinese Room is fitted up throughout in the Chinese fashion, with the exception of the fire place; the length, including the recess formed by the window, 29 ft. 9 in. breadth, 20 ft. 4 in. height, 15 ft. 3 in.; the walls are covered with an elegant Chinese paper, bordered with a delicately-silvered bamboo moulding. The cornice, turned up eaves of houses, ornamented with bells, placed at intervals, of which there are, including the windows, 131, the style of ornament so prevalent in Chinese buildings. Two immense dragons support the window curtains; they are placed at each corner of the old mullioned windows, so as to give an effect in keeping with the style so prevalent throughout the room. There are two magnificent Chinese cabinets, ornamented and embossed with brass, made of the Narmon wood; which, according to the Chinese, will last for a thousand years, being impervious to the worm. The tops of these are really loaded with beautiful specimens of china. Underneath are two beautiful models of Pagodas, richly inlaid with mother of pearl; and a Chinese trunk, also inlaid, in the usual manner of that singular people, with copper and mother of pearl; they are express importations from the celestial empire. There are two other cabinets; splendid tables, covered with Chinese ornaments; two China dishes, twenty inches in diameter, supported by silvered dolphins; a profusion of Dresden and other china; specimens of rare and curious birds; treasures of vertu contained in the cabinets, &c. &c. The apart-

^a Quere, Van Broom, or perhaps Landerwasft.

ment is lighted, when required, by a lantern of stained glass, suspended from a grotesque representation of a dragon in the centre of the ceiling. There are also branch chandeliers, of Chinese construction, on separate sides of the room, supported by grotesque figures, &c.

The Boudoir.—This beautiful but small apartment, being about 16 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. broad, and 11 ft. high, has the walls and ceiling dated with white and pink muslin, finished off with pink silk drapery, with the elegant and delicate monthly rose. The chimney-piece is of white marble: two pannels, composed of mirrors, ornament the terminations of the window, and a third is placed opposite to it over the fire place. The last is an exquisitely carved and gilded frame: it was a portion of the ornamental furniture of the *Place de Versailles*. The tables and chairs are of painted velvet, of Paris manufacture; the carpet is after a design by Lady Constance, now at Axminster. An elegant screen of open work, composed of sprigs and the flowers of the pink rose, by Miss Clanchester. The lantern of plate glass, mounted on exquisite Dresden china, and *or molu*, is one of the greatest ornaments in the room. The china consists chiefly of foliage, flowers, and birds. The lantern is suspended from the centre of the ceiling by a silken cord, entwined with pink silk, white muslin, and pink roses. Under the mirror, on the mantel-piece, is a beautiful clock, in *or molu*, ornamented with Dresden china, representing the fable of the wolf and the lamb. The clock forms the centre of a wreath of Dresden china, which partially encircles the mirror, and is composed of birds, animals, foliage, flowers, and rural scenery. Some of the figures support the branches which contain the lights: others are represented in *baucors*, playing on *syrian* instruments, &c. This lady's bower terminates the magnificent suite of rooms already described.²

The Grand Staircase, or Staircase Hall, is 49 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high. The chimney piece of white veined marble, of the Doric order. The grate of massive workmanship, executed in *or molu*, well adapted for the burning of wood, and formerly belonged to Versailles. The walls are covered with paintings, by the first masters among the principal are—1. over the mantel piece, *Cataline* and his associates pledging themselves to overthrow the Roman constitution, a superb painting by *Vion*; 2. to the right, another large painting, the subject *Guadalupe*, the empress of Germany, daughter of Canute, King of England, being accused of adultery, and treated as guilty by the Emperor, was defended by her page, who in public combat, has slain her accuser; after this (the scene chosen by the painter) she refuses to be reconciled to her husband, and determines to retire into a convent, by *Cassali*; 3. to the left, opposite side, the assassination of *Edward the Martyr*, by order of *Elfrida*, also by *Cassali*; 4. *Demosthenes*, and a slave, bound, subjected to the torture; 5. *Henry VIII.* in his youth, a portrait, by *Arneau*. A clock, marked in the reign of *Louis Quatorz*, beneath it a bust of *Chas. Fitzherbert, Esq.* Over the drawing-room door, a cast of *Hercules*. Left of the fireplace, a portrait of *Lord Clifford*, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of *Chas. II.* whose initial letter formed, with those of *Arlington*, *Mont Burlington*, *Ashley*, and *Locke*, the notorious word *Cabal*. Two statues as large as life, one on each side of the drawing-room door. The reverse of the bust of *Madame*, and a full length female figure. A case containing armour; the helmet and lance, surrendered to *Colonel Sir Charles Clanchester*, 51st regt. and Brigadier General in the Spanish Service. In a glass case, an equatorial telescope, invented by *Hindley*, of *York*. A case in which

On a fine hunting morning in November, Reynard finding himself hard pressed, made for one of the windows in the north west wing, being baffled in his attempt he rounded the corner, and being shut in a prisoner by the projecting wings, the hounds being close at his heels, he dashed through one of the kitchen windows, which being rather too hot to hold him, and the coast clear, he traced the passages, endeavoured to conceal himself in the Chinese room, but considering the mandarins not sufficient protection, he ensconced himself behind some shutters at the end of one of the approaches to the boudoir; before the lady of the mansion could afford him her protection, which he deserved for his confidence, the Nimrods had discovered him, and Reynard soon met the fate he had so cunningly endeavoured to avoid.

is the model of Culverleigh, Devon, the seat of Joseph Chichester, Esq., &c. &c. Ascending the staircase—Aurora, by Guido; St. Augustine, endeavouring to comprehend the mystery of the Trinity, is reproved by a child, who scoops out a hollow in the sand, and attempts to empty the ocean into it; a woman taken in adultery, by Titian; the Duchess of Fera, (Jane Dormer,) a portrait, who, on the death of her husband, became a nun; a holy family; an Italian painting; east front of Burton Constable; feeding the hungry, exemplified, by Schedoni; Duchess of Fera, after she became a nun; Coriolanus, and Volumnia, his mother, accompanied by his wife and Roman matrons, beseeching him to spare the city; adoration of the kings, by Alex. Veronese; west front of Burton Constable, &c. by Barratt; Bel—feast, an ancient painting on wood; landing of King William, by Stork; a very fine portrait of an old woman; portrait of Marmaduke Tunstall, who collected the Wycliffe Museum, now at Newcastle, by Walton; Cuthbert Constable and his first wife, Miss Heneage; Sir John Constable, knight, (1569.) There are at least sixty other paintings in this splendid hall and staircase. It has four of the fine old mullioned windows for the admission of light; a lamp suspended from its lofty ceiling, with ten lights; two candelabras on the mantel-piece, and by a succession surmounting the balustrades.

The Library is entered from the grand staircase by folding-doors, the interior panels of which are mirrors. There is no place from whence the eye can command a view of the whole, its length being 110 feet, breadth 21 feet, height 17 feet. This does not include three recesses, one of which constitutes a private theatre; another is appropriated to musical performances; and the third a reading-room: it is pannelled throughout with English oak. The book-cases, which contain about 10,000 volumes, are of beautiful and highly polished knotted elm. The cornice is copied from the Bodleian, at Oxford: and the ceiling, which has been restored, from drawings, is very elegant. Paintings, statues, and vases, are scattered in profusion. Over the door, two portraits,—to the right, Sir Henry Constable; to the left, Mary, Queen of Scotland. Two portraits on each side the door,—that to the right, Margaret, (Lady Constable), and daughter of Sir Wm. Dormer; to the left, Sir Thomas Constable, Bart. (father of the present possessor.) Before the above are placed two alabaster vases, from Florence; these are placed upon two tables of Verd antique; the frames are richly carved and gilded spread eagles. Within the first recess, 14 feet deep and 19 wide, is the portrait of Brian Tuke, knight, on wood; another of Erasmus, copied from Holbein. On the opposite side the uppermost portion, is John Fisher, bp. of Rochester, copied from Holbein; below it, Sir Thomas Moore, lord high chancellor of England, a real Holbein. Here are also seen two most elegant marble statues of children, with bird and nest, from the celebrated original at Florence. There is also a table, on an elegantly carved and gilded frame; the top is of black marble, inlaid with fifteen landscape views, composed of beautiful Florentine mosaic, collected and arranged with great taste in their present position by Lady Constable. There are two fine ornaments placed on this table, composed of Dresden china, and of molu. In this recess is placed a beautiful orange tree, with fruits, flowers, and leaves. On the branches are a great number of preserved birds, perched in natural attitudes, and some appear as if alive, and move to the music; for this is not only an orange tree, but a musical one also; the concealed mechanism of the tree produces an effect which must be seen to be appreciated. Two splendid china jars, on gilded stands, 5 ft. 5 in. high, ornament this recess. Between the windows is a portrait of one of the Somerset family; underneath, a scagliola table—design, Britannia. Further on, a portrait of a girl, Cecily, sister of Wm. Constable, Esq. and wife of Wm. Sheldon, of Winchester, Esq.; a scagliola underneath—design, a landscape. Next recess, used for music; another scagliola table, with a fancy landscape. To the left, the portrait of a female, name unknown; beneath it, a person on horseback, name unknown. He is taking refreshment, accompanied by two greyhounds; the painting is by Van Bloom. There is another table in this recess deserving of notice; it consists of various specimens of marble. Further to the left, another portrait, unknown; below, a painting by Van Bloom—subject, a market or fair. Over the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, is a portrait of Winifred Constable, when a child. There are also in this

recess, a grand piano-forte, and other musical instruments; a portrait by Vandyke, of Henrietta Maria, the heroic wife of Charles I.; the door close to it leads to the recess which forms the reading room; two small figures, excellent likenesses of Rousseau and Voltaire. Over the door of this small apartment, but in the interior of the library, is a portrait of Charles II.; a portrait of Charles I. to the left, by Vandyke. Two portraits at the ends. Over the book cases, which are lettered—

Bookcase N—A large painting.

„ M—Two small statues, and a bust.

„ L—A portrait of Machiavel, two Chinese vases, and a large and splendid vase from Herculaneum.

„ K—A large painting of Venus reposing, copy from Titian in the Florence gallery; two china vases.

Over the door which leads to the museum, a portrait of Rubens.

„ I—A tigress and young, by Rubens, two china vases, and a jar.

„ H—Three statues.

„ G—Portrait of a lady, supposed to be Amy Clifford, two china vases, and a jar.

„ F—A portrait, supposed to be Miss Heneage, two china vases, and a jar.

„ E—Three statues.

„ D—A dog, by Sneider; a china vase.

„ C—Head of a woman, supposed to be cut out of a damaged picture, representing Judith Holofernes and her attendant; a vase by Wedgewood, in imitation of the Herculaneum vases.

„ B—A painting of Danae, copy from Titian, in possession of the king of Naples; a bust of William Constable, two vases, and a jar.

„ A—Lucretia, a sphynx, lion, and lioness.

The chimney-piece is an exquisite piece of workmanship, composed of slightly veined white and beautiful sienna marble, with highly finished scagliola. The tablet in the centre, a fine specimen of mosaic, representing a ruin, with modern buildings in the back ground; the whole is lofty, and of just proportions. A clock, which occupies the compartment above, is of or molu, and buhl, constructed in the reign of Louis XIV. whose property it was. The branches on each side of it are antique; there are twelve on each chandelier, of or molu. On the mantel-piece are two busts, one of Lady Constable, the other of Miss Chichester. There are three fine figures in ivory, Jupiter, Juno, Sinbad and the old man of the sea. The furniture is in general covered with red silk damask and velvet. The chairs, some of which are antique, or from antique patterns, are richly gilded. Two handsome screens, set in splendid frames of dead and burnished gold; the one a Turk in the Bosnian costume, the other a Maneluke, both on superbly caparisoned chargers, in needle work. A superb ottoman, worked in the same style by Miss Chichester. Next is a table covered with rich velvet, placed upon a superb frame of gilded wood, profusely carved, on which stands a bird cage of or molu, covered with a profusion of flowers in fine Dresden china. A second table, being a solid slab of marble, inlaid by Raffaelli, of Rome; it contains upwards of 150 specimens of marble, of which there is a catalogue of the species, according to Arocato Corsi's work on antique marbles. It is 4 ft. 6 in. long, and 2 ft. broad, supported by a winged and gilded sphynx, carved in solid wood by Leonardi. Another table, of the same construction; both weigh half a ton. A beautiful model of Tixall, by Miss Chichester. There are also other tables, of splendid execution; a clock, on a marble pedestal, surmounted by a bronze equestrian statue, &c. &c. At this end of the library are two marble statues—the Venus de Medici, and the Apollo Belvidere, both from the antique. There are also other splendid ornaments on the tables. From the centre of the ceiling are suspended three separate lamps, of elegant construction; at each end of the room two tripods of burnished gold, ornamented with festoons looped on rams' heads; these support five or molu branches and a central lamp each, termed courcells, giving 62 lights. There are also, on the two centre tables, two or molu chandeliers, of six lights each. Lights are also placed within each recess, in such a manner as to give full effect when the whole are lighted up.

The *Bed-Rooms* are all in keeping with the splendid apartments already described. There are many fine paintings in them, by Guido, Teniers, Wouvermans, &c. &c. as well as some statuary, and one or two Canovas.

The stabling, the kennels, and other buildings, are on a scale quite in unison with an extensive establishment of this description. There are twenty hunters kept in training for the field, and about forty-five couple of dogs. Burton Constable stag hunting, however, is so celebrated, that it would be impossible to dismiss the subject without a passing description of the noble animals which are trained for the sport. The species is the old English red deer, with the exception of a few, a cross of the Cossac mountain deer; by which cross the old English breed is greatly improved, and better fitted for the chase. The most suitable age is from four to ten years old. When young they are turned out in some secluded spot, free from observation, and where they have a line of country as much as possible exclusively to themselves; those which are thus trained are found by experience to be the best runners. The method used in preparing them for the chase is, to take them from the grass in the month of August, and inclose them in pens, with a shed attached, in as solitary a place as possible; this also is the time for taking off their antlers. In these pens they are fed in the following manner:—three quarts of old oats per diem, for every head, during the first three weeks; afterwards, two quarts, mixed with a small quantity of linseed and isinglass; they are also provided with a pound and a half of old hay, or rye grass, which is sufficient food for a deer that is to be hunted throughout the season; with the addition of a few ivy leaves once or twice in the week, and fresh soft water to drink. The havers and hinds are the best runners till Christmas. In order to have them ready for the chase, they are taken from the pen on the day for hunting, before they have had any provender. After hunting, the one that has been hunted is placed alone, and a few holly branches thrown to him; he remains two or three days, until recovered from his fatigue. The safest way to take the run down deer, is to seize him as soon as the dogs have run into him. To hunt three days a week requires eleven brace.

The splendid runs which so frequently occur are generally faithfully narrated in all the provincial papers, and so often meet the public eye as to require no detail in this place.

BILTON.—According to Dodsworth,^a Bilton is included with Welwick and Patrington in the gift of Athelstan, to the church of St. John de Beverley.

It is returned in Domesday: In Biletone Aldene had one carucate of land to be taxed, and there may be there one plough. Franco, a vassal of Drogo, has now there four villanes, having one plough and ten acres of meadow. One mile long and two quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time ten shillings, and the same now. The church of St. John de Beverley had here a berewick, returned in the same survey. In Billestone three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Thirteen villanes have there two ploughs and five

^a Dodsworth, 170, a. 52.

oxen. Very little information has been obtained relative to this place immediately after the survey. A family took its name from the place, and are referred to in the Liber Melsa. Galfred de Bilton, Walter and John, are mentioned; and it will be seen in Erghum, that John de Bilton gave lands in that place to the abbey. A Sir John, son of Sayer de Bilton, knt., grants to Agnes, daughter of John, son of the above Walter de Bilton, in Holderness, "totu' 6 mess." in his manor of Bilton. Witnessed by John de Bilton, at Bilton, 21 June, 1339^a. In the time of the 15th abbat, about 1345, a Robert de Bilton occurs as son of William; and another Robert, son of the said Robert, was living in 1401, 2 H. IV. who held in Gousill, East Hatfield, and Merton^b. 2 H. IV. post mortem, Isabel, who was wife of Walter de Fauconberg, held 1 carucate of land with its appurts. here, as of the manor of Ryse. 17 H. VIII. Ralph Rookeby held lands here of the provost of the collegiate church of Beverley, by knt. service.^c 28 H. VIII. the issues of the fee ferm annually paid to the provost of Beverley, for tenements in Bilton, was 3s. 4d. On the 29 H. VIII. Roger Flower held here of the king as of the honor of Richmond.^d Circa 30 H. VIII. John Flower sells the manor to Sir Wm. Knowles, knt. Sir Wm. Knowles, of Hull, having thus bought the manor of John Flower, Esq. by his last will, made 1 Sep. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary, leaves this manor to his wife, Johan, for her life, remainder to Mary Stanhope, wife of John Stanhope, in tail, remainder to Ann and Margaret Knowles, in tail; remainder to the heirs of the testator, in fee. Mary had issue Catherine, who died an infant. Ann married Sir Launcelot Alford, had issue Sir Wm., who, in 1622, 20 James, settles this manor on Dorothy, in tail. Dorothy married Thomas Grantham, Esq., who, improving the manor by an inclosure, sold it to Wm. Bedingfield, about 1647.

Sir Wm. Knowles, of Bilton, knt. by w. d. 1 Sep. 1557, gives his soul, &c., and his body to be buried in the church of Bilton, or where God shall dispose; leaves to John Stanhope, Esq., if he shall live and cohabit with Mary Knowles, or any other daughter, lawfully, all the glass and sealing within the manor house of Bilton, and all the furniture. Michael Stanhope, second son of Sir Edward, 35 H. VIII. was constituted the king's steward of the great lordship of Holderness.^e Sir John Stanhope, first Lord Stanhope, third son of Sir Michael Stanhope, gent. of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth, married first, Joan, dau. and heiress of Wm. Knowles, of Bilton, she died s. p. he married secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Mac Williams, of Stanborne, in com. Essex, Esq.^f It appears, 13 Eliz. that Wm. Hogg held a mess. and 3 bov. of arable, 20 acres meadow, a close called Helmsley Croft, in Bilton, of Wm. Knowles, de manerio suo.^g Robt. Thorpe, per his fealty, held lands here, 36 Eliz. (inter alia) of the manor of Roos, by knight's service.

To whom the manor passed from Wm. Bedingfield, Esq. does not appear. Lord Viscount Downe is the present lord of the manor, and sole proprietor, with the exception of three parcels of land. His lordship, when the Hon. and Rev. W. Hen. Dawnay, became possessed of the estate under the will of Mrs. Bouchier, on the decease of the late Richard Thompson, of Eskrick Park, Esq. in 1820.^h Catherine, the lady of the late Hon. Christopher Dawnay and Mrs. Bouchier, were daughters of Richard Roundell, in the Ainsty of York. Esq. by his second wife, Eliz. dau. of John Ramsden, of Norton, Esq. There is no copyhold in the manor, and therefore courts are not often held.

^a Penes Lord Dunbar.

^b Liber Melsa; the Biltens bear—Argt. 3 chevronels embraced, azure, chief of the second. Hildyard's MS. penes Mr. Beckwith, York.

^c Ridley, 4, 36.

^d Ridley, 6, 109, 111.

Sir Peter Freschville for the sum of £320, sells his manor and all his mess. and lands in the parishes of Nuttals, Brustwike, Preston, and parcel called Stokeholme, to Sir Wm. Knowles, of Bilton, 6 E. VI. Evidences of Freschville, p. 59.

^e Collins' Peerage, vol. 3, p. 261. 4 Edit. 1768.

^f Collins' Peerage, vol. 3,

p. 308, is referred to as the authority of this first marriage, but the 4th Edit. 1768, vol. 3, p. 263, mentions the second, but not the first marriage.

^g Ridley, 4, 55-6. Wm. Hogg, alias Walgrave, of Bilton, gent and Andreda Constable, of Kexby, had a license to marry, 6 June, 1592.

^h See page 64, vol. 2.

THE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL, is a perpetual curacy. The living was endowed with £800. obtained from the Bounty Office, and also £400. additional, given by the late Mrs. Mildred Bouchier, which has since been invested in a small farm in the adjoining township of Wyton. In 1822, there was about £200. expended on the chapel in repairs. A house, with 4A. 2R. 14P. of glebe, adjoins the chapel. Net income, £45.

8th March. 1794.—Thomas Watson was presented by the abp. in his private capacity, and then conveyed the patronage to Mrs. Bouchier. 29th July, 1824.—On the death of Mr. Watson, John Overton, jun. was presented by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry Dawnay; and subsequently, on the cession of Mr. Overton, the same patron presented the Rev. Edw. Williams, the present incumbent. The present patron, Lord Viscount Downe.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—19th Sept. 1432, Wm. Howes, vicar, w. p. 19th Oct. 14th Sept. 1447, Wm. Mostrop, w. p. 26th Sept. 6th March, 1462, Brian Davil, w. p. 6th April, 1463. 14th May, 1537, Seth Snawell, Esq. w. p. 12th June, in the middle aisle. 8th July, 1556, Rd. Hogge, gent. Bylton, w. p. ult. Sept. in the quire. 1st Sept. 1557, Sir Wm. Knowles, knt. w. p. 28th Nov. 6th May, 1564, Wm. Lambert, vicar, w. p. 9th March, in the churchyard. 14th June, 1621, Thos. Belwood, clerk, w. p. 18th December, 1623, in the quire, near his predecessor, Mr. Lambert. 1660, Henry Raines, Wyton, w. d. 2nd Feb. 1653, buried in the church.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building of early English character, consisting of a body, with a bell turret at the west end. On the south side, three long narrow lancet-headed windows, with an early English doorway, the dripstone of which has a distorted head on its apex; the doorway is entered through a modern brick porch. There is a small square light of the same age as the rest. The north side has similar windows and doorway, the latter blocked up. At the east end three, and at the west end one, lancet window, all having small dripstones, with a flower ornament in the soffit at the top of the arch. The whole built of small hewn stone, with brick repairs; the bell turret all of brick, battlemented; the roof slated. The *Interior* is small but neat; the roof ceiled. There are seven neat pews, and four backed seats; the floor is of brick. The pulpit placed against the north wall; the Lord's Prayer and Belief on the east wall, between the windows. The font is very old, small, and circular, and is protected by a wooden case surmounted by a dove. Part of the west end is separated from the rest by a brick partition, which seems to have been erected when the turret was built for the purpose of supporting it, the turret appearing to be a later addition. A neat communion table and railing. There are two bells. The chapel yard is small.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—Eliz. Brigham d. Oct. 3, 1753, æt. 85. Wm. Raines, Esq. d. Dec. 19, 1833, æt. 63. Fanny Raines, wife of Wm. Raines, of Wyton, Jan. 26, 1807, æt. 28. Wm. Raines, d. 30th Nov. 1798, æt. 61. Also, Ann, his wife, d. 16th Nov. 1781, æt. 31. On a large stone of dark granite, which probably was the altar stone—Here lieth A. E. Well, whose bright lustre death hath truly set in foyle but not in earth; whose brighter fame, though he in ashes lye, will still survive times longest memorye. Georgius Manbye Miles, obiit Biltonie, apud Holderness Decembris 2^o sepultus 4^o 1657. At the west end, a Latin inscription and epitaph, to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Watson, p. c. of Bilton, ob. June, 1824, æt. 62. Ann Hunter, died May 12, 1813, æt. 52 years. M. W. on a floor stone, supposed to mean Mary Witty; as on a stone erected against the wall adjoining is, Mary Witty, ob. 25th Jan. 1791, æt. 69.

It is a neat village situate on the old turnpike road, equi-distant between Hull and Hedon. By a recent survey, it contains 1180A. 29P. tithe free, land tax redeemed. There are a few respectable farm houses and cottages. A venerable elm tree adorns the road side.

CONISTON, called in Domesday Coiningesbi, as a soke to Mapleton, of four carucates of arable land.

It probably derived its name from having been part of the demesne of the king's before the Conquest.

A. D. 1138, 4 Sep. Wm le Gross, upon founding the abbey of Thornton, gave, and Richard I. confirmed the whole fee Plagam Blassell in Coningeston. 4 Rich. I. John de Bilton gave half a bovat of land here to the abbat of Thornton, who demised it to Henry de Preston, for a rent of 3s.; Henry III. confirms. 9 E. I. Kirby returns Hugh Blassell as holding 6 oxgangs in Coniston. 16 E. I. from an escheat of this date, it appears that one bovat of land, which had been Emma le Scroop's, had been suspended and taken into the king's hands for a year and a day, for felony, held of the abbat of Thornton by military service, and a rent of 12d.^a 21 E. I. the quo warranto issued to inquire into the privileges claimed by the abbat of Thornton, already alluded to, includes this place, (see p. 63.) 9 E. II. Nom. Vill. names the king as being in possession of Coniston. There does not appear to have been any mesne lord of this place, except the abbat of Thornton be considered such. 18 E. III. Richard de Holbeston held 3 acres and 2 roods of arable, 1 acre meadow, and half an acre of pasture in Conyngeston de Rex in Capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by military service, viz. by the service of the fifteen hundred and thirty-sixth part of a *knt.'s fee*, as for a quarter 1 bovat of land doing suit at the wapentake court of the king in Holderness, &c. &c.^b 20 E. III. after the death of Sayer de Sutton, it was found he had a rental issuing out of lands here.^c 20 E. III. Nicholas West, and Wm. his son, gave to Wm. de Upsale, burgess of Hull, a selion, assigned for bounds in Coniston. 21 E. III. Wm. son of Nicholas West, releases to Wm. de Upsale, burgess of Kingston-upon-Hull, a selion near the land of the prioress of Swine.^d Rich. II. Thomas de Sutton, *knt.* confirms the gift of all his lands and tenements in this place, to 6 trustees, &c.^e H. IV. John de la Pole, clerk, and Henry Merston, clerk, release to John Cobbe, of Coniston, a tenement here.^f 7 H. IV. John Cobbe, of this place, has seisin of a tenement here. 2 H. VII. Alex. Cobbe, of Gansted, gave to Robert Cobbe, his s. and h. 1 mess. and 1 bov. of arable here. 6 H. VII. Robt. Cobbe, son and heir of Alex. Cobbe, gave to Robt. Peryn, of Swine, 1 mess. and half bovat of arable here. 6 H. VII. Wm. Cobbe, of Leven, son of Alex. Cobbe, of Gansted, releases to Robt. Peryn all his right in the above. 6 H. VII. Robert Cobbe, de Gansted, held of John Melton, of Aston, *knt.* and Robt. Peryn, *pro pueificia retentione inde*.^g 29 H. VIII. Peter Cobbe, de Siglston in Holderness, s. and h. Wm. Cobbe, of Leyn, 2nd son of Alex. Cobbe, late of Gansted, releases to Peter Peryn, of Swyne, all his right in 1 mess. 1 bov. of arable here. 9th October, 29 H. VIII. signed and delivered in the presence of Ralph Ellerker, jun. *knt.* and principal steward of the lord the king in Holderness. Ezekias Clifton, Esq. Philip Miffin, gent. openly in court, at the great wapentake court of the lord the king, at Hedon, the day above written.^h 13 Eliz. Henry Hogg held a messuage and a cottage, and 2 oxgangs of land here, of Chrstr. Eastofte, in socage, by free serv.ⁱ

Parcel of lands and possessions, late belonging to the monastery of Swine, in Coniston, consisted of all those messuages, and two little closes of pasture, of 2 acres and 7 oxgangs of arable, containing 56 acres, in the town and fields of Coniston, and 3 roods of meadow in Ganstead fields, now or lately in the tenure of John and William Hodgson, at the annual rent of 38sh.; and a messuage and garden, and an oxgang and half of arable, in Coniston, late in the tenure of John Matrew, at the annual rent of 16sh.; in the whole 54sh.; past by indenture, in fee farm, to Marmaduke Collinge and Peter Dixon, in 1610J. By an inquisition at York castle,

^a Mid. Bail. ^b Harleian MS. No. 708, fo. 241, b. ^c Tur. Lon. 377. ^d Mid. Bail. ^e Cart. 4, 86, 87.

^f Cart. 4, 1, 13. ^g Ibid. ^h Cart. 4, 2, 1, 2, 3. ⁱ Ridley 4, 55, b. & 56. ^j Rawlinson's MS. Bod. No. 1341, p. 159.

29 Sep. 10 Jas. 1612, Marmdk. Langdale was seized at his death of 2 mess. 3 cott. and 9 oxgangs and 2 acres of pasture in Coniston. 2 Feb. 1649, Mr. Henry Fairfax held lands in Coniston, Stephen Foster for 2 oxg. and a dwelling-house and 2 little closes containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, £6. 13s. 4d. Thomas Smith, a dwelling-house, a barne, little close of an acre, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ oxgangs land, £11. Thos. Srarke, a dwelling-house, like to fall, a barne, 2 closes, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ oxg. 9s. 4d. Stephen Foster, for the farm wherein he dwells, a dwelling-house, a barne, and a little close with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oxg. of land, £4. Thomas Gyrdeley, a little close and barne, like to fall, a close and an oxg. of land, £4 6s. 8d.; total per ann. £35 4s. Nearly the whole township is now the property of the Wilberforce family, who pay a tith of a small part of the land, which is titheable to Lord Shaftsbury. There do not appear to be any manorial rights, nor any courts held. There are one or two smaller proprietors. The township consists of about 600 acres, and is pleasantly situated.

ELLERBY.—This township contains the minor hamlets of Dowthorpe, part of Langthorpe, Owbrough, and Woodhall.

In Alverdebi, Tran, Eilaf, Man, Turber, and Rauenchil, had four carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be four ploughs there. Tedbald, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough and two villanes, and three bordars, and twenty acres of meadow, one mile long and half broad, value in King Edward's time, forty shillings now ten shillings. 19 H. III. this place is called Heludby, in a charter of agreement between Wm. I. Constable and Wm. de St. Quintin.^a 26 H. III. the prioress of Swine releases a common pasture in Elvardby, to Wm. St. Quintin. Ellerby was the property of St. Quintin, at a very early period; both the inquest of Kirby and the Nomina Villarum, return Herbert St. Quintin as its Lord; and on referring to Brandsburton, it will be found that Ellerby Thirkleby, &c. are expressly named as descending through Lord Fitzhugh to the Dacres. 26 H. VIII. Dominus Fitzhugh held the manor of Ellerby.^b 22 Eliz. it seems the manor was in the possession of the crown, it being granted, with its appurtenances, to Parker and Clerk, to hold as the 11th part of a knight's fee. 10 Jac. Sir Wm. Gee held all the closes called Ellerbie Closes, of the king, by service not known.^c 3 Car. I. John Gee, Esq. held certain lands in this place. The manor, as noticed in the account of Woodhall, is the property of Henry Wm. Maister, Esq. There are several different holders of property in this township. Two farms, the property of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., occupied by Wm. Wright and John Bigland, respectively; 1 farm, property of R. Bethell, Esq. M. P. occupied by Peter Dunn; one farm, property of Geo. Mason Gale, Esq. Atwick, occupied by T. Beth: a farm the property of R. Raikes, Esq. of East Dale House, occupied by J. Dunn; ditto, ditto, Mr. Butters, Thorngumbald, occupied by David Mercer; a windmill, the property of Mr. Boyes, Hull, occupied by Wm. Stephenson. Fourteen tenements, with lands annexed; seventeen cottages, with land in one common field, the property of H. W. Maister Esq. comprise, this township. In a pond, near Ellerby, at Horse Hill, are often found quantities of small marine shells, similar to those already alluded to. The township of Ellerby comprises

DOWTHORPE.—Duuethorpe, as it is called in Domesday, is returned as a soke of three carucates, belonging to Aldbrough.

There are no evidences relating to this place, which throw any light upon the early transactions or names of its ancient possessors.

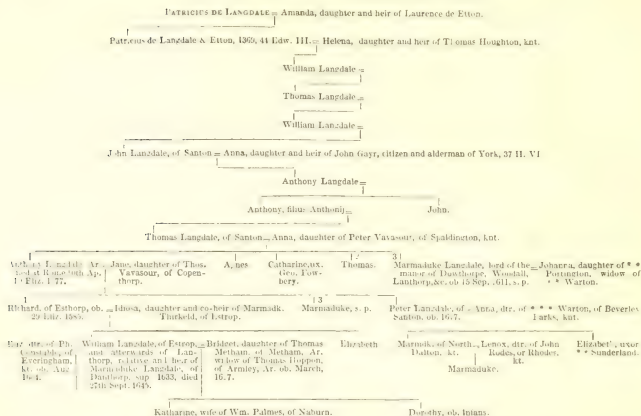
It appears from an inquisition, taken at the castle of York, 29 Sep. 10 James, after the death of Marmaduke Langdale, called of Dowthorpe, that long before his decease he was seized of a capital mess. (manor,) 2 cottages, and 160 acres of land here. He died 15th Sept. 1611, and William, his great nephew succeeded him.

^a Cart. 172. 22.

^b Ridley, 4. 115. b.

^c Ridley, 4. 94. b.

TABLE OF DESCENT OF WILLIAM LANGDALE.



William Langdale, the great nephew of Marmaduke, whose descent is here traced, is supposed to have sold the estate. During his life the following

Survey of the manour of Dowthorpe, in the Estridd' of the countie of Yorke, beinge part of the possessions of Willi' Langdale, Esquire, taken the 20th day of May, 1634.

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Impri. one close, called and knowne by the name of the East Fields, in the tenure and occupation of Willi' Watson, conteyneing	86	3	0	Ite. one close, called by the name of the New Close, in the tenure & occ' of the aforesaid Willi' Watson, cont'	25	3	23
Wherein the Lo. Dunbar hath vij lands, which doth conteyne	4	1	30	Wherein the king's ma'tie hath ij lands, cont'	0	3	0
And theire doth remaine for Mr. Langdale, his part and moyetie	82	1	10	The Lo. Dunbar ij lands, cont'	1	0	20
Ite. one close, called the White Hill, in the tenure and occ' of Willi' Watson, cont'	53	0	0	Soe that Mr. Langdale his part and moyetie in the aforesaid close is	23	3	33
Wherein the Lo. Dunbar hath iiii lands, which doth cont'	2	3	14	Ite. the scyte of the house wherein the said Will'm Watson dwelleth, doth cont'	1	0	20
Soe that Mr. Langdale his part and moyetie in the same is	50	0	26	Ite. one p'cell of ground whereon a house is builded, and certaine grounds, called the Bottom Closes, in the tenure and occ' of Thomas Morris, cont'	7	2	30

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Ite. one close, called the Westgarth, and certain ground, called the West Closes, in the tenure and occ' of Wedowe Hebbon, conteyneing ..	8	1	30	moietie is in the said Greate Turf Pitts	13	2	20
Ite. one close, called the Barne Close, in the tenure and occ' of Thomas Moris, conteyneing	13	0	0	Ite. one close, called the Litle Turfe Pitte, in the tenure and occ' of Wedowe Hebbon, cont'	5	0	0
Ite. wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath i land, which doth conteine	0	2	0	Wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath i land, cont'	0	1	0
Mr. Langdale, his part and moietie in the same	12	2	0	Rest in the said close for Mr. Langdale, his part and moietie	4	3	0
Ite. one close, knowne by the name of Great West Fielde, in the tenn' and occ' of Thomas Morris, cont' ..	58	3	30	Ite. one close, called the Greate West Close, in the tenure and occ' of Jeromie Awmon, cont'	32	3	21
Wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath 5 lands, which doth conteine	3	1	30	Wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath iiij lands, cont'	2	0	10
Soe that Mr. Langdale, his part and moietie is	55	2	0	Rest for Mr. Langdale, his moietie in the aforesaid close	30	3	11
Ite. one close, in the tenure and occ' of Will'm Wilson, called by the name of the Midle Field, cont'	53	1	20	Ite. one close, called the Litle West Close, in the tenure and occupation of Jeremie Awman, conteineing ..	24	3	30
Wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath vi lands, which doth cont'	3	0	0	Wherein the Lo' Dunbar hath iij lands, cont'	1	1	20
The kinge ma'tie hath 3 lands, cont' ..	1	1	0	Soe that Mr. Langdale, his p't and moietie is in the same	23	2	10
So that Mr. Langdale, his part and moietie is but	49	0	30	The whole som'e of acres which Mr. Langdale his part and moietie cometh unto, in the aforesaid Lo'pp of Dowthorpe, as by every particular before menc'oned in this booke doth appeare, doth amount to	363	3	0
Ite. one close, called the Greate Turfe Pitt, in the tenure and occ' of James Morris, cont'	14	1	20	The kinge ma'tie hath in the said Lo'pp ..	2	0	0
Wherein the Lord Dunbar hath 3 lands, cont'	0	3	0	The Lord Dunbar	19	3	0
Soe that Mr. Langdale, his part and				Sum'a tal' p'dic' mannere' est cccclxxxv acres ij roods ^a	385	2	0

Dowthorpe Hall seems often to have changed its possessors after it was sold by Wm. Langdale. Dr. Dealtry, an eminent practitioner in physic, in the last century, in York, was descended from a respectable Holderness family; he resided with his sister some time at Dowthorpe Hall, and afterwards went to Leyden, and studied physic under Dr. Boërhaave, in whose house he resided three years. He settled at York, and became a successful and celebrated physician. It is said, that his practice was much directed by the *countenance* of his patients, whom he was in the habit of placing opposite a window in a back room in his house, on the east side of Lendal, in the old churchyard of St. Wilfrid, and then very minutely examined the aspect and expression^N of their features before he prescribed for their disorder. He died in 1798, and was buried in the cathedral at York; his epitaph was written by his friend, the Rev. Thos. Gray. Mrs. commonly called Madam Coulson,

^a Lansdowne M.S. No. 899, fo. 37.

of Dowthorpe Hall, had a niece, to whom she devised her estates, who married Isaac Webster, of York, Esq. Charles Eskricke Broadley, Esq. purchased Dowthorpe of the former, from whom it descended to his son, Charles Bayles Broadley, Esq. who sold it to John Beadle, of Kirkella, Esq. the present possessor. It is now shorn of its former dignity, being converted into a farm house, which, with another and three cottages, comprise the estate.

LANGTHORPE.—“In Lambetorp,” says Domesday, “Tor had one carucate of land to be taxed, and there may be one plough there.

This is another of those hamlets which belonged to the priory of Swine,

And, being situate on the Lambwith or Lambmass Stream, took its name from it, although now corrupted to Langthorp. It is partly in Ellerby and partly in South Skirlaugh. On the 1st day of August, Lammas Day, (so called quasi Lambmass,) the tenants who held lands of the cathedral of York, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at high mass. Lanthorp or Langthorp Grange was, at the dissolution, granted to Gresham, to hold as the 3rd part of a knight's fee. The property came into the hands of Marmaduke Langdale, who died 9th James, seized of this place, as appears from the same inquisition already alluded to.

It is now the property of the Rev. Henry Ward, it having been purchased by his father, Thomas Ward, of Burlington, merchant, of the Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, second son of the late Lord Stourton, he having succeeded to it by the will of Sir Thomas Vavasour, who inherited it from his brother, Sir Walter, into whose hands it passed by marriage with Miss Langdale, the heiress of Langthorp. The tenant of this portion of the property is Thomas Badham; the other portion, it having been sold in two lots, was purchased by Mr. James Desser, brewer, of Hull; and at his death it was again sold, Mr. W. V. Norman, merchant, of the Beverley Road, Hull, becoming the purchaser, and who is the present proprietor; the tenant is Wm. Douthwaite. The first of these portions is in Ellerby, and the latter in South Skirlaugh. The old hall at this place is now a farm house.

OW BROUGH.—In Vlenburg Tureuert had two carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there. Frumold, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough and ten acres of meadow. Half a mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time thirty shillings, now twenty shillings. Circa 26 H. III. Wm. de St. Quintin releases to the prioress of Swine his common of pasture and right in the territory and field of Uleburgh; tested by Sir John de Bilton, &c.; sealed with the seal of St. Mary. It seems by this that Owbrough was in the possession of the prioress. About the 40th H. III. Simon le Constable bought of Galfrid, son of Galfrid Vernon, lands here, which Alicia his relict released. By letters patent, dated 29th March, 4 E. VI. this grange, late belonging to the priory of Swine, was granted for 21 years to Bolton and Fayrecliff. 20 Eliz. Henry Constable, knt. held all the grange called Owbrough, and pasture for 500 sheep, et omnibus aliis averiis in capite by knt. service. By an inquisition, held at Beverley, 11 Sep. 21 Chas. I. it appears that Sir John Legard, bart. died 20th Sept. 1613, seized inter alia of Owbrough Grange, which he held immediately of the crown by knt. service. The Rev. John Moorhouse, rector of Sproately, who died in 1746, aged 63 years, bought Owbrough of Sir Thomas Legard, bart.; in the year 1780 it belonged to his two grand-children, Mrs. Bramley and Mrs. Brown. Ulenburgh in Domesday, corrupted to Wolburgh, or Owburgh, would indicate a fort at one time existed here. The place is about one mile north-east of Swine, and there are appearances of dells and remains of excavations, but no certain opinion can be formed of what erections may have formerly existed here.

This hamlet has obtained some celebrity as the birth place of Thomas Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.

He was for some years a clerk with Messrs. Wilberforce and Smiths, considerable Baltic merchants in Hull; he afterwards became a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Abel Smith and Sons, which then changed its

firm to that of Smiths and Thompson. He sat in three successive parliaments, as member for Medhurst, but retired from public life about the year 1820. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to enquiries of a topographical and antiquarian nature. In the year 1828 he visited Normandy, to inspect the antiquities of that country, but indisposition obliged him to remove hastily for advice to Paris, where he died, 14 Sep. æt. 75, and was buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. He published, in 1795, "*Tithes Indefensible*;" in 1798, "*Short Observations on a Commutation of Tithes for Government Annuities*;" 1801 "*Observations on the Improvement in the Maintenance of the Poor of Hull*;" 1803, "*Reasons for giving land to Cottagers to enable them to keep Cows*." His next work was on French Philosophy. His more recent publications—"Ocellum Promontorium; or Short Observations on the Ancient State of Holderness;" "*Historic Facts relative to the Sea Port and Market Town of Ravenspurne*," both printed in Hull, the former in 1821, the latter in 1822, and "*The History of the Church and Priory of Swine*," likewise printed in Hull in 1824. These few facts are contained in an address delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society, at Hull, by their president, Chas. Frost, Esq.^a who adds, that Mr. Thompson was so intimately known to many, and so highly respected by all, as to render any formal eulogy of his talents and virtues unnecessary.

WOODHALL was anciently a manor pertaining to the house of St. Quintin, and will be found frequently referred to in the account of Brandsburton.

Woodhall, Thirkilby, and Ellerby, are there seen as being particularly exempt from the operations of the decree (p. 270). Many of the townships in the north have their Woodhalls and Woodhouses, nor has it ever yet been shewn to what the origin of them is to be attributed. The probability seems to be, that the germ of these places was some remarkable timber building, the residence of some considerable person. From the same inquisition, held at York, as in the case of Dowthorp, Langthorpe, &c. it was found, that Marmaduke Langdale held here 200 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow, with their appurtenances, belonging to this manor; and that William, his great nephew, was his heir. It appears, that, in 1689, Philip Langdale conveyed the estate and manor of Woodhall to Joseph Fermly, who, in pursuance of the settlement on his marriage, in 1694, with Sarah Maister, conveyed it in 1700 to trustees, to pay the income to them and their issue. In 1724, Joseph Fermly died, and left one son, Joseph, and one daughter, Jane; who, in 1725, jointly with their mother, conveyed it to trustees, that, in case of failure of direct issue, it should pass to the Maisters' family. The son died without issue; and the daughter, in 1733, married Joseph Lazenby, and they had an only son in 1734. The father died in 1748, and the son in 1755, leaving an only daughter, who died an infant in 1756. And at the decease of the aforesaid Jane Lazenby, who survived her son and granddaughter, the estate reverted to Henry Maister, Esq. who bequeathed it to his nephew, H. W. Maister, of Beverley, Esq. the present possessor.^b It appears from the court rolls of the manor of Woodhall, that courts were held by Mr. Fermly as soon after his purchase as in 1699, also in 1702, 1710, and 1712, in which the names of the freeholders and tenants, in the townships of Ellerby, Thirleby, and South Skirlaugh, are enumerated and sworn; and similar courts have since been held by Mr. Lazenby, the late Col. Maister, and his nephew, the present lord of the manor. It also appears evident, that no other courts have been held in those townships; from which it would seem, that, at the time of Mr. Fermly's purchase, Ellerby was considered as part of the manor of Woodhall. The courts were held at the manor-house of Woodhall. There does not appear to have been any particular customs attached to the manor.^c

Woodhall, the residence of Mrs. Maisters, stands on one of the most elevated points in Holderness. The present mansion house was built by Henry Wm. Maister, Esq. in 1814-15. It is a handsome substantially

^a Published by I. Wilson, Hull, 1831.

^b From the family evidences.

^c Politely communicated by Hy. Wm. Maister, Esq.

built edifice, and commands very extensive prospects on the north-west and south-west; on the south and east, the view is bounded by Roe Hill; its own hanging woods, and the woods of Burton Constable, to which estate it adjoins. The Woodhall estate consists of about 450 acres. Old Woodhall, now a farm house, has some remains of a moat, which appears formerly to have surrounded it.

GANSTEAD.—In Gagenestad, Fran and Aldene had four carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be four ploughs there. Albert, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough, and seven villanes, and four bordars with two ploughs, and twenty acres of meadow, one mile long and half broad; value in king Edward's time forty shillings, now twenty shillings.

The very early purchase of this place by Sir Wm. de la Twyer, knt. the 5th H. III. (*see page 192,*) occasioned the removal of that family from Twyer to Ganstead, which remained for many generations in the family; and subsequently passed to William St. Quintin, of Haswell, by his marriage with a daughter and co-heiress of its ancient possessors.

The manor having continued in this branch of the family of St. Quintin, they became designated "of Gansted." (Ped. vol. I, p. 268 9.) 2 H. VIII. Wm. St. Quintin held the manor of the lord of Holderness by knt. service, and also a Bercaria, for 100 bidentes,^a in Outcote, of the heirs of John Sutton. 16 Eliz. Elinora St. Quintin held the manor of the heirs of Ralph Bulmer, by knt. service.^b

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—20 E. I. An inquisition held after the death of Sayer de Sutton finds, that he had a rental issuing out of this place.^c It appears, that Sir Michael Constable held a fourth part of the manor before the reign of H. VII. In 2 H. VII. Alexander Cobb, of Gansted,^d gave to Robert, his son and heir, 1 mess. and 1 bovat of land in Conino. 38 H. VIII. Ralph Coleman held 1 tenement in Gansted; and Catharine, Martha, Margaret, Alice, Matilda, Francisca, and Agnes, are found to be his co-heiresses.^e 5 Eliz. Ralph Coleman held 1 tenement in Ganstede of the queen, as of her manor of Burstwick; Catharine, wife of Richard Frankish, and Margaret, wife of John Rawson, co-heirs.^f In 1635, Mr. Constable sold his lands here to Mr. Milner. The property, at the dissolution, as well as the tythes, &c. became divided. At present, the hamlet consists of three or four farms, with a windmill and three cottages, Mrs. Walker being a principal proprietress.

TURMER HALL is considered a manor, as it appears that Beatrix, wife of Thos. de Roos, of Hamlake, held 109 sh. rental, and the manors of Turnam (Turner) Hall, Roos, and Seaton.^g John de Ross dying 11 E. III. and having held this manor in right of his wife, gave it to Wm. his eldest brother, who died 17 E. III.^h W. G. Todd, Esq. is the present possessor. The family evidences do not seem to throw any light upon the subject, that is of any general interest. The tithes of Gansted belonged to Lord Shaftesbury, but are now the property of Mr. Todd. There are together about 800 acres of land.

MARTON.—In Meretone Suen had one carucate of land to be taxed. There is land to one plough. Franco, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough and twenty acres of meadow. Half a mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time ten shillings, now five shillings. There were also two carucates as a soke to the manor of Aldbro.ⁱ

Its name derived from Mere, or watery ground of the neighbouring Lamwith, and

^a Bercaries were lodges in the neighbourhood of the moors, and where the shepherds resided. Bidentes were sheep of two years old. ^b Ridley, 4. 122 b. ^c Esch. No. 8. Turr. 377. ^d This family held possessions here for a long time.—See Halsham.

^e Ridley, 4, 66 b.

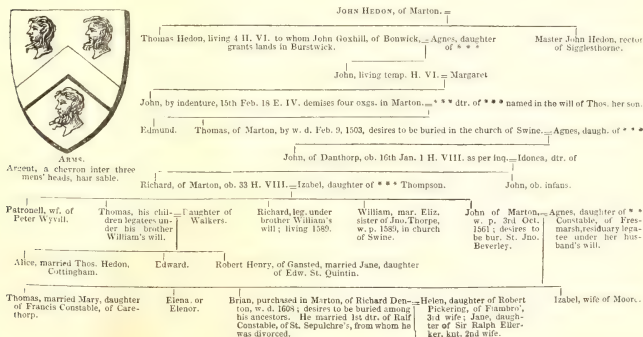
^f Ridley, 4, 54 b.

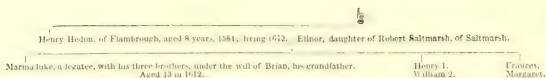
^g Inq. Burton's, 5 vol. MSS.

^h Esch. 12 E. III. No. 41.

appears to have been designated as East and West Marton. The first document met with after the Survey is in the time of King John, when

Thomas Alost releases to Robt. Tiliol and Wm. le Constable, all his right in the two carucates of land in Merton.^a According to Kirby's Inquest, Simon le Constable held in Marton 2 carucates of land, where 48 made a kut's fee. 13 E. I. the king grants to Simon Constable free warren in his demesne lands here. 22 E. I. Simon le Constable held 1 toft and 1 bovate of land of Wm. de Turno, and 2 cott. 3 tofts, and 9 bovates. 32 E. I. Peter, son and heir of Wm. Frothingham, impleads Robt. son of Simon le Constable for lands and tenements here, but afterwards releases him. 7 E. II. Catherine, who was wife of Simon le Constable, releases all she had in Merton to Robert, son of Simon. 9 E. II. Marton with its members is returned in Nom. Vill. as in possession of Robert le Constable, Walter de Fauconberg, Wm. Hawteyn, Amand Routh, and Walter Fitlinge. 10 E. III. Robert Constable held 10 tofts, 10 bovates, and 2 cottages here.^b 24 E. III. Stephen Storme, of Merton, grants to Isabell, daur. of Wm. Grayneston, of Withernwick, in special tail, 1 toft and 2 bovates and half of arable in Merton, of the gift of Stephen Hawtyn, and 11 acres of land there of the gift of Richard de Merton.^c 45 E. III. John Constable, Esq. charges his tenements in Merton with a payment of an annual rental of 12 marks. 8 Rich. II. John Constable, of Halsham, grants to John Collier, parson of Rosse, John Scure, chaplain, and John Thorne, trustees, all his lands and tenements in Merton, for which said trustees, within 10 days, re-conveyed the said tenements to John, and Matilda his wife, and the heirs of the said John for ever. The lady Albreda, mother of John, attorns and affirms.^d 23 Elizabeth, the manor of Merton, held by Sir John Constable, of the king in capite, by the service of half a knight's fee.^e The manor, &c. continues in the family of Burton Constable to the present day. A family of the name of Hedon appear to have been settled here in very early times. The following particulars were found among the Dade papers, and are corrected from vol. 8 of Dr. Burton's pedigrees, Glover's Visitation, in 1584, and that of St. George, in 1612, &c. &c.

^a Cart. 135, 57.^b Mid. Bail.^c Cart. 215, 81.^d Cart. 4, 100, 21, 101.^e Esch. F. 105.



John Disney, of Fosham, grants to John Hedon, of Marton, Wm. de Flynton, and Wm. de Newton, chaplain, a mess, and 2 bov. in East Marton, which Stephen Wright, chaplain, and Thomas Wade, gave the said John, in fee, on condition of paying a yearly sum to them. Tested by W. de la Twyer, Thomas Constable, of Halsham, Thomas Grimston, Wm. Rednes, John Goxhill, of Sproatley, Wm. Esthorp, Jno. Thompson, de Merton, &c.; d. St. Laurence, 4 H. V. 1415.—Meaux Chart, penes Lord Dunbar.

In the scutage of 1359, Sir John de Hedon, kt. answered for 30sh. The old chapel of ease to the mother church of Swine has been long since demolished, and not a vestige left. Brown Willis says, Marton chapel was not certified at the dissolution; Wm. Proctor was the incumbent, and had an annuity assigned him, which was enjoyed in 1553.^a

The old chapel bell, about sixty years since, was fixed in a tree. Part of the remains of the old building were used in building a bridge over the Lamwith stream. The font is at Burton Constable, and, from its size and other indications, appears to be of great antiquity. The old site is still known by the name of Kirk Garth. From an original document, the tithes payable quarterly, 24th June, 1776, were—John Johnson, 8s. 3½d.; Daniel Wilkinson, 2d.; Wm. Salvege, 9s. 1½d.; John Bird, 1s. 5d.; Robert Grasby, 4s. 9d.; Thomas Wiles, 11s. 3d.; Paul Wilkinson, 11s. 2d.; Wm. Smith and Jos. Nutt, 7½d.; Mary Batty, 10d.; William Clappison, 6s. 7½d.; Geo. Satta, 3½d.; Wm. Taylor, 2s. 1½d.; Hy. Scot, 6s. 2d.; Thos. Mason, 3s. 9½d.; paid yearly out of corner lays, belonging to Lady farm, 3s. 4d. Total, £3. 10s. ¼d. There are seven farm houses, with their respective allotments of land, and about twelve cottages. The whole of the township, with the exception of a farm and cottage, the property of O. A. Heywood, Esq. of Wakefield, is the property of Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, bart. to whom the tithes also belong; the whole extent of the hamlet, about 900 acres. It is immediately contiguous to Burton Constable. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected by Wm. Constable, Esq. the following inscription being placed in it by his directions:—"Deo Immortali *Ædes has sacras erexit Gulielmus Constable, A.D. 1789*" It being in the centre of a district in which there are many Roman Catholic inhabitants, it has been resorted to for the celebration of marriages, since the passing of the marriage act in 1837. The Rev. Robert Hogarth, P.P. has a pleasant, comfortable residence adjoining; he is much respected in the neighbourhood.^b There is also a school here, established originally by Francis, and now supported by Sir Clifford Constable.

NORTH AND SOUTH SKIRLAW, or Skirlaugh, are situated about a mile from each other. The Lamwith Stream winds its way from Lanthorpe, and in its meandering course separates these townships.

There are six oxgangs returned in Domesday in Schireslai as a soke to Hørnsea, and a part is returned with Newton and Thirtleby. "It is anciently written Schyrlake, *i. e.* the dividing suer of Skyre, to divide, cut, and of lacus, lake, which in its large acceptation is construed a suer, dyke, dreyn, or current of water, for North and South Skirlaw dividing on that great fleet called Lamith Stream, are separated by it, like as the North Bail of Holderness are severed by it also." North Skirlaw, as already stated, is in the North Division, but in the

^a Willis's Abb. v. 2, p. 294.

^b It is to the untiring and unceasing exertions of this gentleman, through the whole progress of the work, in his researches for manuscripts and descriptions of many localities, the author is indebted for information which otherwise could not have been attainable.

parish of Swine; very little remains relative to the ancient possessors of the township. In Kirby's Inquest, Walter de Fauconberg is returned as holding this place. 43 E. III. John de Fauconberg, of Skelton, had lands here. 2 H. IV. Isabel Fauconberg held 2 carucates in North Skirlaw, as parcel of the manor of Rise, held of Thomas de Lancaster as of the hon. of Alb. by knight service. 3 H. 8. Robert Hodgson grants to his son Edmund, and Barbara, his wife, his lands here. 4 E. VI. Chrisp. son of Martin Hildyard, had livery of lands and tenements in N. and S. Skirlaw, of the king in capite as of his manor of Rise. 10 Jas. Marnk. Langdale held here a cottage, an oxgang, and 20 acres of pasture. Richard Bethell, Esq. M.P. is the principal proprietor, and appoints a gamekeeper for this place, Arnold, and Rowton, as lord of the manors; it is a small pleasant village.

SOUTH SKIRLAW is returned as a soke to Aldbro' of four carucates. It is on record that it was early in the possession of the abbat of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, and that he was summoned, 21 E. I. by a writ of *quo warranto*, to prove by what right he claimed to exercise certain privileges in his several lordships in Holderness, when he pleaded his grant from King Henry II.^a Skirlaw is one of the places named in the writ. 20 E. III. the prioress of Swine and the abbat of Thornton held 2 carucates and 3 bovates in South Skirlaw, in pure alms.^b Sir Robert Hilton, knt. and John Redness, quit claim to Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, all right in lands and tenements in South Skirlaw: dated 16 Ap. 3 H. IV.^c 38 H. VIII. William Coleman held lands here and North Skirlaw of the lord the king, as of his manor of Woodhouse, parcel of the monastery of Thoroton.^d Eliz. Rd. Coleman held here as of the queen's manor of Woodhouse. 22 Eliz. Henry Constable, knt. s. and h. of Sir John, knt. by livery held in Skirlaw in capite. In 1577, 19 Eliz. Marmaduke Langdale held lands here, and from the family evidences is said to have resided here.^e The manor is partly copyhold, (see Woodhouse); and some dispute exists as to the manorial rights.

This village is particularly celebrated for its elegant chapel, re-built by a prelate who derived his origin, and took his name from this secluded spot; of whose correct judgment, and superior talents as an architect, this splendid specimen alone is a sufficient proof. The original building, if not coeval with the mother church of Swine, was erected no doubt soon after the foundation of the priory. The first account of the circumstance which brings it into notice, is found among the records of Abp. Melton; who,—A.D. 1337, 11 E. III. “in a suit in the Court Christian, at York, between the prioress of Swine, appellat, and the inhabitants of South and North Skirlaugh, Arnall, and Rowton, defendants,—by his decree, enjoins the prioress of Swine, and convent there, to find and maintain a chantrie in the chapel of South Skirlaugh, which chantrie had been withdrawn by the prioress, and that withdrawing was the cause of the suit.”^f The particulars of the decision are, that the inhabitants of those towns shall find, and perpetually, at their own costs, maintain one fit priest to celebrate and serve every day at the chapel of South Skirlaw; who, after he has been presented by the prioress and convent of Swyne, and admitted thereunto, shall, without prejudice to the mother church of Swyne, as stipendiary chaplain, exercise cure of souls; and shall answer and satisfy the said prioress and convent out of the fruits, obventions, and profits belonging to the said chapel. Also, that the said inhabitants shall find books, chalice, vestments, lights, bread and wine, and other necessities for the said chantry; and shall repair and re-build the said chapel, and bear all other burdens incumbent thereon. And to the sustentation of the said chantry, the said prioress and nuns shall pay yearly 36s. 4d. stirring to the stipendiary priest in the chapel for the time being; moreover, the said chaplain shall have two oxgangs of land in the territory of South Skirlaw; and the master and convent of Swyne shall also give him one penny out of every oxgang of land which they hold in Skirlaugh, and henceforth shall not require that 5 sh. sterling per ann. which the said inhabitants were wont to pay them in times past. And, that the mother church of Swyne might not be

^a See Humbleton.^b Dods, M.S. vol. 7, p. 242.^c Escheat E. 3, p. 452.^d Ridley, 4, 36.^e Evidences endorsed K. 5. penes Ph. Langdale, Esq.^f Torre's East Riding, p. 1468.

defrauded, he furthermore ordained, that the inhabitants of those towns shall repair to the parish church of Swine, on the feasts of Easter and our Lady's assumption, as they were wont to do in preceding times.^a "There had been antiently," says another authority,^b "a chapel, to save the inhabitants a labour in going to the parish church of Swine, and a chaplain, hired by the prioress of Swine, to celebrate therein; for, in the ordination of the chantry, founded in this new-built chapel by Walter Skirlaw, he ordained,^c that the chaplains presented by him should undergoe the cure of the parishioners of that chapel, and do all other offices, as the chaplain hired by the prioress of Swine there, before these times, used to doe,—sicut capellanus conductitius ibidem ante hoc tempora ad stipendia priorissæ de Swine et parochianorum poni solitus facere consuevit. And in another place, speaking of a fit habitation for his chaplains, he assigneth them the antient habitation long since provided for the chaplain there,—antiquam habitationem pro capellano ibidem dudum ordinat';—and again, speaking of a place for their chaplain's convenience adjoining to the habitation, he saith,—quam placeam cumcrofto capellani antiquitus ibidem existentes p' eorum habitatione ex dono prioressæ & conventus de Swyna tenebant & possidebant. But time, it seems, had brought that former chapel into some ruins and decay; whereupon our Walter Skirlaw, taking his name from this town of Skirlaw, where he was born, as he saith himself,—ubi originem duximus,—had a fit object of exercising his charity, in repairing the old, or rather in the building of a new chapel, which for goodness of materials, and neatness of workmanship, far exceeds all in these parts. This chapel he built in the latter end of king Richard II. his reign, or beginning of Henry IV.; for, in the first part of his reign, he procured Henry Fourth's license to endow an ecclesiastic with £20. per ann. to celebrate; and after, in the 4th H. IV. the king gives license to Walter, to give to the abbot of Thornton in Lincolnshire 17 mess. 2 tofts, 302 acres of land, 56 acres of meadow, and 6s. 8d. rent, with their appurts in *Barom, Utselie, and Grimesbie*, valued at 18 marks per ann.; and 5th Jan. 5 H. IV. he procured license of Richd. Scroop, abp. of York, to the same purpose. And being thus prepared, 2nd May, 6 H. IV. by his writing under his seal, he foundeth one chantry of two chaplains, in the chapel of Skirlaw, and Robert Brynston and Wm. Skirlaw, priests, are the first chaplains by the founders institutions; and thereby he ordains good laws for the establishment and ordering of their pensions and celebrations, and of themselves, as also for their habitation and future presentation; and afterwards, procures the consent of the chapter of York, and of the prioress and convent, to this his ordination.^d Walter Skirlaw, a pious and humble prelate, whose name is transmitted to posterity only by his works of charity and munificence, was educated at Durham House, Oxford, where he proceeded, D D.; July 31, nominated archdeacon of the East-Riding; Dec. 2, 1370, made prebendary of Fenton; July 19, 1371, appointed official of the abp.'s court;^e was consecrated bishop of Litchfield in 1385-6; translated to Bath and Wells on the 18th August, 1386; and again removed to Durham on the 3rd April, 1388, by a papal instrument, dated the same day with that which removed his predecessor, Frodham, from Elv. His will d. 7th March, 1404; he died March 21, 1405; w. p. 21st April, 1406.^f The will of the good bishop commences—"In nomine summe & individue Trinitate p'ris & filii spiritus sancte beatissimum Dei Genetricis & Virginis Mariæ ac beatorum Petri & Pauli & Andree apostolorum sanctorum et confessorum Cuthberti Johannis & Martirii nec non totius cælestis curie—Amen."

Imprimis, he gave his soul to Almighty God his creator, and his body to be buried in the church of Durham, between the two pillars on the north side of the quire or presbytery of the said church, where he hath newly ordained his monument. Item, he bequeathed £200. to be distributed among the poor, and more especially his tenants. Item, he gave £200. for purchasing priestly ornaments, to celebrate mass in for the

^a Torre's East-Riding, p. 1468.

^b Mid. Bail. Miscel. 63, 64, 65, 66.

^c Vide Sequens.

^d Mid. Bail. Miscel. 63, 64, 65, 66.

^e Torre's Minster, 698 and 99.

^f Willis's Survey of Cathedrals,

Hutchinson's Durham, Surtees's Durham, all contain an account of the archbishop and his munificent acts.

space of one year next after his death. Item, to the church of Durham one golden chalice, with St. Cuthbert's image upon it. Item, a better cloth for the high altar, &c. Item, to the prior of Durham, who may be living at the time of his death, 40 sh.; to the superior 20 sh.; to each of the monks 13s. 4d. present at his exequies, and for the celebration of three masses for his soul. Item, to Durham College, Oxford, £40. Item, to Joan his sister, £40,—*et unum ciphum argenteum deauratum coopertum de melioribus*. Item, to Elene, the relict of his brother William, one cup of silver,—*unum ciphum argenteum*,—10 marks, and 1 robe. Item, to the fabric of the church of Durham, 100 marks; to that of Beverley, £40. He bequeaths to the monks of the monastery of Swine £100. for a perpetual obit. on the day on which he died; and that they pay to every monk and sister there being 4d.; to the prioress double; and to the chaplain and clerks of the parochial church, 6s. 8d. for his obit. Item, to the finishing of his chantry at Skirlaw, if not completed at his death, 200 marks. (Item *lego ad complementum cantariæ de Skirlawe si illam ante Mortem meum non complevero ce marc et plus quantum ad complecionem ejusdem fuerit oportunum*.) To every of his esquires 100sh.; to every of his valets 50sh.; to every groom of his family 33sh. 4d.; to every of his pages 20sh.; towards the work of his new dormitory, in the priory of Durham, 100 marks; to the fabrick of the steeple of the church of Howden £40., with numerous other legacies. An inventory is attached to the will of all the goods of the said reverend father, bequeathed in his will and codicil to the divers legatees. The will, codicils, and inventory, are of very considerable length, and too long for insertion. This prelate appears to have devoted his income to the public good. He is said to have been born of humble parents in this village; and that his coat of arms, which are so frequently seen in the cathedral and cloisters of Durham, York minster, University Coll. Oxford, and on the front of Hilton castle, are in allusion to it, his father being a sieve, riddle, or basket maker.

Chapel of St. Augustine's.—Ordination of Bishop Skirlaw's Chantry.

Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, having obtained the king's license, dated 18th Nov. 1 H. and the license of Rd. archbishop of York, dated 5th January, 1403,—out of the devotions and sincere affection which he bore to the nunnery of Swyne, and to the chapelry of Skirlaw, where he was born, and to the relief of certain poor parishioners of the said chapel,—ordained, created, made, and founded one perpetual chantry of two chaplains in the chapel of Skirlaw; instituting therein Robt Brynston and W. Skirlaw, p'brs, to be chaplains thereof for term of life. And willed, that the said Robt. and his successors be principals and *wardens* of the said chapel and chantry, and to have cure of all the parishioners thereof. In all things, as the stipendiary chaplain heretofore used to have, who was hired by the prioress of Swine and these parishioners; and who shall make oath to the said prioress and convent, to answer them faithfully in such small tythes, oblations, obventions, as shall be offered by the said parishioners of the said chapel. And in recompence for his pains, the priors and convent shall pay him 13s. 4d. per ann. instead of the two marks and half they were wont before to give to the stipendiary priest thereof; and the residue of the said pension, being 26s. 8d. shall be assigned for the yearly maintenance of the chapel in bread, and candle for celebration of masses; and the chaplains shall also have 6s. 8d. towards the repairs of their houses, and for wine in their celebrations. Likewise, there shall be 3s. 4d. given to the vicars, priests, and clerks, on the day of his exequies; and other 3s. 4d. and 6s. 8d. to be distributed among the nuns of the house, on the day of his anniversary obit. for ever, to be celebrated in the priory of Swyne. Furthermore ordaining, that the said chaplains shall be bound daily to say (the canonical hours) and celebrate masses according to the use of the church of York; and that one of them do daily celebrate the mass of the day; and the other, on every Sunday, the mass de Trinitate; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the mass of Requiem pro mortuis; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the mass de Sancta Virgine, in which, excepting on double festivals, they shall devoutly say one collect for the good estate of himself while he lives,—*scilicet rege quesumus*, &c.; and another collect,—*scilicet' deus qui charitatis*, &c.—for his kindred friends and benefactors then living; and after his decease, the collect,—*scilicet*

Deus qui inter apostolicos, &c. ; and the collect,—scil' Deus Omnipotens sempiternus Deus cui nunquam sine spe,—for the souls of his parents, kindred, friends, and benefactors. And that, every day, they shall sing or say at matins or vespers, the canonical hours, within the said chapel; and each of them shall say the office of the dead,—scil' placebo dirige cum commendatione, &c. And that, every Lord's Day, one of them shall celebrate, in the chapel of Skirlaw, the great mass, with the solemn orations thereof as the manner is; to expound to the people, touching the good estate of himself, and of Joan his sister, while they live, and after their decease, to make special mention for their souls, &c. Then he granted to the said two chaplains and their successors, that ancient habitation for the old chaplains ordained, and one place, with a croft, on the south side of the chapel yard, which were anciently assigned by the prioress and convent of Swine for the said old chaplain to have and to hold the same to them and their successors (chaplains) for a mansion, wherein they shall dwell, eat, drink, and converse together; and that each chaplain and his successor shall have 8 m. per ann. paid out of the annual pension of 16 m. granted to the abbat and convent of Thornton for that purpose. The principal of them, who shall be called the *warden* of the chantry, shall bear the cure of all parishioners of the town and hamlets belonging to the chapel, as the stipendiary chaplain who was hired by the prioress and parishioners were wont to bear. Lastly, that the said chaplains and their successors shall be presented in all vocations by himself during life, and, after his decease, by the prioress and convent of Swine for the time being; all which was confirmed by the chapter of York, 8th June, 1406.

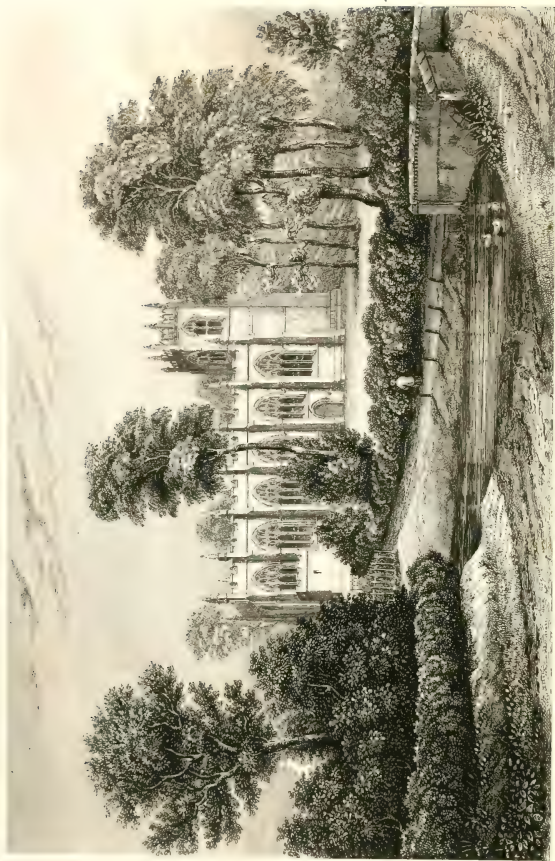
A close List of the Wardens hereof.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
2nd May	1404 Rt. Brynston	Wm. Skirlaw, Epi. Dun.	Resig.
13th August	1424 Wm. Wragby	Pr. and Conv. of Swine	the same
6th April	1437 Jno. Robynson	the same	the same
22nd March	1446 Wm. Buks	the same	Resig. pro Ecc de Collum
27th May	1448 Thos. Newton	the same	the same
4th April	1412 Galfrid Redmere	the same	
19th December	1493 Geo. Rewrson	the same	

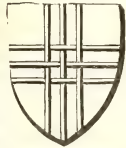
A close List of the secondary Chaplains of the Chantry.

2nd May	1404 Wm. Skirlaw	Wm. Skirlaw, Epi. Dun.	Resig.
5th October	1410 Jno. Gilbert	Pr. and Conv. of Swine	Mort.
13th May	1447 Jno. Wright	the same	the same
9th August	1462 Wm. Webster	the same	Resig. pro vic Bp. Burton
18th July	1467 Rt. Galteres	the same	Mort.
18th January	1468 Jno. Corte	the same	the same
28th January	1499 Rd. Oustwicke	the same	the same
11th April	1525 Thos. Deyne	the same	the same
20th April	1529 Rd. Wilson	the same	the same

Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. is the present patron of Skirlaw chapel; his late respected father purchased it from the survivor of the family of Moorhouse, of whom there are memorials in the chapel. It is valued with the parish church of Swine, both together amounting only to £102 per annum. The chapel is capable of containing a congregation of 300 persons.



THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Augustine, consists of a nave and tower, at the west end, a small chapel on the north side. *Exterior*.—A very prominent feature in this beautiful chapel is the five buttresses on each side, with double buttresses at the angles, all of three set offs, terminating above the battlement in handsome crocketed pinnacles; they are so formed as not to impede the light admitted by a window placed between each buttress, of perpendicular character, and of three lights, cinquefoiled, surrounded by a drip-stone, terminating in small shields, each bearing the arms of Archbishop Skirlaw. On the south side is a small porch, battlemented, with a depressed arched doorway, through which the chapel is entered by a pointed doorway with many mouldings. Another small pointed doorway is under a window of the east end. On the north side is another similar doorway, having a small recess on one side of it. The little chapel on this side has merely a square-headed light. The east end displays a large pointed window, of five lights, with tracery and dripstone of uniform character with the rest; the windows all rest on a tablet. The tower is of three stages; the basement adorned with a range of blank quatrefoil panels. In the lowest stage of the west face is a pointed window of the same character; in the second stage, above the battlemented tablet, is a crocketed niche for a statue; in the upper, a pointed belfry window, of two lights, trefoiled, divided by a transom, with a dripstone, terminating in heads; above which the tower finishes in a series of open, crocketed, trefoil niches, resting on a cornice ornamented with heads, which has a rich effect. The belfry windows are repeated on each of the other sides of the tower; there are gargoyles under the cornice at top. The *Interior* is quite in keeping with the exterior, having a lofty, light, airy appearance. The pulpit placed against the north wall. A wainscotted pannelled gallery and pews. The eastern end is used as a chancel, and is without pews. On each side, and under the east window, are two elegant brackets for statues. In the south-east corner a water drain. A small door leads into the little chapel used as a vestry. A plain octagonal font close to the north door. The windows have been curiously painted and set with coats of arms, but in 1656 were almost all gone, and white glass substituted in lieu thereof; there remains only Walter de Skirlaugh, viz.—A. 3 pallets crossing 3 barrulets (very frequent). A. 3 trefoils gu. in bend between 2 cottises, sa. A. on a chev. sa. 3 mullets, or. Gu. a bear, or, porcupine salient, ar. Or, on a chev. sa. 3 mullets, A. B. 3 chev. braced in base, and a chief, or. Barry of 6, or and B. A. 3 chaplets, gu. B. 5 martlets about a cross, Patte, or. Eng. and France, in a frettee, quarterly, 4th as 2nd, 5th gone.^a In consequence of the winds, which blow very strongly from all quarters of the flat country, trees were planted in the chapel yard to abate their force, but too late to save



Arms of Abp. Skirlaw.

^a Dade MS.S.

the painted glass from destruction; they are now become venerable, and give a highly picturesque effect on viewing the chapel from the north.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—Marble mural at the east end—Sarah, wife of James Brown, M.D. of Beverley, d. 9 April, 1830, æt. 68. Ann, wife of Jno. Williams, of Beverley, surgeon, d. 19 July, 1819, æt. 30; arms underneath. Thomas Moorehouse Bramley, Esq. of Wyton, d. Sep. 22, 1801; also Mary, his dr. d. 2 Mar. 1820, æt. 17. Rev. Matthew Williamson, 48 years vicar of this parish, d. Oct. 4, 1824, æt. 76. Floor stones within the altar rails—Wm. Langdale, of Lanthorpe, d. 8 Nov. 1721. Thomas Moorehouse Bramley, of Wyton, Esq. 22 Sep. 1804; Mary Ann, his dr. as above; Mary, wife of Thomas Bramley, d. 17 Dec. 1801. Thomas Bramley, of Wyton. 6 June, 1801, æt. 47. John Moorhouse, of North Skirlaugh, 22 Oct. 1764, æt. 36. Rev. John Moorhouse, of Sproatley, 25 Mar. 1740; also two children, d. in their minority. West end—Thomason, wife of Ralph Rand, the younger, Feby. 11, 1691, æt. 31; also Frances, wife of Robert Jackson, Mar. 12, 1785, æt. 61. Rev. Mattw. Williamson, Oct. 4, 1824, æt. 70. Mary, wife of Jos. Holden, of Benningholme, 12 Jan. 1817, æt. 44. Robt. s. & h. of Robt. Carrick, of Benningholme Grange, d. 2 Mar. 1736, æt. 63. Charity, wife of the above R. C.; had three other husbands,—Jno. Lilly, John Luck, and Hy. Nevill; she died s. p. 28 Dec. 1772, æt. 90. Robert Carrick, youngest son of the above, d. at Nuttles Hall, 18 June, 1745, æt. 19.

In the vestry is framed the abstract of Riston award. Length of the church, including tower, 79 feet; breadth (interior) 22 ft.; height of tower, to top of pinnacles, 64 ft.; extreme breadth, (exterior), including buttresses, 36 ft.; height of nave to top of battlements, 33 ft. The carved screen, pulpit, seats, &c. coeval with the building are gone. The pews and other furniture are all new.

SKIRLAW SCHOOL.—Marmaduke Langdall, of Langdale, of Dowthorpe, by will, dated 1 Aug. 7 Jas. I. (1609), proved 30th Nov. 1612, gave the sum of £100, the increase thereof to be employed by four, six or eight of the most sufficient men in resident North Skirlaw, South Skirlaw, Rowton and Arnold, for the repairs of the chapel of Skirlaw, and the maintenance of children there, and teaching them, at the discretion of the most substantial men of that chapel. The language of the will is certainly most singular, as it regards the "school master." If the school at Santon, or Wighton be not by the laws allowed, (this alludes to a bequest to these places) then I give the £20 p. ann. to the maintenance of God's servise, preaching and pronouncing God's holie word, and teachinge of poore children at the chappel of South Skerley, soe longe as the chappel may be suffered, and God's servise there to be sunge or saide, soe that the minister and priest there be a painfull preacher of the word of God, to edifie the congregacion there and thereabouts; and every week once, to make a sermon, at the least, and a diligent and paynfull teacher of the children, without the takinge of any thinge for the techinge of them, and to be such a teacher, as is an honest, vertuous godly man, to leade a single life, neither to be a married man, nor to take or marry a wife for his owne use or company; neither to be a whoremonger, fornicator, or drunkard, nor a great company keeper, but a civill, honest man in livinge, to all mens judgements; and to behave himself according to God's holie lawes, statutes and injunctions, and not to run a fleshinge and eating flesh of forbidden dayes, contrary to the injunctions and orders of the holy church, and the king's majesties wholesome and Godlie laws, for I doe thinke that a dutifull minister, a painfull preacher, and a diligent teacher of children in that place at Skerley chappel, shall have little occasion to have the use or company of any woman, but rather drawe him to folly, covetousness, to hatred, and malice, and other ungodlie exercises by reason of such charge as would growe upon, being in such a bare and barren place as Skerley chapel stands in." He further gave £100, the profits thereof to be disbursed towards the marriages of poor servants and poor labourers that should be married at South Skirlaw, Rowton, North Skirlaw, and Arnold; towards the relief of poor children to be bound apprentices, and others from the school at South Skirlaw or North Skirlaw, or other poor children there, having no other means of relief to become apprentices withal, so

they should be put out to handicraft men to learn to get their living; and the testator charged all his real and personal estate with the payment of the said sums of money. By a decree in the Court of Chancery, in 1656, two closes were settled upon trustees, and the real and personal estates of the testator discharged from the said legacies. The distribution of the money arising from the rents, is at the discretion of the trustees for the purposes mentioned in the will. It appears, say the commissioners, (1823), that while the necessity does not exist of applying a portion of the charity funds, the trustees may without impropriety, increase the sum annually applied for teaching poor children, and thus provide for the education of a larger number.

THE CHAPEL ESTATE, which consists of two cottages, one of which has always formed part of the school house at Skirlaugh, and eleven acres or thereabouts; and other eight acres, being an allotment made on the enclosure in lieu of common right belonging to the cottages, is under the management of the chapel warden for the time being. This estate is supposed to be that given by Bishop Skirlaugh. The rents, amounting (in 1823) to £35 1 *ls.* 6 *d.*; and certain money payments or rent charges, amounting to 9 *s.* 4 *d.*, together £36 3 *s.* 10 *d.* are applied in repairing the chapel, and in payment of the ordinary expenses attending the performance of divine service there; and for sometime there was a sum of £5 or thereabouts, yearly applied towards the supplying the deficiency in subscriptions for raising an annual stipend of £26 5 *s.* to the minister of the chapel, who say the commissioners, has no other emolument.^a

The will of Mr. Langdale, previously alluded to, is a very long one. Among numerous legacies, he bequeaths to Blyth, of Frodingham, his swanner, £3 6 *s.* 8 *d.* To his very good friend, Mr. Avery Birkbie, of York, for five years after the death of the testator, every year a pair of young swans, to be delivered between Mickle and Martin Mass; to Mr. Aldm. Birkbie, his father, a candlestick, with divers lights in it; and to lady Birkbie, his wife, 3 angels; to his (testator's) nephew, Beverley, who married his nephew Constable's daughter, £10 to buy him a cast of hawks.

The village is delightfully situated in the southern vale of the Lamwith, which here assumes the name of Skirlaw Beck. There are about 1100 acres belonging to several proprietors, among whom are B. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby, near Greta Bridge, as trustee of lands belonging to Cawood Hospital, left for the maintenance of four widows; John Swann, Esq. has about 132 acres; I. Whitaker, Esq., Mr. W. V. Norman, Hull, and other smaller proprietors. Mr. Richardson, surgeon, has a handsome house and garden here. A large quantity of celts, spear heads, sword blades, &c. was discovered here in 1809.^b

THIRTLBY, or Thirkleby, is returned under the manor of Mappleton, as Torchilebi, a soke having four carucates, and was probably the habitation of Torchil, a Saxon or Dane, who, before the conquest, seated himself at this place.

9 E. I. Herbert St. Quintin held lands in this place; and through the reigns of Edw. I. II. & III. the St Quintins are found as holding the manors of Woodhall, Elwardby, and Thirkilby.

Lord Fitzhugh, at Thirkylby, in the East-Riding, is stated, after the feast of St. Michael, to have converted 3 acres of arable land into pasture, and from this cause 2 cottages had gone to ruin, (see p. 61, v. 2.) The priory of Swine held lands here at a very early period; as it appears that Richard Holme, clerk, and Peter de la Hay were to have license to give to this priory two messuages, value per ann. each 1 *ls.*, 160 acres of arable, each acre worth 3 *d.* per ann. and 18 acres of meadow, worth 5 *d.* per acre per ann. It would appear by the will of Lord Hastings, dated 27 June, 1481, that he held this manor. Woodhall, Eldwardby, and Thurkley are exempted from the decree in the parish of Brandesburton. Marmaduke Langdale, 29 Sept. 1612, was seized at the time of his death, of 4 cottages, 100 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow. 10 James I. Wm. Gee, *knt.*

^a Char. Com. Rep. vol. 9, p. 780.

^b See Beverlac, p. 5.

held a farm or tenements in Thirklebie (in the occupation of Robt. Nicholson) of the king, by military service. 3 Chas. John Gee, Esq. held certain lands here. On a reference to Woodball, p. 257, it will be found that Thirkleby, as it is now written, is still included in the manor of Woodhall. In the present day it belongs to several freeholders; there are 5 farm houses and lands, respectively belonging to Thomas Dibbs, in right of his wife, and Ann Beal, David Vickerman, of Marfleet, Mr. Torr, S. Brigham, Mr. Stephenson, of Aldbro'; 3 cottages and a small tenement of Wm. Blanchard's; these generally hold the tithes, although Viscount Downe is impropriator of part.

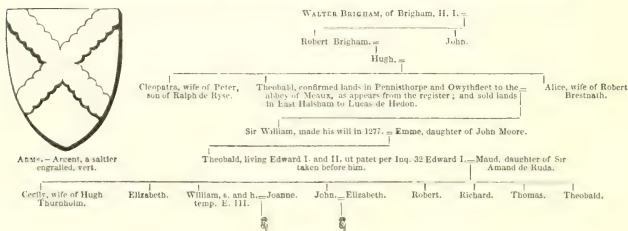
WYTON.—Widetune, a soke of Mapleton of four carucates. Temp. II. II. In confirmation of the grant to the abbat of Thornton, (ita legitur) of the gift of Robert, son Eruiisii, in Wyton, one bovate, and one toft with all its appurtenances, of the gift of Bernard, son of Hann, lands in Witon and Thornton, and common pasture in Witon, as the charter of the said Bernard testifies.^a H. III. John de Wyton held a hall (unam Aulam^b) situated below a certain messuage here of the king in capite, with lands in South Skirlaw, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of the 9th part of a knight's fee, doing suit and service at the wappentak court. 9 E. I. Kirby returns Henry de Wineton as holding in Wineton (Wyton) five carucates and a half, where 48 carucates make a knight's fee. 33 E. I. Henry de Wineton held a messuage and one carucate and a half of land here, paying castle ward at Skipsea.^c 9 E. II. In Nom. Vill. John de Wyneton and Wm. de la Twyer are the principal holders of land in this place. H. VII. Robert Constable, of Burton Constable, gave to 6 trustees all his lands in Wyneton.

The family of Brigham is first mentioned as holding this manor 35 H. VIII.; but at what time it first came into their possession is not ascertained, in that year Thomas Brigham, Esq. held the manor of Wyton,

3 mess. 3 cott. 4 crofts, 6 bovates of arable, and 40 acres of land here, of the heirs of Thomas Constable, kt. as of his manor of Burton Constable, by the service of 1-6th part of kn't's fee; Geo. son and heir.^d In the reign of Chas. I. John Gee, Esq. held certain lands here.^e

TABLE OF DESCENT OF BRIGHAM, OF WYTON AND BRIGHAM,

From the Harleian, No. 1487, p. 300; and M.S., Vol. East-Riding Pedigrees, Burton Constable Library.



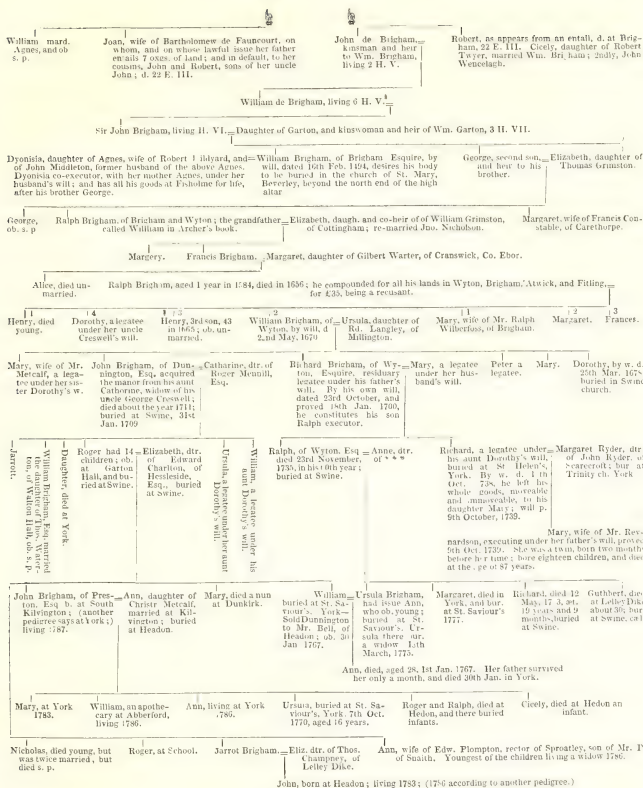
^a Cart. 87, 35, 6, 7.

^b Aula, Halla, or Haula, the chief mansion house, was the usual appendage of a manor. Sir E. Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, gives many instances of its being used in that record.

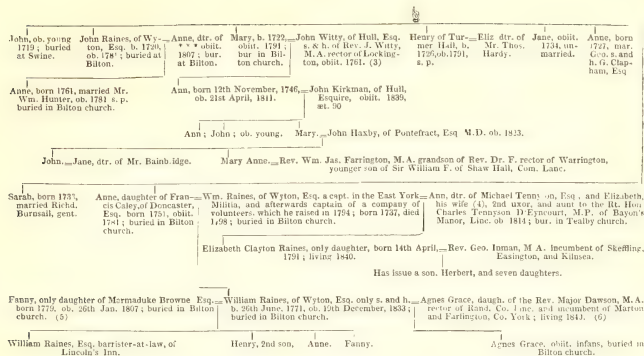
^c Inq. p. mortem, p. 196.

^d Ridley, 13, 1.

^e Ibid, 4, 14, b.



This family is now become extinct.



- (1.) By indenture, 2 June, 1694, Henry Raines, and Sarah his wife, convey to trustees, (John Rayley and Richd. Cresswell,) lands in Wyton; and by indenture, 27 June, 1721, convey to trustees, (the said John Rayley, John Raines, and Wm. Raines,) the same lands, and others in Wyton and Hedon, for the use of their son, Henry, and their grand-children, &c.
- (2.) By w. d. 18 Dec., 1805, after directing his real estate at Sproatley to be sold, he gave, amongst other bequests, the following, to different charitable institutions, "to be applied to carrying on the charitable designs thereof respectively, that is to say:—To the General Infirmary, Kingston-upon-Hull, £500. To the County Hospital, for sick and lame, in the city of York, the sum of £200. To the fund called Lupton's Fund, pertaining to the Lunatic Asylum, which fund is expressed to be instituted for the benefit of poor insane persons only, the sum of £200. To the charity schools in the city of York, for the education of Blue Coat Boys and Grey Coat Girls, the sum of £200; and to the charity for the relief of widows, orphans, and distressed families of the clergy, within the East-Riding of the county of York, and town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, the sum of £200; and to the feoffees or trustees of the charity school at Sproatley, there founded and endowed for the education and bringing up, &c. of ten poor boys and ten poor girls, the sum of £200. And he further willed and directed, that the sum of £200. should be divided and distributed amongst poor housekeepers, or other indigent persons residing within the several townships of Burton Constable, West Newton, Marton, Sproatley, and Ellerby, all in Holderness, whether coming within the description of parochial poor or not, in such manner as his trustees should think fit; which several legacies he ordered to be paid out of his *personal estate only*.
- (3.) He was the cousin of the writer of the following letter to Thoresby, (see his correspondence. vol. 2, p. 219,) and son of John, and brother of Ralph Witty, mentioned therein. Jan. 20, 1709-10.—Honored Sir,—In pursuance of your request, I procured the two letters which come along with this, the one from my uncle, Mr. John Witty, rector of Lockington, near Beverley, and the other from my cousin, Mr. Ralph Witty, senior fellow of St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge. My uncle is not much worth, but my cousin is full, and may

be relied upon; and to it I can add, that after all the search I can make, it is highly probable, that I am the eldest son of the eldest branch of the family; and I am very much of opinion, that at the same time that our ancestors fled out of Flanders to Hull, the De Witts, (whom I believe of the same family,) made their escape into Holland.

- (1.) She was daughter of George Clayton, Esq. of Grimsby, and Dorothy his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Christopher Hildyard, Esq. of Kelstern; who was grandson of Henry Hildyard, Esq. of Winestead and East Horsley, and his wife, Lady Ann Lecke, eldest daughter of Francis Lord D'Eyncourt, and earl of Scarsdale. She ultimately became sole heiress of her father and mother.
- (5.) He was eldest son of Marmk. Browne, Esq. of Beverley, and died in the life time of his father; who, by will, d. 27 July, 1789, devised all his estates, situate in Burstwick, Skeckling, Ganstead, and Sproatley, to his second son, Thomas Browne.
- (6.) Mr. Dawson was lord of the manor, and proprietor of Bonwick. His father was grandson of Wm. Dawson, Esq. of Stillington, and Agnes, sister of Sir Wm. Lowther, M.P. for Pontefract, 1695, great-grandfather of Wm. 2nd Viscount Lowther, created Earl of Lonsdale, 4th April, 1807. He died at Beverley, 21 Dec. 1829, and was buried in St. Mary's Church there.

In 1794, at a time when the dearest and most sacred interests of the inhabitants of this kingdom were at stake, and every man cheerfully stepped forward, and enrolled himself with eagerness to testify his loyalty to his king and country, the opulent and respectable tenantry of Holderness were eminently conspicuous for their patriotism. Capt. Raines, of Wyton, who had had some experience as a military officer, having joined the East York Militia at the breaking out of the American War, and continued in that force to the close of it, became of infinite service to the cause. The following extract from a letter of Edward Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, dated 17th October, 1791, upon the arranging a volunteer force for the protection of the Holderness coast, is couched in the language of an old English gentleman, and may not be improperly quoted, at a period when infidelity is stalking through the land.

"If I were not afraid of trespassing on your time and patience, I would willingly lay before you the whole of my reflections on the present state of things; but not to be tedious I will only trouble you with a few cursory remarks. I wish not to excite alarm or terror amongst you. Armed with loyalty, and a true love of our king and country, animated with a sincere attachment to our glorious constitution, how can fear reach our breasts? A free born Englishman, a faithful subject, and a virtuous man, feels not the impressions of terror and dismay; but he feels that he ought always to be provident, watchful and ready; and most assuredly the present state of distracted Europe ought to put us on our guard, in this free and happy land. When a bloody and impious race of men are plundering and depopulating a great part of Europe—when they are barbarously and wantonly murdering the aged, the infirm, and defenceless—and more than this, when they are endeavouring to extend far and wide the poisonous contagion of their infernal principles, by which they aim at the destruction of the christian religion, and the total overthrow of every moral and social duty, then gentlemen, it behoves every honest and virtuous man to stand forward and contribute all he can to check their progress, and to protect and defend his king, his country, and constitution. To this we are bound by duty and loyalty; to this we are prompted by that glow of patriotism which must ever animate the breast of an Englishman, and to this we are compelled by our honor, our interest, and our safety. But it is not against the arms of that deluded mass of plunderers, and the diabolical principles of their impious leaders, that we have to guard ourselves. To our misfortune and confusion be it said, we have too much reason to dread that there exists—even in our happy country—men who, poisoned by those fatal doctrines, have been preparing to spread corruption, disloyalty, treason, and rebellion among us. This horrid attempt has, thank God, been timely discovered; kind Providence watched over its long favoured island, and the vigilance and energy of government detected and checked, but it is to be feared, has not yet been able totally to extinguish this dreadful spirit; a late horrid conspiracy to

assassinate our king, shews that there are yet desperate, abandoned, and wicked men in the heart of the kingdom, &c. It is useless to add any further observations. Permit me to recommend the foregoing remarks to your serious consideration. Your loyal and virtuous hearts will prompt you to every exertion and means of support, which your sound judgments and upright sense, and your love for your king and country will suggest. If I have taken the liberty to address you on this occasion, I have done it from the purest and best motives; and I flatter myself that will plead my excuse. My love for my king and country, and my veneration and sincere attachment to our glorious constitution, have called forth in my mind reflections similar to these; and the honor and happiness I feel of being become an inhabitant and member of this respectable riding, urged me to offer these reflections to you, gentlemen, all of whom are, on so many accounts, entitled to the esteem, and many to the warmest sense of regard and attachment of, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant and well-wisher,

(signed) Edward Constable.

A committee was formed for the internal defence of the East-Riding, which was held at the Tiger Inn, in Beverley, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1794, when the following gentlemen were present:—

Edward Constable,	Henry Grimston,	Henry Boldero Barnard,	Rev. Richd. Gee,
William Bethell,	Robert Burton,	Robt. Carlisle Broadley,	Rev. Francis Lundy,
Philip Langdale,	James Stovin,	William Travis, Esqrs.	Sir Christ. Sykes, Bart.
Thos. Grimston,	John Courtney,	Rev. Francis Best.	

Henry Boldero Barnard, in the chair,—It was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Constable, for his circular letter to the gentlemen farmers of Holderness, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed and distributed. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Colonel Vavasour, Mr. Dennison, and Mr. Spofforth, for their report, in pursuance of a resolution of a former meeting. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Captain Raines, for the exertions already used by him towards raising the company at Patrington. That Captain Raines be requested to proceed in organising the Patrington Company, without being limited as to time. That Capt. Raines be authorized to employ such serjeants and drummers as he may think necessary for the purpose of training and exercising the Patrington Company as they are raised. That Capt. Raines be requested to report progress from time to time to Mr. Lockwood, the clerk, of the practicability of raising the Patrington Company, that if necessary a committee may be called to consider thereof, &c. &c. A letter had been addressed to Capt. Raines, of Wyton, by Mr. Nich. Torre, in which the Captain is requested to hand the names of the officers, whom he mentions as proper to receive commissions under him, to be forwarded through the committee to the king. In 1797, March 22, General Scott issues orders to Capt. Raines, as the commanding officer of the Patrington Company, but they are too long for insertion; they are very minute, and descriptive of the duties of the force in case of alarm, and shew the confidence placed in these loyal forces in case of actual danger. Capt. Raines re-built Wyton Hall; his predecessor, at his decease, left those splendid charities, detailed in the notes to the pedigree, which remain as lasting proofs of his munificence and generosity. In 1807 Mr. Raines sold Wyton Hall and about 200 acres of land, to Mr. Meadley, of Aldbro', from whose devisees or trustees it was purchased by Mr. Craven, the present possessor. There are altogether about 630 acres in the township. Mrs. Clubley is owner of Wyton House, who, with Geo. Alder, Esq. are the present principal proprietors. Lord Viscount Down is the present lay proprietor. Wyton is a very pleasant village, and being situated on the late high road from Hull to all parts of Holderness, was a particularly cheerful looking spot.

SPROATLEY.



N Sprotele, Basinc, Torne, and Tor, had four carucates of land to be taxed. There is land there to four ploughs. Roger, a vassal of Drogo, has now there one plough, and four villanes with one plough; and forty acres of meadow, one mile long and seven quarentens broad, value in king Edward's time fifty shillings, now twenty shillings. One carucate is also returned as a soke to Brocstewic, and five oxgangs to Witforness.

The first allusion to this place is the gift of the church; as early as the reign of H. I. by Ralph de Gousle, to the priory

of Bridlington, which appears to have been given to the priory conjointly by him and Walter de Ver.

10 H. III. Sir Simon de Ver, lord of Sproatley, grants by charter to Galfrid, son of Thomas, son of Giles de Sproatley, a bovate of land, with a toft belonging, in the vill. of Sproatley, which Wm. son of Richard, lately held of the said Simon; and an oxgang and toft more in Sproatley, which Thos. Hewed some time held of Simon; and also a toft which Elinor, relict of Wm. Baudewin, held of Simon. Tested by Sir Wm. Constable, Sir Walter Fauconberg, Sir John de Melsa, Sir Simon Constable, Herbert St. Quintin, John de Nuthil, circa 10 H. III; seal, three compasses; seal of Simon de Ver.^a 3 E. I. Sir Simon de Veer grants many lands and tenements here to Roger, son of Philip D'Arcy, which he pledged to king Edward of England, for £20. of the king's money, of Simon Constable, then the king's keeper of Holderness.^b 9 E. I. Kirby returns Simon de Vere as holding 6 carucates here. 11 E. I. Simon de Veer sold 24 acres of land, and one mill, to Roger Lund, of which he never had seizin; but was prevented by Thos. de Bray, the bailiff of Lord Edw. Crouchback. Surviving his wife Aveline, and by the escheator of Holderness, on the death of the said Aveline, 3 Ed. I. if not before, by Peter de Willoughbie, and by Thos. de Normanville, successor of the said Peter, &c.^c 15 E. I. Simon de Ver enfeoffed Robert Gilt of nine bovates and two-thirds of one bovate, in the manor of Sproatley; and Robert enfeoffed his son Hugo. And the said Simon sold the manor of Sproatley to one Roger, Lord D'Arcy, who sold the same manor to Edward I.^d 22 E. I. Simon le Constable held, at Sproatley, one mark, of the heirs of Ivonis de Veer; and a rood of land of Augustin Peverill; and 1d. rental, received for 9 bovates of land, of Simon de Lunde. 7 E. II. Catharine, relict of Simon le Constable, releases to Robert, son of Simon le Constable, all she has in Sproatley.^e A petition, dated 8 E. II. addressed to the king and his council, will be found in the rolls of parliament, which sets forth, that Simon Constable, father of Robert the petitioner, lately purchased of Sir Simon de Veer, for a fine levied in the court of king Henry, grandfather of the then king, 52 acres of wood, and 2 acres of wood, &c. in Sproatley, which dame, Ada de Veer held in dower, &c.; and that the tenements were surrendered to the father of the then king. She being dead, the wood and meadow,

^a Penes Lord Dunbar; another copy of this extract calls the seal three cinquefoils.

^b Cart. 185, 19.

Turr. 259, 260, de Hold. Inq. 69.

^c Hold. Inq. p. 1, 28, Turr. 322, 323.

^d Cart. 193, 29, 30, &c.

by right, &c. ought to revert to the said Robert, as son and heir, &c. The answer to the petition desires enquiry to be made, and justice done. 9 E. II. The Countess of Cornwall is returned as holding the manor of Sproatley in the Nom. Vill. In the 15th and 16th E. II. there is another petition, in French, to the king and his council, by Robt. Gilt, of Sproatley, setting forth, that Richard Oysel, former bailiff of Holderness, was appointed to let the wastes of king Edward, father of the then king. And that he let to Hugh Gilt, father of the said Roger, whose heir he is, 5 oxgangs of waste lands, with their appurts. in Sproatley, paying to the exchequer for them 10d. for each oxgang. That the said Hugh never had seizin, but of four, for the term of his life, although he was charged for the whole; and since his death, the said Roger is still charged rent for the 5. He therefore prays, &c. The answer is, that the enrollment of the letting in the exchequer be referred to, and if the petition be true, to do justice, &c.

A n're Seign'r le Roi & a son conseil mounstre Rog' Gilt de Sprotele, q' come Richard Oysel jadis baillif de Holdernesse fuit assigne p' comission de arenter les wastes le Roi Edward Pier n're Seign'r le Roi q' ore est en Holdernesse arenta a Hugh Gilt Pier le avantdit Rog' q' i hyer et a ses heyr's cynk boves de t're waste ou les appurtenances en Sprotele rendaut p' an a l'Eschequer p' les maynes le baillif de Holdernesse cynquant souz c' est a savoir pur chescune bove dis souz; laquel arenteme't est enroule en l'Eschequer, meismes cesti Hugh unq's ne fust seisi, ne seisin poait avoir du baillif fors q' de quater boves mes tote sa vie fust charge de la rente entier pur cynk boves & puis sa mort le avantdit Rog' come heyr let dit Hugh, ad este charge & uncore est de la rente pur cynk boves & n' est seisi fors q' de quater. Par quai il pri a n're Seign'r le Roi & a son Conseil q' il puisse avoir seisine de la quinte bove laquel Wauter le Feure de Sprotele tient ou q' il soit descharge de dis souze de Rente q' il rende p' an' pur ceste bove.

Responso—Mandetur Thes' & Baron' de Sc'cio q'd viso Irrotulamento arrentacois & iniquita sup' coten'tis in Petic'oe si necesse fuerit vi'tate fac Justitiam, &c.^a

12 E. III. The king grants to Wm. de la Pole the manor and vill. of Sproatley, for ten years, which are members of, and belong to the king's manor of Burstwick.^b 23 E. III. Roger Gilt, of Sproatley, held a mess. 2 tofts, and three parcels of waste, and 8 bovates of a certain culture called the Milndale, and 62 acres of land, and a rood of meadow, with its appurts. here, of the king in capite per fealty, paying to the king, by the hands of the king's bailiff of Holderness, £6. 12s. 3½d. at Easter and Michaelmas.^c There is a writ, dated the same year, directed to Peter de Grymsby, the king's escheator, to take security for the same, &c.^d 8 Richard II. Wm. Kenne, of Sproatley, s. and h. of John Kenne, granted to John de Sprotele 1 toft, and a mediety of onecroft, with its appurts. in Sprotele.^e 14 R. II. Robert Gousell grants to John, his eldest son, his capital messuage in Sproatley, with its appurtenances, and all others, which he had from the grant of Robt. Gilt, in Sproatley; a mill, and the reversion of a cott. occupied by Mariora Cute for life. Witnessed by Sir Jno. Swinecourt, rector of Sproatley, Thos. Gousle, Thos. de Sutton; dated at Sproatley, 12th Jan. 14 R. II. Seal, party per bend sinister, charged with 6 papilios.^f 11 H. VII. Ralph Constable, of Burton Constable, Esq. gave to six trustees, in fee, all his lands in Sproatley.^g 33 H. VIII. Wm. Leveninge held of the king 1 mess. 1 close, 3 bovs. of land here, of the king as of his manor of Burstwick, by knt. service.^h 6 E. VI. Henry Rookeby held 1 tenement here of the king, as of his manor of Burstwick, by military service. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary. Johan, Frances, Millicent, Dorothy, Bridget, Barbara, Mary, and Ann, daughters and co-heirs of Sir Ralph Bulmer, knt. and Ann, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Tempest, knt. held the third part of the manor of Sproatley (inter alia) of the Earl of Westmoreland, by knt. service.ⁱ The same one-third part of this manor seems to have been held in the reign of Eliz. by Ralph Bulmer, as of Henry.

^a Rot. Parl. vol. 1, 395.

^b Ridley, 1, 88, 89.

^c Mid. Bail.

^d Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 203.

^e Cart. 232, 60.

^f Penes Lord Dunbar.

^g Cart. 4, 106, 2.

^h Ridley, 4, 34, b.

ⁱ Ridley, 4, 32, 8.

Earl of W—d. 20 Eliz. Wm. Ingleby, per his fealty, held 1 mess. in Sproatley, as of the manor of Burstwick. 22 Eliz. Henry Constable, knt. s. and h. of Sir Jno. Constable, knt. by his own fealty held certain lands and tenements, in Sproatley, of the queen in capite.^a The manor of Sproatley, belonging to the family of de Veer, or de Vere, again became part of the royal franchise, by the sale of it to Edward I. by Lord D'Arcy. The subsequent transactions of the several families of Gousle, Gilt, Bulmer, Constable, &c. as holders of parts or portions of the manor and lands, bring the narration to the period when it passed to the Earl of Westmoreland, p. 90.

The township was enclosed by an act of parliament in the year 1763. About one-half of it is the property of the lord, and in consequence thereof became freehold. The following was the copyhold rental at Michaelmas, 1768 :—

£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Mr. John Bell, two cottages; one cottage; round close; Barney Garth; an allot. of 44A. 2R. 4P.	C. F.	1 9 2	Allotment, 16A. 2R. 23P.	C. B.	0 11 5
Mr. Marmdk. Brown, 4— parcel of an allotment of 19A. 2R.	..	C. F. 0 2 6	Mr. Thos. Binnington; house and garth; allotment, 7A. 1R. 18P...	C. F.	0 5 2
Mr. Thos. Brown, 15A. 2R. remaining of that allotment ..	..	C. B. 0 9 0	Thos. Johnson, for a house ..	C. F.	0 0 2
House and garth ..	..	0 1 0	Jas. Bird, for a house ..	C. F.	0 0 1
			Wm. Constable, Esq. ..	..	9 1 6
					<u>£12 0 0</u>

Annually at Christmas were paid to the lord, out of the copyhold estates in the township, a certain number of hens, usually called Laic hens, or Lake hens; viz. Mr. John Bell 6, Mr. Marmdk. Brown 6, Mr. Binnington 1. The tenants of Wm. Constable, Esq. before the enclosure, paid seventeen Laic hens for his lands, which had been copyhold; but upon the inclosure, it was thought needless to continue this payment out of Mr. Constable's own estate.

State of the freehold and copyhold property at the time, 1768.

		Freehold.	Copyhold in Bondage.	Copyhold Free.	Total.
Course of Graving..	Wm. Constable, Esq. ..	58½	..	—	.. 58½
	.. Geo. Groundrell, rector ..	9	..	—	.. 9
	.. Eliz. Nichols and Jas. Dealtry.	13	..	—	.. 13
	.. Sir Jno. Ingleby, bart. as trustee for Ripley school ..	11	..	—	.. 11
	.. Jas Wilkinson. ..	8	..	—	.. 8
1763	.. John Bell ..	7½	..	—	.. 2½
1764	.. Marmaduke Brown ..	4½	..	1	.. 6½
1765	.. John Bennington, John Bell..	2½	..	—	.. ½
		<u>114</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>119 oxgs.</u>

THE CHURCH.—According to Torre, in his Archdeaconry of the East-Riding, the church of St. Swithin's was given by Ralf de Gosla and Walter de Ver, son of Adam de Sprotele.^b The following evidences, principally taken from the Bridlington Register, so often quoted, will elucidate and confirm this statement.

^a Ridley, 4, 85.

^b Torre's E. R. p. 1621.

Albert le Constable and Peter le Bek attest a charter of confirmation, made by Wm. le Gross, of the church of Sproatley, given to the priory of Bridlington by Ralph de Goxa and Ernesius, his brother.^a H. II. grants a confirmation of the gift of the church of Sproatley, by Ralph de Gosla.^b Ralph, son of Ernesius de Gousle, gave two tofts here, one that was Herbert's, and another near the east of the church, in exchange for one that belonged to the church, and which the monks gave him, "ad deletandum cartam meam;" tested by Wm. de Sywardby, John, the clerk, Gerard de Hedon, Symon of Sywardby. Walter de Ver, for the health of his own soul, and that of his father and mother and all his ancestors, gave to the convent an oxgang of land, which Alex. Whitmar sometimes held of Walter, with a toft, &c. The treasurer of York, (recognitum fuit) that Ralph, brother of Ernesius, gave two oxgangs here to the sacrist, to buy incense for the great altar, before Ralph and his brother Ernesius had given the church to the priory. Attested by John Talum, then dean, Stephen de Alost, John de Gousle, Rd. de Cattynwick, and others. Walter de Ver, son of Adam de Sprotele, confirms the above grant, with the two tofts held by Walkeluin, the deacon; attested by Wm. de Percy and Rd. his son, Richard de Sywardby, and Ernal his brother. Walter de Ver gave to the monks two tofts here, one held by Ernu, and another, west of it, both adjoining the capital mess. of the church to the south. Symon, son of Walter de Ver, confirms the grant of the church of St. Swithin's, and also of the two oxgangs given by Ralph, son of Ernesius de Gousle, for providing incense, with the two tofts which Walkeluin the dean held; and also the oxgang held by Alexander Witmar, with the toft which Hamo Hyel held, which the priory had of the gift of Symon's father, and besides two tofts in Sproatley street, Ernu sometime held, adjoining the cap. mess. of the church, to the south of the gift of Symon's father; attested by Peter de Fauconberg, Sayer de Sutton, Wm. St. Quintin, Ancelm his Brother, William, the constable of Burton, Andrew de Fauconberg, and others.^c The net amount of the living is at present £230.

LIST OF RECTORS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
2nd Nones May 1230	William de Taney, Clerk	Prior and Convent de Bridlington	
4th Nones Sept. 1310	John de Carnethy, Subdeacon	the same	
7th Ides March 1326	John de Northburgh, Clerk	the same	
15th Cal. August 1335	Robert de Lincoln, Priest	the same	
8th August 1348	Master Walter de Hampton, Chap. Robt. Swinecourt occurs in 1391; omitted in Torr's catalogue	the same	
5th July 1396	William Linwood, Clerk	the same	
5th October 1415	Richard Ulverston, Priest	the same	Resignation
8th June 1417	Robert Wymarks, Priest	the same	Death
12th November 1424	John Osburn, Priest	the same	Resignation
20th December 1432	Robert de Marche, Priest		
8th March 1445	William Baxter	The Archbp. by lapse	

^a Brid. Reg. fo. 265.
3 vol. pp. 232, 233.

^b Miscel. 539.

^c These last six grants and confirmations are from Burton's MS.S.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
		William Sprotley, Priest	Agnes, daughter of Robt. Constable	
28th January	1494	William Mashrother	the same	
18th April	1499	The same person under a different presentation	Prior and Convent of Bridlington	Death
5th June	1501	Master Wm. Rookeby, D.D.	the same	Resignation
14th February	1502	Master John Mylde, Priest	the same	Death
27th April	1528	Master John Brandesby, S.T.B.	Assigns of the Prior and Convent	Resignation
7th November	1534	Thomas Martyn-gale, Chaplain	Wm. Clifton, by grant from the late Prior and Convent	Death
15th November	1540	Nicholas Hoggard, Chaplain	the same	the same
6th April	1548	Richard Sympson, Clerk	Edward VI.	the same
15th December	1570	Thomas Edwards, Clerk	Sir John Constable, knt.	Resignation
24th April	1572	John More, Clerk	the same	Death
25th September	1607	William Humphrey, Clerk	Sir Henry Constable, kt.	the same
13th December	1626	William Burnsell, M.A.	The same, then Lord Dunbar	
		George Bewe, Chaplain to the Lord Scroope	The assignees of Lord Dunbar	the same
27th January	1680	Benjamin Hardy, M.A.	Vincent Grantham, of Golthy, Com. Linc. Esq. assignee to Lord Dunbar	
13th October	1714	John Moorhouse	Ralph Rand, of Skirlaw, gent.	the same
20th June	1740	George Goundrill	Geo. Earl of Cardigan	the same
21st August	1766	Edward Plumpton, M.A.	the same	the same
29th April	1773	Samuel Beilby, M.A.	the same, now Duke of Montague	Resignation
	1775	Marmaduke Lawson, M.A.	the same	the same
28th April	1806	Charles Wapshare	Earl of Cardigan, and J. Huggall, Esq. who has the next presentation	Present Incumbent

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—8th March, 1500, Wm. Mashrother, rector of Sproatley, in the quire. 28th June, 1570, w. p. 5th October, Richard Sympson, rector, in the chancel. 2nd August, 1607, w. p. 19th June, John More, of Sproatley, in the quire.

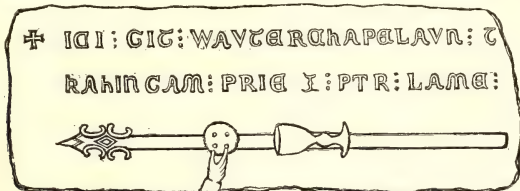
THE FABRIC, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain, neat, modern building, erected in 1820, on the site of a small ancient church, much decayed. It consists of a nave, chancel,

and tower, at the west end, of white brick, and the roof slated. The nave has three circular-headed sash windows. Four buttresses on each side, with two set offs. The chancel has three similar windows, and an angle buttress at each corner. The tower is of three stages, and angle buttresses terminating at the second stage. A window in the lower stage of the west face, and one also in each face of the upper or belfry story, all circular-headed and sashed. The tower finishes with a plain parapet and pinnacles. A small out-building on each side the tower, at the west end, serves as an entrance porch or lobby, with a circular-headed door. Each window has a dripstone. The circular headed *sash windows* being placed between the *buttresses* are incongruous. The *interior* is very neat; a large gallery occupies the whole of the west end,^a under which is a small modern font. The nave pewed and paved. The arch to the chancel circular-headed, and quite plain. A handsome pulpit and reading desk are placed under it. The roof ceiled and paneled. The chancel has a neat communion table and railing. The church will contain 270 persons. An organ has been purchased by subscription, and is about to be erected in the gallery.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—A floor stone in chancel—Rev. Edw. Plumtree, rector of Sproatley, d. 16th Feb. 1773, æt. 43. Ann, his wife, daughter of R. Brigham, of Brigham, Esq. d. 1st June, 1800, æt. 70. A fragment of an old stone, with part of a legend in old characters. In nave—Thos. Dickinson, d. July 9, 1825, æt. 38. Two table, and several head stones in churchyard, which is separated by fences from the fields and road, except on the east side, on which the rectory abuts. It is a comfortable modern erection, with some fine old trees in the gardens.

The only memorials of the old church, are an inscription—Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Berier, of Sproatley, bachelor, who departed this life, in the faith of Christ, the 27th of Dec. Anno D'ni, 1662; and a Latin one, to Geo. Cave, of Sproatley, Esq. d. 14th August, 1696, æt. 59 years 3 months.

Two ancient stones were found two feet below the surface, in digging the foundations of the new church upon the site of the old one. One was broken in pieces; the other had cut on it an inscription,—on a crosier,



^a Under the gallery is inscribed, "This church was re-built A.D. 1820; Rev. C. Wapshare, rector; Henry Blashill, Thos. Dickinson, churchwardens." The church was re-built and enlarged, by which 100 additional sittings were obtained; viz. the gallery, and two pews next the two doors, which are hereby declared free and unappropriated for ever, in consequence of a grant from the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels.

or pastoral staff, a hand in the act of taking the consecrated wafer from a patee, and a chalice,—“*Ici gist, Walter Chapelain St. Kayingham, prie i ptr Lame.*”—(*See cut.*)

CHARITIES.—A dote, or antient payment of £1. per annum for the poor, issuing out of a farm at Lelley, distributed by the churchwardens to proper objects. Bridget Briggs, wife of Matthew Briggs, of Sheffield, by will, dated 5th Jan. 1733, gave to her sister, Ann Lyon, for life, her two undivided third parts of all her rights and interests in messuages, farms, &c. situated at or near High Storrs, Swinden, Wigtwisle, and Fullwood, within the parishes of Sheffield, Peniston, or Ecclesfield, in the county of York, to and for a perpetual charity to the town and parish of Sproatley. This charity took effect in 1742. In addition to the income received from this charity, there is also received the sum of £9. per ann. being the interest of £180. arising under a benefaction of Jno. Raines, Esq.; who, by his will, dated 18th Dec. 1805, gave to the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Sproatley, described as trustees of Bigg's Charity School, £200., which he desired might be applied to carrying on, and promoting the charitable designs of the said foundation. The school thus established has a master appointed by the vicar of Hull, and the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Sproatley, and his appointment ratified by the vicar of Sproatley; the schoolmistress is appointed by the same persons. The number of children, educated as free scholars, is 16 boys and 15 girls. The master occupies a part of a school-house, and receives a stipend of £28. per annum under the original charity, with an addition of £5. per ann. under Mr. Raines's gift. The mistress occupies the other part of the school-house, and receives from the same sources the stipends of £20. and £1. a year. When applications are made for the purpose, children brought up at the school are put out as apprentices, or are assisted on going out to service, with an allowance of money for cloathing. The will of Mrs. Briggs recites, that in case the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Sproatley shall neglect their said yearly accounts, and within three months after the end of each or any year, to get the same signed and allowed for, in such case, and from the time of any such neglect, she wholly and expressly revokes the said charity.^a

Elizabeth Berier left, in 1686, a close of land in Fitting, which consists of an acre of arable or thereabouts; and a half close near the former, of about half an acre. It lets for about two guineas; distributed among poor persons half yearly, preference being shewn to widows and aged persons.

Another of those instances of the depopulation of villages, supposed to arise from converting tillage into pasture, occurs in this place; the date supposed to be that of Henry VII. and VIII.

Sunt in Sprotley in Estr' in Com' p'd' div's mes' in de casu ac div's terr' ibid'm de ex' cultura' in pastur' conv's sunt ob quod vij' p'sone ibid'm decan'ut'.

Sed dicunt q'd Decasu & conv'sio ill' fact' fuerunt ante d'cm quantum annu' d'ci nup' R' & cit' annu' p'imu' ejusd'm nup' R' &c.^b

The property, in 1780, was thus divided:—Mr. Constable, 593 acres; Mr. Raines, 172; Mr. John Bell, 167; Free School, Ripley, 158; Thos. Binnington, 33; Mr. Lawson, rector, glebe, 77; Mr. M. Brown, 51; Mr. Jno. Buckton, 40; Matthew Witham, 8; in the whole there were 1348 acres.

Some thousand trees were planted here by Mr. Raines. In 1806, this gentleman directed his property here to be sold. Mr. Jno. Garlick purchased it, and afterwards disposed of it to Mr. Stocks, the present proprietor. The principal proprietors are, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Saml. Stocks, Esq. and Mr. Thos. Galland.

The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and is immediately contiguous to the park of Sir Clifford Constable, and is the resort of many whom business or pleasure take to Burton Constable.^c There is a Wesleyan meeting-house in the place.

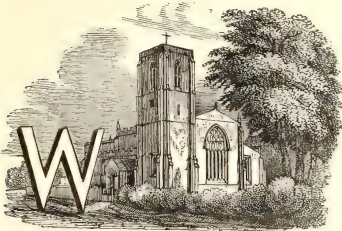
^a A full account of these charities may be found vol. 9, 777-8-9, Ch. Com. Reps.

^b Lansdown MS. No. 1, fo. 55.

^c It is a matter of surprise to many, that a good inn has not been long since erected here.

WAGHEN,

INCLUDING THE ABBEY OF MEAUX.



AGHEN, OR WAWNE.—Wagene is returned in Domesday as a soke, belonging to Aldenburg, of seven carucates; and Melse (Meaux), of two carucates. In the berewicks enumerated as belonging to the abp. of York, this place is returned as having two carucates of land, and two oxgangs, to be taxed. Land to one plough. Eleven villanes and two bordars have there three ploughs.

Waghen, signifying a high-way. It is only in the documentary evidences of the Abbey of Meaux, that any authentic information, relative to the early history

of this parish, can be obtained after the Domesday Survey.

Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave, in the time of Henry I. the church and tenths of Waghen to the church of St. Martin, near Albemarle, in Normandy.^a Wm. le Gross, his son, granted to the abbey of Meaux his own patrimony, and what he held of the abp. of York in this place; and the service of Peter de Waghen, his knt. his tenements, &c.; and also the church of the said town.^b King Stephen, confirming the foundation of Meaux, saith,—*Et totam Wagham, scilicet, tam partem illam quæ est in patrimonio suo, quam illam partem quam tenet de Archiepiscopo et passagium et ecclesiam prædictæ villæ et hanc prædictam terram,—viz. 12 carucates, 2 in Meaux, and 10 in Waghen.*^c The grant of the passage of the river Hull at Waghen, with the 2 carucates, which was confirmed by the chapter, was again resumed by that prelate, but was recovered to the abbey in the time of Alexander the 4th abbat.^d By an inquisition held at Beverley, 1227, 12 H. III. it was found, that the abbat of Meaux had these two carucates of land, containing 22 oxgangs,—only there wants, say the jurors, 4 acres and 3 stangs,—and the passage of the Hull, as belonging to the two carucates of the archbishop's fee. About 1160, Robert, son of Sir John de Meaux, who owned Melsa, gave the abbey an oxgang and 6 perches in Waghen. Rayner de Sutton gave another becate here, which he, as well as Robert de Meaux, held of Sir Peter de Waghen, knt. and which he held of the abbey by knight service. This Sir Peter de Waghen gave all his land here to the abbey, in exchange for *de la Lunel*; and gave them leave to make a ditch in the marsh of Waghen to the river Hull, for releasing him from foreign service for two tofts belonging to two oxgangs.^e About 1199, Osbert, son of Peter de Waghen the elder, gave the abbey an oxgang, and with it a toft, *Mansuram & hominum cum liber tenementum*, &c. a sellion and two cultures, and a water, then (1199) called Thornfleet.^f In 1235, a great dispute (*Lis grandis*) arose between the abbat of Meaux and the provost of Beverley, relative to Wm. de Waghen (*Nativus*); at length an agreement was come to between the parties. the provost had the *Nativus*, and gave to the abbey two marks.^g 1236. Peter, son of Osbert de Waghen,

^a Dodsworth, 588, a. 10.

^b Meaux Chart.

^c Cart. 97, 42, 43.

^d Meaux Chart. cap. 7.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Mid. Bail. Cart. finem 14.

being childless, became a novice; and having divided his patrimony with his two sisters, Elene and Ivetta, gave them six oxgangs here, and the abbey the remainder. Peter, son of Thomas Lamyn, by Ivetta his wife, sister of the said Peter, gave the abbey, with his body, 2 oxgangs here. Reginald de Ulrom, burgess of Beverley, gave the abbey * * * and 20 * * * which was given to him by the said Peter de Waghen, before he divided his patrimony. Richard, son of Hugh Halsham, by Mariora his wife, aunt of the above Peter de Waghen, gave the abbey a croft, with a pasture for 5 cattle, which Osbert de Waghen had given in marriage with the said Mariora his sister. Andrew de Rousley, and Elen his wife, daughter of Osbert de Waghen, confirmed the grant, and added $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. Geoffry de Waghen, their son, before the exchange, gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres here, and confirmed the gift of his ancestors; and all the dykes and cloughs the abbey had divided in the interim, in the marsh of Left Key here, between the abbey and the free tenants in Waghen to Fosdyke.^a In the time of William, 9th abbat of Meaux, Caput 1st, it is stated, that a dispute arose between the archbishop of York and Adam Stavelly, free tenant in Wele, on the one part; the earl of Albemarle, the abbat of Meaux, the prioress of Keeling, and Robert Camyn, of the other part,—“liberes tenentes,”—concerning the common pasture of the marsh between Waghen, Meaux, and Wele; when it was settled, that the archbp. and Adam were to have four score acres, and ten measures of the marsh of Waghen, called the Staneker, belonging to the abbey, but who now quit claimed it; and all the remainder of the marsh of Staneker, towards the south, were to remain to the party who were joined with the abbey, for ever. So that the archbp. and Adam Stavelly, or their heirs and successors, should challenge no right or claim to the aforesaid marsh of Staneker, or the common of the said marsh, for ever.^b In 1292, a charter of free warren was granted to Meaux Abbey, in Waghen and Fishus. In 1293, the king gave 1 Mansuram, 4 bovates, and 16 acres of pasture in Waghen, in part exchange for Wyke, and Myton with Meaux. 9 E. II. the abbat of Meaux is returned in the Nomina Villarum as lord of Waghen. This place so continued in the hands of the abbey until the dissolution.

There are two manors in Waghen,—one of the town, belonging to Joseph Smyth Windham, Esq., the other is the manor of the rectory. The manor of Waghen is a court leet, and has latterly been held only at intervals; but manorial rights are exercised. The manor of the rectory is also a court leet, but no manorial rights are exercised, nor has a court been held within the last century.

The manor of the town was granted to the monks of Melsa by charter, 22 E. I. 1294, under the words “totam Waghenam cum dominio, &c.” The general ecclesiastical survey, 26 H. VIII. speaks of “Scitum manerii cum omnibus terris dominicis, &c.” The rental of demesne lands, 31 H. VIII. describes lands within this manor.^c A grant was made, 9th Sept. 1629, by the king, to trustees, for the corporation of the city of London, who lent large sums to the crown of “totum illud Dominium sive Manerium nostrum de Waghen in Com. Ebor, &c.” In this grant, the manor is stated to be of the clear yearly value, according to the particulars thereof (not now to be found), of £110. 12d. and was therein mentioned to have been part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Melsa. A survey taken in March and April, 1630, by a commission, under an act of common council of the city of London, mentions lands within the manor to the extent of

^a Meaux Chart. ^b Ibid. ^c Vide also accounts of the bailiffs, particularly of Launcelot Alford and Edmund Piper; particulars of a grant to be made to John, Earl of Warwick, 3 E. VI.; a grant, 38 Eliz. 1596, to Launcelot Alford, and two others, for lives; all of which mention lands within this manor. A most minute survey of the manor of Waghen was taken by Aaron Rathbone, under a commission out of the exchequer, dated 11th July, 6 James I. 1608.

1538A. 3A. 9P., and oppressed with water about 1800 acres, together, about 3338 acres. Sir Joseph Ashe bought the manor, &c. of the city of London, including all the lands belonging thereto, with the exception of some small parcels in other hands; and which had been granted out by the crown previously to the grant of the city of London, and of which he afterwards purchased the greater part. The conveyance to Sir Joseph thereof, is dated 20th Aug. 1651. From Sir Joseph Ashe, the manor, &c. came to the Windhams. (Indenture, 19th Jan. 1733, made between Joseph Windham, Esq. and Martha his wife, on the 1st part, Thomas Mawson, 2nd part, and John Windham, Esq. 3rd part.) In Aug. 1776, John Windham Bower, Esq. was the owner of the manor, &c.; and afterwards purchased lands within the manor, of John Charles Crowle, Esq. which had been formerly granted to Launcelot Alford as part of the possessions of the abbey of Melsa. The present owner, as before stated, is Joseph Smyth Windham, Esq.^a

THE CHURCH, according to Dodsworth, was given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to St. Martin's, in Normandy,^b but afterwards given to Meaux by his son, Wm. le Gross; and confirmed, as already quoted, in the charter of King Stephen. There appear to have been several lengthened disputes between the archbishops of York and the abbey of Meaux, relative to the right of tithes in this place. In the time of Thomas, the 3rd abbat, a suit was instituted before the delegates of the apostolic see, as to the exaction of tithes from the abbey, when, for the sake of peace, it was decided that, the abbey was to pay yearly to the church of Waghen, 21b of wax, and that the convent should be free and wholly acquitted from the payment of tythes. In the time of Alexander, the 4th abbat, this composition seems to have been made void. The abbat of St. Martin, of Auxerre, near Albemarle, claimed some right in the said church, when license was obtained from him that the abbey of Meaux might possess for ever the said church of Waghen, with the chapel of Sutton, with all its appurtenances after the decease of the rector then there being, rendering yearly to the monks of St. Martin of Auxerre 10 marks, &c. and performing episcopal services; but many obstacles intervening, says the chronicler, it was not accomplished.^c These disputes were ultimately carried to Rome, but an arrangement seems to have been effected, and a composition agreed to, that the monks of Meaux should be for ever quit from the payment of all tythe; and that they should pay to the chancellor of York, and his successors, in the name of the church of Waghen, 45s. yearly, &c. But, strange to say, this did not end the litigation, it being afterwards renewed.^d It will not be necessary further to allude to these controversies in this place, but to give the account of the church as contained in Torre's *Peculiars*, p. 495.^e

^a An act of parliament, 7 Geo. IV. 1826, to confirm an award made for ascertaining the glebe lands of the rectory appropriate of Waghen, and for dividing the same from the fee simple estates of the late Joseph Windham, Esq. situate in the parish of Waghen aforesaid, affords the means of ascertaining through what members of the Ashe family the manor of Waghen, as well as the lease of the glebe lands, descended.

The famous Waghen tithe cause, *Markham v. Smith*, bart. and others,—in which Charles Frost, Esq. solicitor, Hull, from his acute and indefatigable researches, produced such a mass of documentary evidences,—will be found in Price's Reports, vol. 11, p. 126, and affords much interesting information relative to this parish.

^b Dods. 558. a 10. ^c Abbat Thomas, Meaux Chart. ^d Alexander, 4 abbat, caput 2 & 14 Meaux Chart.

^e These disputes are to be accounted for only on the supposition, that the unsettled state of the monastery permitted these litigations. The Lateran Council, 1215, had relieved the monks of the Cisterian Order from the payment of tythes; and the various charters of privileges, and the bulls of the pope, reiterate that the monks of the monastery of Melsa, should not pay tythes for their labours to any one, and ratifying their compositions concerning tythes, upon their monastery being founded. In the British Museum, Vitellus c. VI. fo. 218, Cotton MS.S. is a curious document, entitled "*Antiqua Mensuracis terrarum ad Monasterium de Melsa, pertinencium in Waghen*," but much too long for insertion here.

Calends May 1229, Walter Grey, abp. granted to the monks of Meaux Abbey, 22 oxgangs of land here in Wawne in Frank Almoine, rendering to him and to his successors, at his manor of Beverley, 100s. per annum, at Pentecost and St. Martin in winter, in equal portions. The church of Waghen belonged to the patronage of the abbat and convent in Normandy, till the 11th Nov. 1230, when they submitted their churches to the ordination of Walter Grey, abp. of York, and he, by the consent of his dean and chapter, annexed this church with its chapels, and all other its appurts. to the chancellorship of his cathedral church. So the chancellor has ever since been rector of the church of Waghen, having his rectory there, and jurisdiction of the same church, and over the inhabitants of 7 tenements and 9 oxgangs of land; all which he has under the name of the parish church of Waghen, the mansion or manor there, together with the herbage thereto belonging, and divers mess. and lands. In 1257 a composition was made, namely. that the monastery of Meaux should be free from the payment of tythes for those 12 oxgangs of land which they had in the parish of Waghen, paying to the chancellor of York and his successors in the name of the church of Waghen, 45s. per. annum, at Martinmas and Pentecost. Also, in October, 1273, another composition was made with the Priory of Bridlington, which freed them from payment of tythe, wool, and lamb for 3 oxgangs of land in Waghen, paying 24s. per ann. 12 July, 1454, the chapter of York confirmed a certain law or decree upon a concord made between the parishioners of Wawne and Sutton, and about the manner or form of sepulture of the parishioners of the said church of the parish of *Wawne*, within the towns of *Sutton*, *Lopholme*, *Stoneferry*, and the *portion of Dripole*, deceasing; and also touching their annual oblations made to the parish church of Wawne, which was then decreed and arbitrated, viz. that the master or custos of the church or chapel of Sutton, and his fellow chaplains thereof, and their successors, shall pay or cause to be paid yearly to the rector of the parish church of Waghen, and his successors for ever, 3s. 4d. on the feast of Mich. and the annunciation of our Lady; and also to the perpetual vicar of the parish church of Waghen, and his successor, 20s. per ann. on the said feasts. for indemnity of the said church of Waghen, and of his vicarage, (by reason, cause, and pretext,) that the said inhabitants of the villages or hamlets of Sutton, Lopholme, Stoneferry, and of the parcel of Dripole, (parishioners of Waghen) might have their free sepulture within the church or chapel of Sutton, or the churchyard thereof, at their elections, without any ultimum val. to be had in the said church of Waghen. *Furthermore* they willed and arbitrated that the said inhabitants of these before specified villages and hamlets, &c. do pay yearly 20s. to the inhabitants of the town of Waghen, besides all other payments and contributions to be made, and other burdens parochial, that they may be acknowledged parishioners of the said church of Waghen, and until the said inhabitants of these villages and hamlets do effectually find and exhibit one chaplain perpetually to celebrate in the same parish church of Waghen. *Oblations.*—Also they willed and arbitrated that the said inhabitants of Sutton, &c. do, over and above the other burdens to be borne, touching the repairs of the nave of the parish church of Waghen, pay into the hands of the parishioners £4, in part of the £6, towards the founding of the new bells thereof. N. B. those who wish to be further informed of this, may find in the dean and chapter's office, a great book of the case, with all its proceedings at large, which said book is entitled *Waghen and Sutton*, p. 1447. In 1244 the vicarage of the church of Waghen was thus taxed, viz. that the vicar have assigned to him the mansion house on the west side of the church, in which the chaplain of the church used to inhabit, and have the whole altarage of the church of Waghen and chapel of Sutton, excepting to the rector and his successors, the tythes of hay, wool, and lamb of the said church and chapel; and the vicar shall bear all the burdens of the said church and chapel pertaining to the service thereof.*

26 July, 1538, 29 H. VIII. Geoffrey Downes, chancellor and rector of Waghen, demised unto R—— abbat of Meaux and the convent, his church and manor or mansion there, with the herbage belonging to it, and

* 1, Ta. 35 p. 35, 2 Te. 54. i. e. Chapter Acts from 1313 to 1362, a parchment bound book so entitled.

divers mess. and lands, also for the term of 51 years, rendering per ann. £20. rent.^a 11th March, 11 Chas. I. Phineas Hodgson, D.D. chancellor, demised, &c. to Edward Payler, of Grey's Inn, Esq. for the term of three lives, all the parish church, rectory, and parsonage of Waghen, wherein the lands are particularly set forth and described, rendering £20. per ann.—(Torre's Peculiars.)

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—29th Nov. 1410, John Wilflete, of Sutton, m. w. p. 10th Dec. 1410, his soul ut supra; body to be buried in St. Peter's church, Waghen. 10th June, 1420, John Poynton, vicar, m. w. 21 June, 1420, in the quire, before the image of blessed Trinity. 12th Sept. 1429, John Peirson, of Sutton, m. w. p. 22nd Sept. —29, before the image of St. Mary, in church. 20th March, 1444, Alicia Parsons, of Sutton, m. w. p. 8th Jan. 1447, in the church, by her husband John. 24 Aug. 1462, Simon Mirflete, late vicar, m. w. p. 25th May, 1464, in the church. 20th March, 1504, Wm. Wilkinson, vicar, w. p. 24th Nov. 1505. Robt. Gedlyng, vicar, m. w. p. 8th Jan. in the church. 28th May, 1556, Thos. Brown, of Waghen, m. w. p. in the church.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
August	1244	Dns. Richd. de Overton, Cap.	Chan. of the ch. of York	
14th Cal. July	1318	Dns. Richd. Beleby, Presb.	the same	
14th April	1346	Dns. Thos. de Rugford	the same	
5th April	1350	Dns. Ws. de Scarfe de Skirrer, Cap.	the same	Resig. for Skipsea eccl.
		Dns. Ws. de Burton Leonard, Cap.	the same	the same
28th April	1352	Dns. Stephen de Rosse	the same	the same
20th August	1373	Dns. Ws. de Fandoner	the same	Resig.
25th July	1391	Dns. John Percival, Cap.	the same	the same
22rd December	1391	Dns. Robt. Mirflete, Deacon	the same	Resig. pro cap. de Sutton
20th November	1413	Dns. John Poynton, Cap. ob.	the same	Mort.
16th July	1420	Dns. Ws. Reder, Cap.	the same	Resig.
13th December	1420	Dns. Rob. Tyas, Cap.	the same	the same pro Routh
14th July	1431	Dns. Simon Mirflete	the same	Mort.
12th April	1464	Dns. Wm. Cooke, Cap.	the same	Resig.
26th May	1464	Mr. John Pivill, S. T. B.	the same	the same
11th August	1464	Dns. W. Hundesley, Presb.	the same	the same
25th January	1467	Dns. John Tone, Cap.	the same	Mort.
16th February	1473	Mr. Simon Baxtor, M.A.	the same	Resig.
1st November	1473	Mr. Henry Carlyse, M.A.	the same	Mort.
3rd November	1474	Dns. W. Hundesley	the same	Resig. pro vic. St. Nicolas, Beverley
12th February	1479	Mr. Robt. Este, L.B.	the same	the same

^a Previously to this, the *manor* of the *rectory*, with the rectory and glebe lands, containing about 280 acres, belonging to the chancellor of the cathedral church of York, were demised by Dr. Langton (then chancellor, under a lease, dated 1st March, 1488, and confirmed by the dean and chapter,) to the abbat and convent of Melsa, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of £20., which is not mentioned by Mr. Torre. Similar leases have been granted to the owners, for the time being, of the lands within the *manor* of this town.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
23rd October	1480	Dns. Thos. Tybert, Cap.	Chan. of the ch. of York	Mort.
24th May	1483	Dns. Ws. Wilkynson	the same	the same
	1505	Dns. Robt. Geldings, Cap.	the same	the same
13th January	1505	Dns. Henry Knottor, Cap.	the same	the same
22nd January	1517	Dns. Thos. Forne, Cap.	the same	Resig.
27th April	1531	Dns. Henry Brewster, Presb.	the same	
31st August	1562	Dns. Thos. Thompson	the same	Mort.
17th October	1610	Tho. Rusby, Cl.	the same	the same
8th August	1622	Stephen Dockrey, Cl.	the same	Resig.
Ult. December	—23	John Wilson, Cl.	the same	Mort.
3rd October	1665	Sym Sympson, Cl.	the same	the same
10th May	1679	Joseph Lambert		the same
	1682	James Sherwood, Cl. 18 Oct. 1682	the same	
6th November	1691	Simon Oxnard		
10th March	1709	Josh. Lambert		Cession
21st January	1726	T. Jackson, A.B. do. April, 1730		the same
12th April	1740	Steven Metcalf presented, but re- jected for ignorance in divinity		
18th December	1740	Arthur Robinson, A.B.		
18th September	1789	Geo. Thompson, B.A.		
19th November	1808	Jeremiah Bourn		
28th March	1818	Wm. Henry Neale		
14th December	1827	Geo. Dixon, Jun. M.A.		

From the Parliamentary Surveys, the rectory or parsonage of Waghen, alias Waywyn is thus described:—

The parsonage house consisteth of three lowe rooms, and three upper chambers; with a bakehouse, and two large barnes, all in good repaire; together with an orchard and foldyard, lying betwixt the farme called Barkhouse Farme, on the south, and the lands of Thomas Hwerdine on the north; containing by estimation, &c. £1. 11s. 7d. One p'cell of meadow ground, called Chauncellor's Dale, lieinge betwixt the ground of Jane Freeman on the south, and the ground of Henry Bell on the north, containing by estimation £6. One p'cell of pasture ground, called Kirkeman Charlane, lieinge betwixt ground, called Greate Charlane, on the south, and ground called Cowram on the north, containing by estimation £1. The tithes of corne and hay, woll and lamb, and parish of Waghen, alias Waywyn, with th'appurtenances, now in the occupacon of John Wilson, clerke, and Launcelot Rowley, are worth per ann. £116. Some totall of ye rectorie, £124. 11s. 7d.

Then follows the copy of the agreement made between Phineas Hodgson, doctor of divinity, chancellor of York, and parson of the parish church of Waghen, of the first part; Edward Payler, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, of the second part; and John Wilson, of Waghen, clerk, and Richard Wilcocke, of Thorpe Audlyn, in the co. of York, gent., on the third part, by indenture, bearing date Car. II. &c.; by which the rectory is let for £20. per ann. for three lives, viz.—to hold from the day of the date, for and during the life of Edward Payler, John Payler, son and heir-apparent of the said Edward Payler, and of Geo. Payler, brother of the said Edward Payler; and for and during the life of the longest liver. The tenants to pay, discharge, or save harmless the chancellor and his successors from the payment of the yearly sum of 40s. for tenths, to the king, &c.

The tenants to repair the chancel of the parish church, and said mansion-house, barns, ox-houses, stables, and buildings. Confirmed by the dean and chapter, under their common seal, 4th March, 1635.

The Vicarage of Waghen, alias Waywyn.—The vicarage house consisteth of foure lowe rooms and two chambers, very much out of repaire, with a small back side, which, together with the Easter booke, and all small tythes of the towne and parrish of Waghen, alias Waywyn, wee estimate to be worth communib'z annis £12.

The chauncellor hath the gift of presentation,—vicessimo Novembris 1649 ex p' nos Raphe Hassell, Robt. White, Richd. Cooxall. Ex p' Wm. Webb, surveyor gen'all, 1649.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end of the north aisle, which gives the building a singular appearance. *Exterior.*—The tower is of three stages. There are double buttresses at the angle of the west face, with four set offs, finishing under the parapet. In the lower stage of the same face is a blocked-up early English window, with a corbel head above it; this window has opened to the belfry of the interior. In the second stage is an aperture; in the upper is a lofty pointed belfry window, of two lights, with a transom; the lights cinquefoiled, and a quatrefoil in the arch. In the north face is a square-headed window, in the lower course, of two lights, trefoiled; in the second course, a clock; in the upper, a belfry window, as above described; and the same window repeated on the two remaining sides of the belfry. The tower finishes with a plain parapet, surmounted by a vane. The south aisle has angle buttresses, with three others of the common shape between them, all of two set offs, finishing under the cornice. Between them are three square-headed windows, each of two lights, cinquefoiled; and a south door, with a pointed four-centred arch, with a dripstone terminating in heads. At the east end of the aisle is a square-headed window of three lights, cinquefoiled; another, same shape, at the west end of the aisle, with two lights, cinquefoiled. The aisle finishes with a massive battlement. The north aisle has an angle buttress at its west end, and two others; there are two square-headed windows between, and another at the east end of the aisle, similar to those in the south,—and a pointed doorway, plain, with a modern brick porch. The aisle finishes with a battlement. On the south side the nave are three pointed clerestory windows, and two more on the north, each of two lights, cinquefoiled. The finish is a plain battlement, with a crocketed pinnacle at each corner, and a pinnacle cross on each end of the nave. At the west end of the nave is a large beautiful pointed perpendicular window, having five lights, cinquefoiled; the arch filled with rich tracery. *Interior.*—The nave is divided from the aisles by three low circular piers on the south side, and two on the north, with plain pointed arches. The west end of the north aisle is concealed under the tower; but there has been a communication with this aisle and the nave by arches, now blocked up. The chancel arch is pointed and plain; an old screen is under, with the royal arms, dated 1739, the Lord's Prayer, and Belief. The chancel is open to the roof. On the south side, a water drain and three sedillias; also a square recess in the wall, and

another of the same description, perhaps the antient aumbries; the latter is furnished with a door. The Commandments on each side the east window; the floor brick, and three floor stones. The pulpit is in the south-west corner of the nave; the font, at the west end, granite, and octangular, with a blank quatrefoil in each face. The west end of the south aisle is partitioned off for a vestry; in it is a large table monument, with a fine slab of black marble, but has no inscription on it. There are four bells and a clock. The church has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is newly pewed. Previously, there was a bell ringers' room opposite the vestry, in which was painted in black letter, on a pillar in the wall,—

Ringers' Orders.—If any ring with hat or spurs on, shall forfeit sixpence; if any ringer be wanting two peals, shall pay 6d.; if swear in the church, shall pay one shilling; if any walk in the church with hat on, shall pay one pen. On several of the beams, in the south aisle, are these names inscribed,—H T T D, Anno Dom. 1619; PETER, 1612; PERCEVE; Peter Surdevell, Richard Forcet, William Dvn, Petrhe, 161, Browne, v. w. Thomas Rusbie, Charles Colinge. The former pewage was very antient; two pews bore the inscription 1590; Lancelot Broane, c. 1621, c.

On the three floorstones in chancel—Jane, wife of Robt. Richardson, of Meaux, d. Feb. 8, 1836, æt. 55. Robt. Wise Richardson, d. March 10, 1836, æt. 32. Eliz. wife of Wm. Scott, d. June 8, 1836, æt. 31. Theodosia, wife of Wm. Richardson, d. April 1, 1831, æt. 70; also, Wm. Richardson. On a floorstone, under the large table monument—In mem. of Eleanor, dtr. of Rev. Jos. Lambert, late vicar of Waghen, and curate of Sutton, d. 31 March, 1711, æt. 22; also Theo. Lambert, d. 25th May, 1749, æt. 25. On a floorstone in the nave—R. Walker, d. July 19, æt. 80, 1721; he left three sons, Thos. Saml. and Wm.

The exterior of the building is whitewashed, built of stone, and repaired with brick. It is situated on rather elevated ground, at the eastern extremity of the village, but not an extensive prospect.

The account of this church cannot be closed without the proceedings in chancery being quoted, in the reign of Henry VI.^a William Midylton v. John of Cotyngnam. Defendant assaulted, and attempted to murder the playntiff in Waghen church, in Holderness; and still lies in wait for him, so that he durst not abide in the country.

To my g'ciouse Lorde of Wynchestre, the chauncellor of England—Compleines Willm. Midylton, of Waugh'n, in Holderneshe, in als Mykill, als John of Cottyng'h'm, gentylman, of Wagh'n forsayde, with certeyne men of his wapynd and armed,—that es to say, John of Wagh'n, husbandman, Thomas Warde, husbandman, Robert of Bate, wryght, and John West, wryght, with thair force of ye same towne forsayde,—maliciously agayns ye king's pece, and rebelliously agayne ye gov'nours of ye devyne s'vyce of the kyrk of Wagh'n forsayde, in s'vyce time, open Seint Stephyn day ye last, in ye same kyrke, would have slayne me w't ane polle ax; and all ye pepyll and ye preste so affrayde at ye c'vacion tyme, clappyd and dume ye buke for ferid. And I, for drede of my dede, habade still in ye same kyrke of Seint Pet' Fraunchiss' x hourez lange, and ye foresayde John of Cottyng'h'm, John, Thom's, Robert, and John, w't thair force en armed and wapened, by gand styll in ane, awayte in ye kyng is way, and aboute ye same kyrke, to haf slayne me if I had comyn out of ye kyrke, and no man durst him arest to ye pece; and yat same John of Cotyng'h'm p'ferd openly to ye gwhylk of yam forsayde yat might haf killed me, souldje haf had xx noblis for my dede. Als it is opynley

^a Cal. Pro. in Chancery, vol. 1, Rec. Comm.

knawen to all yt towne and ye contrereth, for ane word I spak in ye kyrke, "yat it wer better bell unrogne at ye saunt' tyme yan messe unsogne," and I nev' sen yat day hidirward de ye habyde in ye contre, for drede of my dede; for yat John of Cottyng'ham, and his force forsayde in harmyng, and in costs of me and myne xx^{li}. and wharfore lyke it to yhour g'cious lordeschip, in saveyng of my lyfe and the King' pece, and ye state of yat kirke of Seint Pet' Fraunchesse and my harnez, g'unte a writ sub pena for yis forsayde John of Cottyng'ham and his iiij felauges in p'pir p'sonez to com' byfor yhourself, for ye luf of God and way of charite.—Pleg' de p's, Joh'es Waghen de Suggestan in Com' Ebor', Joh'es Hakyns de London.

The franchise, it seems, of Sir Peter of Waghen preserved the doughty Wm. Midylton within its precincts during the space of ten hours, from the poll-ax of John of Cottyng'ham. The drede of dede (the dread of death) obliged him to fly the country. Whether John and his four fellowes were summoned before the chancellor "in propir personez," agreeably to the above prayer for the luf of God, does not appear. It may be considered a fair specimen of the English language, among persons of Midylton's condition, at the period referred to. It should be recollected, that, after the Norman conquest, the nobility and gentry affected to converse in French; even children at school construed their lessons in that language. The great pestilence, in 1349, occasioned a great change in the national literature. Higden says, in his Polycriconicon, from the time of "*the first moreyn*," as Travisa his translator terms it, this "*maner*" was "*somdel y chaungide*." A schoolmaster, of the name of Cornwall, was the first that introduced English into the instruction of his pupils, and his example was eagerly followed; that by the year 1385, when Trevisa wrote, it was become nearly general. The pestilence carrying off many of the clergy, who were the chief instructors of youth, enabled Cornwall to effect this change. The reader will be enabled to judge of the improvement that followed by this letter of Midylton. The laws were either in Latin or French till the reign of Richard III. when the first English statute was enacted.

Poor's Land.—The estate which passes under this description, consists of eight acres of freehold land in the parish of Cottingham, and was under the management of the overseers of the poor of the parish; the whole rent was estimated, at the time of the report of the charity commissioners, at £15. or thereabouts, per annum; which was applied, on account of the charity, in purchasing coals, distributed among poor widows, and other poor persons of the parish, in different quantities, according to their necessities.

An ancient farm-house, called "Kenley," situated in the village, had some relics found near it, on taking down an old wall some twelve years ago, consisting of a silver crucifix, a hawk's bell, a dagger, and some other articles. The village is pleasantly situated, with a good deal of wood about it. The river Hull is seen stretching to the west, through the lowlands, as far as the Wolds. Beverley minster, and the town of Hull, are included in the prospect from the higher lands. There is still a ferry over the river.

THE ABBEY OF MEAUX, OR MELSA.

Among the various causes which contributed to the increase of religious houses in this kingdom, may be reckoned the liberty of commutation, a privilege granted by the Pope to those whose eagerness to engage in the crusades had led them to make vows to join the enterprize, dignified with the name of the Holy War, who, from subsequent causes, were either unable or unwilling to perform them.

Wm. le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, had vowed to enlist himself in the expedition, and to proceed on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but being of advanced years, and of a corpulent

habit, and perhaps alarmed at the dangers to which this act of piety had exposed him, he began to shew visible marks of concern. His state of mind, with the occasion of it, did not escape the penetrating eye of an ecclesiastic, a man of some eminence and address. This person was Adam, a monk of Fountain's, celebrated for his knowledge in ecclesiastical architecture, and who had presided at the building of the abbey of Woburne, in Bedfordshire, and also of Kirkstede;^a (as well as Vaudey, (see p. 25) in Lincolnshire, which was built by the Earl,) he offered his services on this occasion, and advised him, as a sure way to recover his peace of mind, to found a monastery of the Cistercian order, adding that he himself would obtain from the Pope an absolution from his vow. Eugenius the 3rd was at that time in France, to whom the monk immediately repaired; the fruit of his embassy was, a dispensation from the pope. Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, speaking of the character of the Cistercian monks, as compounded of real christianity, superstition, and fanaticism, adduces, as an instance of their fanaticism, the following example, as a powerful engine brought to bear on the minds of an uncultivated age:—"Adam, a monk of Fountain's, was a man of great skill in the architecture of religious houses, of equal taste in chusing proper situations for them, and of no inferior address in obtaining those situations when chosen." Win. le Gross being, as just stated, persuaded to found a monastery; Adam traversing the extensive estates of the family in order to pitch upon a proper site for the purpose; this *Brown* of the 12th century, was struck with the charms of the valley, embosomed in woods overhanging native pools, and surrounded by fertile fields. In the foreground of the landscape arose a gentle elevation, already denominated *Mount St. Mary*. A modern earth painter, who had been sent to fix the site of a nobleman's house, would have felt nothing but unholy rapture at the discovery of such a scene. The monk began to prophecy, fixing his staff deeply in the ground, he exclaimed, "This place shall be called the vineyard of heaven, and the gate of life. Have ye not heard, my brethren, what the prophet foretold concerning the building of the house of the Lord? In the last days the mount of the Lord's house shall be prepared on the top of an hill. These words I have been revolving all day in my mind; and now I find, by the special appointment of Providence, an house of the Lord is to be erected on the very spot."^b But unfortunately this was a favourite retreat of the Earl, who had already begun to enclose it for a park, so that he presumed at first to demur to the monk's choice; but Adam was inflexible, it would have been profane to dispute any longer the word of a prophet; the land was therefore assigned, and the abbey of Meaux built on the spot. This example may serve to shew that the principle of dominion founded in grace, was common to the saints of the twelfth, as of the seventeenth century. The exchange of Meaux for Bewick has been already alluded to,

^a Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, p. 62.

^b Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, p. 62; Mon. Angl.

p. 793, a. n. 50.

^c Whitaker's Craven, in note.

(see p. 20, vol. 2.) The Earl had so far proceeded with the park, as to have begun the ditch on the west side thereof, afterwards called park ditch. The exchange was confirmed by Henry II.^a This perhaps may be termed the legendary account. The abbey was founded in 1150, 84 years after the conquest. The account of the foundation is given in the *Monasticon*: its etymology, “cepit initium hoc cœnobium Melsa Latinè Meaux Gallicè, sive Anglicè a nostris patribus nuncupatum.” The first deed of the founder specifies his grant of the place called Melsa, with the wood of Ruda, (already referred to.) By a second instrument, he not only confirms these, but added all his lands in Waghen, and the whole pasture of Saltgh and Neulande. Hawise, Countess of Albemarle, his daughter, confirmed her father’s grant. An instrument, given subsequent to these, explains how the founder became possessed of Melsa itself.^b

Of the cause of the name of the place, and of its separation from the adjoining lordship.

Before this time, Gamellus Fitz Ketele, of Melsa, the grandfather or father of the said John de Melsa, with William Bastard, the king and conqueror, withdrawing from the aforesaid city of France, the place called

^a Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 62.

^b These will all be found in the new edition of the *Monasticon*. There is an account of a curious record in Le Neves collection, transferred from a MS. Book now remaining in the office of the treasury,—showing how many of the ledger books of religious houses in this county were disposed of. It is the copy of a warrant directed to Sir John Wortley, Bart., to Sir Wm. Alford, Knt., to Sir Wm. Armynt, Bart., Wm. Ingleby, Esq., Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., Philip Constable, Esq., Thomas Walmsley, Esq., Roger Dodsworth, — French, — Pepper, Gent., Sir James Bellingham, Knt., and Sir Wm. Strickland, Knt.; setting forth, that such books belonged to certain monasteries and religious houses, (among which is Meaux Abbey,) do now remayn in the several custodies of the above-named; and that, if such books were placed in a public office of record, where “everie man myght have free access to come unto them at their libertie and pleasure,” they are all of them commanded to deliver them up. The like warrants are directed for the ledger book of Byland, to the Lord Warden; and to Lord Falconberge, for that of Newburgh, in Yorkshire.

In the *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. 1, p.p. 399, 400,—the continuation of a list of monastic cartularies at present existing, or which are known to have existed since the dissolution of religious houses; among which are the following relating to this abbey, and in whose possession, or where existing. The several references in these pages will be best understood by consulting this list:—MS. Cott. Vitell. c. vi.; MS. Lansd. 424; *olim* Sir Chr. Hylliard, 1553. *Postea* James, bp. of Lincoln, 1699, (T.) See MS. Harl. 6,975, and I. West, 1763. Dean and Chapter York, (D.) St. Mary’s Tower, York, 1639; *olim* Sir Chr. Hildiard, 1627, (Dods.) Sir Wm. Alford, (D.) Phil. Hildiard, of East Horsley, Surrey, 1688, (T.) Mr. Hilliard, *Ashm.* Sir Wm. Ayrmine, 1637, (T.) John Smyth, Esq. Heath, (T.) Sir Thos. Phillips, Bart. No. 6478; *ol.* Sir Chr. Hylliard, of Wyestede, 1640. *Transcript of ditto*—MS. Lansd. 207, C. and MS. Dodsworth, vol. lxix. Bodl. Libr. J. B. Nichols Westminster, 1833.

The contents of this latter MS. are described in the fourth volume of the *Collectanea Topographica*, p. 403. It is stated to have been presented to Mr. Nichols by a clergyman, in Lincolnshire. Those possessors with the letters D. and T. against them, are given on the authority of Dugdale and Tanner.

This account of the abbey is chiefly extracted from the chartulary in possession of the late John Smyth, Esq. of Heath; and is, throughout this work, for the sake of brevity, distinguished in the notes by the term “Meaux Chart.” Where other authorities are used, they are distinguished in the notes by their names.

Meaux, with others in these parts of Holderness, is allotted for their habitation; and from memory of the city of their departure, put the name to this place which they inhabit, that it might be called Meaux. Afterwards, the said Adam, our first abbat, with the consent of the aforesaid earl, and of the said Lord John de Meaux, knt. put the Latin name, that it might be called Melsa, because it might differ in name from the said city of France, called Meldis; and by reason of the delight of religion continually to be obtained therein, it might not unjustly be compared to the savour of honey. The said Gamellus, an inhabitant, and others, collateral lords, also inhabitants,—to wit, the Lord Basing de Waghen, Syward de Sutton, Franco de Falconbury, of Rise, Richard de Scrutevill, of Routh,—were contemporaneous and agreeable after the war of the Normans in the aforesaid towns; who, after the aforesaid war, the kingdom being in peace, of their common council, and providing for the convenience of their heirs, placed bounds between themselves, distinguishing certain measures of their possessions, to bear evidence in time to come. Now, *these are the bounds placed between them of Melsa*, viz.: from the extreme north part of the foss of the park, from as far as the throwing of an hatchet towards the north, as far as Swynesholme; and from Swynesholme as far as Little Collesholme; and from Little Collesholme as far as the old bridge in Middle Marsh, near the corner of Rude Wood. And *these are the bounds* between Felsa and Rude; from that bridge to the oak in the west part of Leverykland, in the middle whereof rises a hill,—that is, land antiently raised up in the manner of an oven, according to the tradition of old people; and from that hill, on the north near Tyingholme, as far as the bridge called Rude Bridge, under which was heretofore placed a great stone, in testimony. And *these are the bounds between Melsa and Ruda*; and therefrom, in a direct line, as far as Maplestubb, in Lumbercotes, coming across a certain double foss in the marsh; and be it known, that two parts of Lumbercotes pertain to Melsa, and from Maplestubb as far as the middle part of Seggesholme, where the cow was heretofore buried, likewise in testimony of the bounds; between Waghun and Swynam, from Seggesholme, as far as the ash, which Henry de Verley cut down, upon Brauncesholme; and from middle part of Snoresholme, upon the bank of Hull, unto the earl's foss, now destroyed. Also, this forms the bound of the lordships of the towns of Waghun and Routh, from the manor of Melsa, and Melsa itself, from the residue of the lordships contiguous and near thereto. But because the signs and testimonies of these bounds are wholly unknown, it rests, that it be desired that the whole lordship of Melsa, of which question is now moved, and concerning the separation from the adjoining lordships, as at the present is known. Now the vacarry of Felsa is manifest parcel of this lordship of Melsa; but whether the foss had been constructed or separated before our monastery took its beginning, or not, at what time, I acknowledge myself wholly unable to know. Now the modern division of Melsa is thus accounted: first, from the south angle of Crystings towards the west, by the park dyke, which divides the pastures of Felsa and the marsh of Wele, going along towards the north; on the west part as far as Meynpitt, shooting towards the east as far as the way which leads towards Rude; and from north end of Benurles, and the end of the sellions, towards the Whytearr, where certain round holes were dug in the earth, at the space of three feet in length, at a stone's throw distance between them, in sign of the separation between Melsa and Ruda in this part do distinguish,—within which holds, towards the head of the sellions, a foss, in our own proper ground of Melsa, is made, that the antient bounds themselves, or the holes, beyond the said foss by the space of three feet, may remain. So that, if hereafter the said foss ought to be enclosed or enlarged, we may dig in our own proper ground for the said foss to be enlarged. And upon the said foss or holes, though not in a right line, as far as the Wichdyke, which divides on the upper part Ruda and Riston, and on the lower part Melsa and Arnoll; shooting towards the south as far as Monkedyke, and across from Munkike as far as Maplestubb in Lumbercotes, by Ryelker and this on the eastern part; and of the said Maplestubb towards the west, as far as the said angle of Chrystings, where I have begun the aforesaid division on the part of the south: the lordship having a square extent of four miles, enriched with corn lands, meadow, and pasture, and

beautifully adorned by a wood, rising above all these. And where the town or manor of Melsa had been situate, our grange, which is called North Grange, now stands. And afterwards, the exchange of the said manor of Melsa and Bewick having been effected, the said John de Melsa, knt. and after him, his heirs, so long as they were able to succeed by inheritance, resided at Bewick. And the said John de Melsa, knt. whose own inheritance was Melsa, begat Robert, who begat John, who begat Godfrey, who begat John, who died without heirs about the year of our lord, 1377, whose capital manor of Bewick; and the Lord Ralph de Hastingys obtained his inheritance in Sutton after his death. But now the style is altered to the order of relation.^a

It is not intended, in the following account of the abbey, to particularize the whole of the numerous grants of lands made by its various benefactors; they are already enumerated in the Monasticon. Those grants only will be alluded to which may serve to explain the relative position of properties, and in which there may be any circumstances of interest, either in the tenure or the grant, as regards this wapentake. The extent of the possessions of the abbey, in this seigniori, are detailed under the heads of the respective parishes in which they were situated. In some few instances only, will it be necessary to recapitulate.

Adam, 1st abbat, (1150), was originally a monk at Whitby, as already stated, and afterwards of Fountains. He commenced his administration by building of the monastery, and the induction of the monks, of the Cistercian order. The chapel was built upon St. Mary's Hill, and dedicated to St. Mary. From the subsequent remarks, it appears that his first efforts were only designed to be of a temporary nature, as the chronicle states the chapel being found too small, the great house was built, the upper part of which was used for an oratory or chapel, the lower for a dormitory. As a proof of the temporary nature of the buildings, it is recorded, that among the grants of Wm. de Stuteville was a wooden castle, (*ligneum Castellum*), which is further explained by a statement, that Wm. Fossard, who was ward to Henry II. granted lands to Wm. le Gross, but in consequence of le Gross's conduct to William's sister, a quarrel took place between them. Le Gross complained to the king, by whose permission he destroyed Mount Ferrant Castle, near Burstall, of which the "*Ligneum Castellum*" was made, and which was given by Sir Robert de Stuteville, former Lord of Cottingham, to the abbey. The great house, where now stands the brewery, (*Brasiatorium*), says the chronicler, was built, "*de Tabulis Lignei Castelli*," as well as the bakehouse, (*pistrinum*), and stables or ox-stalls. As a proof of the temporary nature of these erections, it is stated even the chapel itself was subsequently converted into a buttery, (*camera cellarii*). Among the donations of Wm. le Gross is enumerated, what he held in Waghen of his own possessions, as well as what he held of the archbishop, among which was *the church of Waghen*. He also gave the abbey *a free passage at Paul*, but the latter was afterwards regranted by Adam, the abbat to Robert, son of Benedict.

Henry Murdoc, archbishop of York, gave two carucates of land in Waghen, *and the ferry*, which was confirmed by the chapter; the grant was resumed by archbishop Roger, who, smitten by his conscience, says the register, gave 30 marks as a recompence; the grant however was ultimately recovered in the time of Alexander, the 4th abbat. The granges of Blanchmarle, Octon, Belagh, Saltagh, Albemarle Grange, in Aram and Dalton, were all built. Saltagh Grange, being situated on the Humber, was afterwards removed further in land, in consequence of the frequent inundations. Peter Malo Lacu, (Mulgrave), had given to the abbey lands in Wharrom, and had left the body of himself and wife to be buried in it, the possessions being given for the souls of himself and wife; he married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert de Turnham, of Kent, who robbed the monks

^a Translated from the Monasticon.

of Meaux, and did great violence to them in Wharrom. The manor of Melsa is stated to be four miles in circumference, and enriched with pasture, meadow and tillage land, (et bosco super hac omnia eminento, pulchrum decoratum). The building of these various granges would induce the supposition that they were rapidly advancing in wealth, but this was not the case, from no improvidence or want of industry in cultivating their possessions, but from the extravagance and waste of their first abbat, Adam, so much so that the 40 monks, and 11 novices were obliged to vacate. Adam, it appears, lost his high character, and his cession, in 1660, is marked with something like humiliation; he became an anchorite, at Watton, the abbey of Watton being on fire, he was half burnt, says the chronicle, and returned to the abbey of Melsa, where he died, and was buried in the chapel, near the south ground next the pulpit, (analogium) in the 13th year from the foundation of the monastery. The following privileges were granted by Eugenius the 3rd, Anastatius 4th, Adrian, 4th. The confirmation of their lands, to the monks and their successors for ever, freedom from the payment of 10ths, and from interdiction and arrest. King Stephen relieved them from danegeld, and all taxes, with soc. and sac., tol and theam, infangtheof and other liberties and quittances, the same as were enjoyed by the church of St Peter's, York.^a

Philip, 2nd abbat, was elected abbat circa 1160, 6 Henry II. He was prior of Kirkstall; and seven years previously, had been abbat of Honediam, in Norway. He recovered the abbey from a state of poverty, and began to make the ditch called Eskdike. During his administration, he built the grange on the moor of Beeford. It seems, that H. II. gave Watre, with its appurts. to Galfrid de Trusbut, who ejected whatever he found in the Abbey Grange at Blanchmarle. The monks gave Galfrid 100 marks for the recovery of the grange; but the messenger who was sent with the money to Galfrid, he being abroad, was drowned in his passage, with the provost of Beverley, and lost the money and his life. Another curious circumstance occurs in this abbat's time: Wm. Fossard, who, it will be recollected, was a ward of H. II. confirmed his father William's grant; and also adds two carucates and two oxgangs of land in Wharrom; he appears to have been indebted to Aaron the Jew, of Lincoln, in the sum of 1,800 marks, in mortgage; Abbat Philip was applied to for the purpose of advancing the money, also on mortgage; Aaron very generously relaxes 500 marks, and more, of the amount to Abbat Philip; four and a half carucates, with the vills. of Bainton and Neswick, was the property mortgaged on the part of Fossard to Philip; on the death of Aaron, the monks were forced to pay the debt of Fossard, due to the Lincoln Jew, to the king, who demanded £500. (quingentas libras.) Philip appealed to Pope Alexander the 4th, in his behalf; who, after much trouble and expense, says the chronicler, convinced the barons of the exchequer of the unjustness of the demand; and the debt, he significantly remarks, "was heard of no more."^b Philip, about 1182, *laid the foundation of the church and the dormitory*. The new passage, formed by the Hull, is alluded to during Philip's time.^c After conducting the affairs of the monastery during 22 years, he died, and was buried near his predecessor, in the chapel,

^a This compilation is chiefly extracted from the Chartulary, in possession of the late John Smyth, Esq. of Heath.

^b Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, says,—Robert de Turneham, who married the daughter and heiress of Wm. Fossard, was charged with *pxl' xiiii^s* the debts of Aaron the Jew. But it appearing to the barons of the exchequer, that Aaron, by his charter, had quit claimed William Fossard of the said debt, the barons adjudged, that Robert de Turneham should be discharged thereof.—Madox, vol. 2, p. 225, note u.

The most antient *Jewish* charter that I have met with, says Madox, is that of Aaron the Jew, of Lincoln, made about the year 1176, 22 Henry II.; the tenor whereof is entered in the great roll of the 9th Edward I. It is a kind of release, which he quotes in Latin, and relates to the above circumstance.

^c Vide Sutton, on the subject of Sayer Creek.

behind the Analogium; leaving 40 monks * * * disciplined, regulated, and instituted. He procured from the Pope Alexander, confirmations of the granges of Waghen, Saltagh, Wharrom, Octon, Beeford Moor, Hayholm, and Myton; and pasture in Sutton, free from foreign services. Urban III. granted the distinguished immunity of freedom from being excommunicated.

Thomas, 3rd abbat, after filling the situation of prior eighteen years, was elected on the death of Philip, 1186. At the beginning of his administration, William, son of Wm. de Rowley, parson of Cottingham, began the stone refectory, as it now stands (1400), at his own expense. And the abbat, by degrees, as he was able, built the Calefactorium and the Coquinam; and repaired many buildings, both in the monastery and granges, and erected new ones. This abbat obtained license of the Abbat of St. Martin D'Aux, near Albemarle, for the church of Waghen, and Chapel of Sutton, to be appropriated to the abbey after the rector's death, on the payment of 10 marks yearly, and performing episcopal services; but many obstacles intervening, it was never accomplished. Sir Robert de Hesse, knt. gave the abbey a free passage over the Hull, at Hesse; and John de Hesse gave a quarry, tam ad Rogum quam ad Ecclesiam, and for the building of other offices, from the mill at Hesse to the division at Ferriby. But in another grant it is stated, that Osmund de Kent gave a quarry to the abbey in Brantingham, 26 feet long and 8 perches wide; and also the whole quarry of a carucate of land, and room sufficient for placing the stone; and also a free passage through his land from the York road to the Humber, of *which stone the church was built*.^a Sir Robert de Thurnham, in right of his wife,—dtr. of Wm. Fossard, who died in 1191, and mother of Isabel, wife of Peter de Malo Lacu,—claimed Wharrom Grange, which was taken into the king's hands by Hubert, Abp. of Canterbury; the loss of it reduced the monastery to the greatest necessity. A famine ensued, when a sectary (sextarius) of wheat sold for 20sh.^b In the mean time, the abbey paid 300 marks in money, and valuables, (wool, &c.) for the redemption of king Richard from captivity, which, in the distressed state of the monastery, must have been a large sum to raise. Indeed, the privations of the monks were so great, that they were dispersed for fifteen months, and became mendicants; but, as if they had offended God, a mill belonging to them took fire, says the chronicle, in which were 100 sextia bladi,^c which was also consumed; but that God, in pity, sent Wm. de Rowley to them, who has been already alluded to. He, being a novice and an infirm man, died, and left behind him 200 pounds in silver; the monks were then recalled. Abbat Thomas, a man of the mildest and most gentle disposition, more experienced in cloisters than in courts,—*Claustro magis expertus quam in Curia*,—overcome with misfortunes, and foreseeing greater calamities befalling the abbey, resigned to the abbat of Fountain's, in the year 1197, and the 15th of his administration. He survived about five years afterwards, and died in 1202; and was buried in the chapel or chapter-house, near his two predecessors, by the south pillar,—*secus analogium*. This abbat, Thomas, began the new church; it was, however, again pulled down, and began anew by his successor.

Alexander, the 4th abbat, who had been a monk at * * * in Hampshire, was a stranger to the convent, but recommended by the abbat of Fountain's as a man of worth and letters. He was elected abbat of Meaux in 1197, in the place of Thomas. He visited Hubert, archbp. of Canterbury, then in Normandy; and after seven days' search, found the deeds of Aaron the Jew in the great roll, and got it transcribed. An ejectionment followed, and he recovered that great bone of contention, Wharrom Grange. After Sir Robt. de Turnham's servants had destroyed the mill, the houses, &c. Robert executes a surrender. By the address of this abbat,

^a Brantingham is situated in the wapentake of Howdenshire, and two miles from South Cave. Access to the Humber would enable stone to be brought by water carriage to Waghen ferry; and was, no doubt, much superior in quality to that found at Hesse.

^b A sextarius is a measure of uncertain quantity.

^c Bladum, corn in the blade.

Alexander, after much trouble and expense, Geofery, abp. of York, restores to the abbey, and confirmed in 1197, the two carucates of land of which Abp. Roger had despoiled them forty years before. Alexander, the abbat, finishes the common refectory begun by Thomas, and the house of the superior sacrist; and began the dormitory. He also began the stone cloisters of the monks, and completed various offices and buildings within the monastery, at a great expense, and made other important alterations. On the 15th April, 1207, 9th John, being Palm Sunday, the abbat laid the first stone of the new church, and finished it after the manner it is seen to this day (1406). The conduct of king John, with respect to the bishoprics and monasteries, requires no comment here. The abbat and convent of Meaux felt the full effect of these vexatious impositions. These exactions were resisted by Alexander; but the king proved too powerful for his antagonist, and the whole of their possessions were confiscated to the king. Another dispersion of the monks of this unfortunate monastery took place, and many were hospitably received into the mansion of Baldwin de Betun, at Burstwick. The narrator states, that during the cruel interdict of king John, from 1208 to 1214, mass was said in the abbey with the doors shut, and the Dead were not even buried in the cloisters or cemetery. Richard Ducket,—a friend and familiar of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, earl of Essex,—parson of Hesse, in which parish the abbey lands were situated, demanded tithes; which being refused, he sent and broke open the grange at Myton, and robbed it of forty bladi and three carthes, which he carried away. They were excommunicated in consequence; but, after much dispute and contention, the affair was at length settled. The monks buried Asketellus, abbat of Howden, seven monks, one novice, sixteen converts, one priest, and other probationers in their convent, in the orchard to the right, towards the south, near the mud wall. Others of their servants, and other families in the neighbourhood, were buried without the bounds of the monastery, opposite the place where the chapel in the wood was built; then a waste, now full of wood (*Nemorosa*). The confiscation did not, it appears, take place; but eventually, the abbey was fined 1000 marks; and, in part payment of the amount, they granted to the king all their houses, &c. in York, and sold other houses and lands. There is also a charter of this monarch to the abbey, in which he confirms to them what they held in Waghen, both of the fee of the Earl of Alb. and of the fee of the Archbp. of York. The monks, after their dispersion, returned to the monastery before All Saints' Day. Had it not been for these great drawbacks, the abbey must have been in affluent circumstances; as it appears by the charter of confirmation, given by John himself, that they held the Grange of Saltagh, Tharlesthorpe, Myton, the Moor, Octon, Wharrom, Blanchmarle, Skyren, Ergholm, Hayholm, the fisheries and vaccaries upon Hull; with the adjacent marsh of Sutton, and lands and tenements in York, Beverley, Burgh, Hedon, Arnold, Aldburgh, Dodington, Beeford, Dringhoe, Octon, Dalton, Watre, Heraldesthorpe, Waggethorp, Molescroft, and the vill. of St. Botolph, in Knottingley. The charter is dated 2nd April, 6th Jno. Alexander resigned in 1210, in his 14th year; and then returned to his old abbey in Hampshire, and died two years afterwards, and was buried there. The chronicler states he was a great collector of books (*Perquisitor*).

Hugh, 5th abbat, after being prior five years, was selected abbat on St. Nicholas' day (6th December), 1210. Among the events recorded during his time, is that of the *monks* of Swyne taking away the dead body of Amand Butler (*pincerna*), by force; and a complaint against them also existed of digging turves in the marsh between Meaux and Sutton. A dispute also existed as to a division of the water as it came down the *Landwith*. An agreement was ultimately entered into, that the body of Amand was to remain at Swine; and the monks of Meaux to pay to those of Swine twenty marks, for an equal division of the water between them. Baldwin de Betun was buried here in 1212 (see v. I, p. 29). Abbat Hugh finished the dormitory of the convent, and the cloisters, for the monks. There were several grants of lands made by different benefactors, (all of which are previously noticed;) but the ruinous state of the monastic funds, in consequence of the load of debt arising from the several causes already enumerated, induced Hugh to form the determination of resigning,

which he did in the tenth year of his administration; and, surviving his cession about two years, died in 1222, and was buried at the entrance of the chapel. In this abbat's time, Thomas, son of Thomas de Etton, being oppressed with a debt which he owed the Jews, borrowed 60 marks of the abbey. In return, Etton granted lands in Skyren for fifteen years; seven years after this, when all persons were compelled to pay the Jews' debts to the king, Thomas de Etton compromised with the king for 240 marks, the convent paying 20 marks per annum for twelve years, and in return they received an equivalent in lands, &c. in Skyren.

Galfrid, 6th abbat, circiter 1220.—Galfrid de Sautrey, in the county of Huntingdon, a monk, was elected abbat in the place of Hugh; but died within the year, on his journey towards Cap'tm Glo', in the abbey of Bulencourt, of the Cistercian order, and was buried there.

Richard, 7th abbat.—Richard de Ottringham, cellerarius* of the convent was elected abbat in 1221. Among the grants of lands in his time, is that of Robert de Stuteville, who gave a close in Hull Bank, in the territory of Cottingham, (*facing Gray Lake,*) with a building on it, and pasture for twenty-four cows and a bull, in the room of 3 marks yearly; for the pittance for the soul of his father, buried in Meaux Abbey. Richard was of a most peaceable disposition, an enemy to disputes,—cupiens in pace deducere dies suos; though moderately learned, he was wise, and finished many works, began by his predecessors, in the monastery, as well as granges, *without incurring any debts*, which hitherto seems to have been the bane of this institution. Richard began to build the infirmary, which, like the work on the church, went on moderately. He began to make the first wells and watercourses. The convent never enjoyed so much peace and tranquillity under his predecessors, although encumbered with debt. Halcyon days, exemption from tythes, no extortions from the Pope's legate, great indulgences from Honorius III. are enumerated by the chronicler. Richard, the abbat, at length died, in the year 1235, and in the fourteenth of his administration, and was buried at the feet of Hugh, the 5th abbat. There were various grants of land, and other donations, made to the monastery during his administration.

Michael, 8th abbat, circiter 1236.—Dominus Michael le Brun was elected abbat on the death of Richard. During his time, a dispute arose between the priory of Swine and Meaux, in regard to tythe of cattle in the pasture of Sutcotes and Dripol, claimed by the former. The cause was carried into the abp.'s court, at York. The priory were condemned to pay 200 marks in damages. In part of that sum, they gave to the abbey 40 marks, and 4 bovates and 4 mansuras, in Hayton, for ever. This land was afterwards alienated in the time of Abp. Robert, 11th abbat,—“in placito septingas Marcas expendimus,” says the writer. The abbey appears, in many cases, to have advanced money, to enable others to pay their debts to the Jews. Stephen de Lelley, in consideration of a sum of money lent him by the abbey, to discharge a debt to the Jews, gave them a messuage in Hedon, &c. The wood in Ruda (Routh), part of the first grant of Wm. le Gross to the abbey, “to end disputes with Wm. de Stuteville,” was given to him for other lands in Routh Carr; and he also, at the same time, gave the abbey leave to sort up, and clean and widen the dyke from the south bridge, called Monks' Dyke, but formerly Wyrh Dyke. De Stuteville also procured, in this abbat's time, the boundary between Melsa and Routh,—per liberos homines,—about 1240-50. Thomas, son of Sir John de Meaux, “pauper in Beverlaco,” gave the land he got with Madelin, his wife, and became a monk. On his death, John, Baron de Greystock, having the wardship of Madelin and Matilda, his daughters,—who, when of age, held their lands in Dringhoe and Ulrom of the said John Baron, &c. by free service of 11s. 10d. yearly for all secular services. A curious circumstance is related of Croo Grange, in Beeford; that being surrounded with well-planted trees,

* In monasteries, he was in the nature of a steward,—“officialis est in monasterio qui fratrum stipendia servat et administrat.” In the universities of England, they are sometimes called manciples, caterers, and stewards.

which had grown into fine timber, was, in 1401, the narrator complains, so exposed to the winds for want of shelter, that it might be seen at the distance of three or four miles. This was caused by a nativus of the family of the Aldwins, whom Thomas Fitzgaulo had granted to the abbey, remaining at the grange. He complained of *the noise of the crows*, and desired leave, *by an act*, to put an end to the noise; stating, that he should then be no more disturbed. A successor of Michael's gave this permission to this nativus, and *the act* was to cut down every tree upon the spot! Abbat Michael built, and removed the stone house at Myton, the house for the workmen and pelliporum^a at the North Grange, at Albemarle^b and Waghen, and the stone wool-house at Waghen, which was covered with lead,—but the lead was afterwards taken away,—where the cloth was made with which the monks and converts (*conversori*^c) were clothed, each having what was necessary. The church was also finished by Michael, the stalls for the monks, and all other necessary things were decently provided. Other buildings, of various kinds, and appropriated to different purposes, were built “*impenetrabile quercus*.” Michael also, with the consent of the visitor and convent, allotted a yearly sum for shoes, and clothing, and food, for the poor and the stranger; and also the tenth part of the cheese from the dairy at Felsa,—*et de vaccaria infirmatorium seculorum*,—according to what the scripture says, to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; and conjures those who come after him to observe the same. Michael, after governing the convent with great credit, fell ill, and died in 1249, in the fourteenth year of his administration, leaving in the convent 60 monks and 90 converts. He was buried on the right hand of Richard, the 7th abbat, of blessed memory. The convent consulted Michael, in his last illness, on these three heads:—If they might implead the Abbat of St. Mary's, relative to the fishery in Hornsea Mere; 2nd, whether they should remove the site of Skyren Grange; and whether repair or build a new vessel out of the wood at Bymanskeugh,—against all which he dissuaded them.

William, 9th abbat, (circa 1250.)—Wm. de Driffild, bachelor of divinity, a man of evident sanctity, was elected abbat. He, however, in opposition to the advice of the late abbat, cut down the wood of Birmanskeugh, and built *navem optimam magnis sumptibus*, called *Benedict*. What sort or description of vessel, of which the building appears to have been considered of such moment as to be thus particularly recorded, does not appear, and it is useless to attempt forming a conjecture; the only comment made upon it by the chronicler is, that the cellarius afterwards sold it, with all its armaments and supplies (*supplediti*) for 60 marks, although worth above 200 marks. A dispute arose between the archbishop of York and Adam Stavely, free tenant in Wele, on the one part, and the Earl of Albemarle, the abbat of Meaux, the prioress of Keeling, and Robert Camyn, free tenant in Waghen, on the other part, when it was thus settled: the abbey surrendered their claim in the marsh or pasture of Wele. The archbishop had 20 acres, and 11 mansuras in the abbey's marsh in Waghen, called le Stanker, and the north of Stanker marsh, but all the south was determined to belong to the abbey. Another contention arose in this abbat's time; John de Oxford, chancellor of York, rector of Waghen, claimed the tythes of Waghen; an appeal was made to the Pope in 1252; this dispute lasted for 5 years. The agreement at last effected was, that 12 bovates of arable land, and the land in Belyngat, ploughed out, the abbey was to pay a pension of 45 shillings for the tythe. Wm. Wakeman, chancellor, on the death of his predecessor, claimed the common pasture where the abbey had erected a mill, at Waghen-upon-Hull. Sir Simon Constable gave them also great trouble in the affair. The inundations of the sea, which overflowed the contiguous lands, and broke over the banks of the Humber, and reached the fishery of the abbey at Cottyngnam, destroyed both man and beast, “*terram aperuit et maximam Stragem fecit tam hominum quam animalium*,” 35 persons of both sexes and different ages fell a sacrifice. The abbey sustained an irreparable loss in having their men and cattle perish at Owthfleet, and many lands at Saltagh and Myton swallowed up, and irrecoverably gone; in which places, and

^a A leather dresser, or Skinner.

^b A grange so named.

^c Lay bretheren.

about Tharlesthorpe, Sutton, Drypool, all their moveable fisheries, and almost all their buildings, were lost. After this inundation, in process of time, Tharlesthorpe, Owthfleet, and Saltagh, gradually diminished, till at last the Humber totally swallowed up these lands at Owthfleet; it also destroyed their grange at Tharlesthorpe, &c. The rebellion, alluded to (in the Notices) in this abbat's time, is described in the same language as quoted by the author.^a It further states, that the sheriff and comitatus of Holderness held a council at the chapel in the wood, and that the knights, squires, free tenants, and an immense number of others, were supplied with refreshments by the abbey; and there was never seen such a multitude as were at the monastery at this period. On the first arrival of the seven barons^b and their forces, the superior monks were sent out to gain intelligence; and such were their exertions, for days and nights, that they scarcely had sleep or rest, and three horses were killed from great fatigue. The rebellion being at length quelled, the narrator concludes by saying, —Ob quam causam salvationis universa patria de Holderness huic domui nostræ de Melsa merito tenetur in perpetuum obligat'. Abbat William, who appears wholly to have neglected the advice of his predecessor, began to transfer the old grange at Skyren, and to build a new one in the place where it is at present seen, in which edifice, ditches, and walls, 500 marks were expended; and that, through the drunkenness of three converts, there was burnt at the grange 400 quarters of corn, which had been allowed to increase at the old grange. During the administration of William, the belfry was erected, covered with lead; and the great bell, called Benedict, was placed in it. The infirmary of the converts, and their stalls in the church, were made also in his time; to which may be added the granary at the bakehouse, covered with lead. In 1269, Abbat Wm. de Driffild died. He is represented as a man of extraordinary piety and discipline, having governed the abbey with great credit. He was buried in the chapel, near his predecessors, under a tomb erected ante analogium; on which it is said, God was pleased to shew many miracles, but it is added,—sed nulla illorum in libris vel codicibus nostris invenitur exaratum.' The privileges of exemption from tythe, in meadows and woods,—ad excommunicand' testamenta probandi, pueros baptizare,—were granted in this abbat's time, by Pope Alexander IV.

Richard 10th abbat, 1270.—Richard de Thornton was elected abbat on the death of Wm. de Driffild, and died after filling the post the short time of one year and six months; and was buried in the chapel, to the left of Hugh, the 5th abbat.

Robert de Skyren, 11th abbat, 1270, was elected on the decease of his predecessor. The first circumstance recorded, is another dispute between the abbat, and St. Mary's, York, relative to the fishing in Hornsea Mere, in the parts of Wassand and Seton, which was finally settled by the respective ground being marked both on the rising and falling of the waters of the Mere. The stock of the abbey consisted in one year of 11,000 sheep, and nearly 1000 gross animals. They sold 120 sacks of wool for 120 marks, scarce any of which was paid during his time; and yet at his cession he left the convent in debt more than £3678 3s. 11d. which amount was due to * * * to foreigners, and to money lenders; he administered the affairs of the abbey 10 years. Little more is said of him, but that he resigned and lived six years after, and died, but his tomb was not allowed to be placed among those of his predecessors, nec recollitur locus ubi fuerat tumulus.

The statute of Mortmain was enacted 14 Nov. 1279, 7 E. I. To evade this law, and supply the place of new benefactions, the religious procured pensions, privileges from paying tythes, and, what the church finds the inconvenience of to this day, impropriations.

^a Frost's Notices, p. 82, in note. ^b In consequence of a refusal of the men of Holderness to furnish men and horses, to accompany Edward into Scotland, and other acts,—in the parliament holding in London, by the advice of the nobles assembled, seven barons, with horses and arms, and a considerable force, were sent to make prisoners of all the rebels, and confiscate their property.

Richard de Burton, 12th abbat, 1280.—Another of those unfortunate elections of abbats occurred when Richard was chosen to fill this important situation. He let to farm the manor of Skyren for a term of 15 years, the grange of Thralesthorp for 4 years, and sold the wool before his cession for the two years following, for money paid in hand. He embezzled the goods of the convent, and after administering its affairs 6 years, resigned in 1286. He left such a deficiency in the provisions for supplying the monastery, that scarcely £200 would provide for its wants; deb' domus £2097, dimisitque deb' domus £1443, dimisitq' 1320 sheep, and 477 gross animals. He lived 14 years after his cession, and was buried in the chapel, near Richard de Thornton, his predecessor.

Roger de Driffield, 13th abbat, 1266, succeeded on the cession of Richard de Burton. The chapter of the *Liber Melsæ* commences in the style of the fac simile annexed, of which the following is a translation :—

"The creation of Lord Roger of Dryfield 13th abbat, of the demise of the town of Wyke, and the grange of Myton, of money borrowed from the chapter of the Cisterians, of the manor of Skyren.

"In the year of our Lord 1286, on the decease of the Lord Richard of Burton, the 12th abbat, the Lord Roger of Dryfield succeeded to the abbacy. And this abbat, Roger, demised the town of Wyke and the grange of Myton, for the term of twenty years, to the Lord William of Hamelton, Dean of York, and Adam his brother, for 800 marks, which he received by his own hands; but the same Lord William and Adam immediately, within the year, re-demised and gave up the same town and grange for one hundred pounds yearly, during the remaining 19 years, to our monastery; and moreover promised to restore to us the aforesaid town and grange, and quit claim the same, and the said annual rent of £100 as soon as the said sum of 800 marks should be fully paid to them; wherefore the Lord Abbat Roger desiring to possess the said town and grange freely without any rent, and not placing much confidence in the promise of the said William and Adam, went to the general chapter of the Cisterians, and borrowed from the general chapter."

The vill. of Wyke and Myton, by a deed of feoffment, dated 2 Feby. 1292, 21 E. I. passed to the king, the rent being estimated for Wyke, £78 14s. 8d. and for Myton, £24 8s. per annum.

In speaking of Hull, the chronicle states^b the manor of Myton was granted to Wm. de la Pole, first mayor of Hull, who removed the buildings, on the site of this manor, called Grangewyk, to another place called Tupcotes. The abbey seems, during the period of Roger's government, to have received many grants from the monarch. Edward gave the abbey an acre, de dominicis suis, in Skipsea, with the advowson of the church of Skipsea, Easington, and Kayingham, with their apurts, which had escheated on the death of Aveline, dr. and heir of Wm. de Fortibus, last Earl of Albemarle, and which the king held. He granted them also the manor of Pocklington, of the fee of Albemarle, which manor, says the writer, was only worth £43 4s. 3d. The treasurer, the Bishop of Bath, gave the abbey lands in Lincolnshire, in Wifesbye, in Thorpe, in Cotes, in Bradley, Grymsby, and Clec. The manor of Pocklington was retained only 6 years in the hands of the monastery, when they exchanged it with Dominus Henry de Percy, for half an acre of land in Nafferton, and the advowson of that church. The lead in this abbat's time was taken away from the dormitory of the converts, to discharge a debt of 78 marks, in part of 100 marks, owing to the executors of Robert Scarborough, Dean of York, which lead was appropriated to cover the church of the friars minors there, and to which church the dean left 100 marks. Roger de Driffield adorned the great altar with two beautiful paintings, and meditating his cession, built for his retreat a chamber at the east end of the infirmary of the monks, now standing, called to this day (1400) the abbat's chamber. He, Roger, resigned his dignity in the 24th year of his administration, 6th May, 1310, and left the convent in debt £1569 16s. 6d. In stock they had 5400 sheep, 606 grosser animals, and 120 horses, from which it appears the affairs of the convent were much improved. He survived his cession only 8 years, and was buried on the left side of Hugo, the 5th abbat, in the chapel.

^a From the "*Liber Melsæ*" in possession of J. B. Nichols, Esq. Westminster, see page 291, in note.

^b Meaux Chart.

Adam de Skyren, 14th abbat, circa 1310.—During his time, the chantry of Ottringham, (which will be referred to under the head of that parish,) in consequence of ill behaviour increasing, twenty-four years after the foundation, was, with the six monks and a secular chaplain, translated to the abbey gate, with license of Archbishop Melton. This was about 1334. The destruction of places on the Humber are here referred to, which appear in the respective townships in the South Division. Adam, with the help and assistance of John de Ulrom, adorned the great altar with a painting of the history of the prophets and apostles, (see vol. 1, p. 231,)—but it does not appear, that the name of the 14th abbat was Ulrom, but Skyren. Adam was a severe economist, and, it is added, was more given to worldly affairs than to religion. He preserved the possessions which he found belonging to the convent, and collected those which were dispersed. He was long afflicted with illness, and presided in the convent thirty years; and departing this life in the year 1359, was buried in the middle of the choir of the monks. He left the convent indebted only in the small sum, as compared with former burdens, of £368. 8s. 10d.

Hugh de Leven, 15th abbat, circa 1340.—There is a memorandum at the commencement of this abbat's administration, that a certain folio original autograph, Libri de Melsa, had been cut by some nefarious hand; and that the beginning of the acts of Hugo, 15th abbat, containing five pages and part of the sixth, totally destroyed; but the remainder goes on in these words—"Lemmata Capitum excisorum tempore Hugonis abbis 15. Cap. 1 de Ordinatione D'ni Hugonis de Leven Abb. 15, &c. &c." The grants and exchanges of land occupy the remaining chapters. Abbat Hugh erected a new crucifix in the choir of the converts, and destroyed a part of the chapel at the abbey gate, and makes a steep * * * at the abbey gate, of some of the stones; and, by the help of John de Wansford, he roofed the dormitory of the converts with lead. The year 1349 opened with an earthquake, that threw the monks from their stalls. This was followed by a plague, and so violent was the infection, that, within the month of August, the abbat, 22 monks, and 6 converts died; of which, the abbat and 5 monks were buried in one day. Before his death, there were 42 monks and 7 converts. The death of the abbat, prior, cellarius, bursarius, and other officers, left no person acquainted with the state of the abbey rents, &c. The debts of the house were only about £100., and the corn of the monastery was everywhere unthought of. Hugh de Leven died in 1349, after administering the affairs of the convent 9 years, 11 months, and 11 days. He was buried before the new crucifix of his own erection, in the centre of the choir of the converts.

Wm. de Dringhoe, 16th abbat, 1349, (not enrolled,) after the death of Hugh de Leven was elected abbat, being sub-cellarius, and one of ten surviving monks. While these things were going on, says the chronicle, alluding to the previously detailed description of the situation of the abbey, brother John de Rislay, cellarer of the monastery, a man of great courtesey, endeavoured to supplant the said Abbat William, and *had him indicted as an accessory to a felony*; viz. for retaining (concealing) a thief. Richard, cellarer of Waghen, a nativus, a tenant and servant of the monastery, had stolen a horse, which Abbat Wm. had received. The abbat, in consequence, was arrested at Skyren Grange, and conducted to York Castle as a felon, where, by being fined and procuring sureties, he was ultimately released, and returned home. While, however, a prisoner in the castle, he appeared to have meditated mischief, being a crafty man. He there contrived a plan to rob the abbey, that is, to embezzle its goods, by letting the corrodies and lands,—instances of which are quoted,—viz. to Thomas Fishlake, for money in hand; and the manor of Gannock, in Sutton, for life, to Sir Wm. de Swyne, kut., who was afterwards killed by one of his esquires, for eighty pounds in hand. But these proceedings were not permitted to last long: the Abbat of Fountain's, Parco Lude, and Hugh de St. Lupo, monks of Scarbro', visited the monastery, and deposed the abbat, after filling the post for three years and nine months. The deposed abbat was, however, allowed the chamber, called the Abbat's Chamber, built by Hugh de Leven, two monks and a servant, and a pension of 5 marks; but was not enrolled among the abbats, on account of selling the abbey stock. He was deposed in 1353.

John de Ryslay, (not enrolled,) 17th abbat, 1353.—On the deposition of Wm. de Dringhoe, there were two candidates for the vacant dignity, John de Rysley and Thomas Shirburne, at the chapel in the wood, where, it appears, the election took place. The latter seems to have had the majority, but, from a blemish in his eye, appears to have been rejected. The decision of the election was left to the Abbat of Fountain's, who confirmed that of Abbat John. Thomas de Shirburne, chagrined perhaps with the disappointment, removed to Riveaux Abbey, where he died. The elected abbat, John de Ryslay, ill deserved the confidence placed in him, for he also was deposed; one act of accusation being, his having conspired against Wm. de Dringhoe. He was also charged with theft, and concealment of the abbey goods, and excommunicated. He was cited to appear to answer the charges, but prudently *resigned*! 4th July, 1356, leaving the house in debt £513. 6s. 10d.. The particulars of his delinquencies seem to be studiously concealed; but, strange to say, in respect of his rank and office, the abbey gave him the rectory of Skipsea for life, paying yearly 20 quarters of corn, and 20 qrs. of draget, with many other indulgences. He had meat for two monks, a servant, and a horse; and was allowed to *rank next the abbat*. He afterwards went to the convent of Rupa, where he had been brought in abbat by simony and other practices. He was again excommunicated. He died at Skipsea, says the narrator, *impenitens*! and was not enrolled in the list of abbats. No comment follows the account of these two characters; the details are given simply as here stated, and perhaps the reader is purposely left to draw his own conclusions. Rank and office are assigned as the reasons of his not only escaping punishment, but being even treated with indulgence. The word *impenitens* is, however, very emphatic. He had to appear before a more awful tribunal.

Robert de Beverley, 18th abbat, 1366, may properly be considered as the 16th abbat, the two former abbats not being enrolled; but as they are generally given in the lists published, Robert de Beverley is therefore named as the 18th. He was elected 14th July, 1366. During his administration, the abbey, on 26th May, 1362, 36 E. III., was visited by Doctor Remandus, reformer general, (reformatore generalis,) with his associates, Dr. John de Whalley, and John de Bexley, and Dom. Sampson, monk of Savinia. Very little occurs to require notice here. During the administration of this abbat, the wood at Eastwood was sold to the Beverley merchants by Abbat Robert, who died 27th November, 1367, after governing 11 years, 8 months, and 11 days. It is stated also to have been on 5 Calends Dec., and that he was buried in the middle of the choir of the monks; and that it is indicated by the epitaph on this monument, he died on St. John Baptist Day, 1369; but the engraver, having lost the real date, put in this at will. Abbat Robert left in store, 1471 sheep, 338 other animals, 82 horses, 280 qrs. corn, 308 qrs. barley, 20 qrs. of oatmeal (farina avenae), 160 qrs. beans and peas, for the prebend; and a debt of £230. 16s. 11½d. Yet the grain of the churches, granges, and manors, was not got in, nor saved, to provide for the support of the monastery from the autumn preceding to the autumn next following.

William de Dringhoe, 19th abbat, 1369.—Wm. Dringhoe, a person of the same name as the 16th abbat (not enrolled) was elected; but a defect in the chronicle prevents any particulars of his administration being given. The remark as to the cause of the omission is thus stated—"Hæc autem quædam foliæ originales autographi Libri de Melsa per manum nefarium excinduntur, & Regnum Willielmi Abbatis decimi septimi (here called the 17th in consequence of the two abbats alluded to before not being enrolled) ac etiam initium Willi 18 (20) continens partem Cap'lis primi totaliter deletur; reliquam vero patet in triis verbis ut De Creatione Wm. de Dringhoe Abb's. 17 de Cantaria ad altare de Domina & de fossatis de Monk Dyke."

The church was burnt during the time of this abbat, but the causes cannot be stated, nor the time of the abbat's death; but as Wm. de Scarburgh, the next abbat, was elected A. D. 1372, Abbat Dringhoe could not have been in office more than three years.

William de Scarburgh, 20th abbat, 1372.—After the death, says the register, of Wm. de Dringhoe, of

pious memory, as if to distinguish him from the former abbat of the same name, Wm. de Scarburgh was elected, who had been cellarius sixteen previous years. He appears not to have been originally intended for this elevation; but, in the election, the votes were equal for John Hall, prior, and John de Newton: but Wm. de Scarburgh became unexpectedly elected, on what account is not explained. He was elected on Trinity Sunday, A. D. 1372, 47 Edw. III. During his time, Robert Cross,—a Burgess of Hull, a friend of the abbat's, and his fellow native,—founded a chantry at the altar of St. Peter and Paul, in the abbey, for the souls of Robert and Isabel, his wife's father and mother, and John Derman, of Scarborough, his master; and endowed it with lands in Grimston and Beverley. Thomas, Duke of Gloster, visited the abbey during William's time, which is alluded to in v. 1, p. 69. The 14th chapter of the register terminates—*De reliquis Actibus Willi Abbatis, 1395, 19 R. II.* He provided three pastoral staves; the first was gilded, and ornamented with embossed gold; the second described as a rod, or pastoral staff; the third, a staff ornamented with a golden cross. He also procured a cup of silver, gilded, for the altar, and bought a silver pitcher (*urceu' argent'*) for the holy water; another for the great altar, and the altar of St. Benedict, a silver gilded and ornamented thuribulum; a white vestment, worked with gold, with three capes,—and another black one, with three capes,—for mortuaries; besides many other things for the great altar, and other private altars. He placed * * * upon three altars in the east part of the church, and had a great bell formed, called *Jesus*. He had three marble stones formed,—*laminis cereis cum imaginibus abbatum sculptas*,—for his three predecessors, Hugo, 15th, Robert, 16th, and William, 17th; a fourth stone was lost in the water. The altar of St. Benedict was also decorated with paintings. He caused all the altars in the chapel, without the porch, and in the chapel of the infirmary of the monks, to be dedicated; and provided the dormitories also of the monks "*in tablis et lectis*;" and made various alterations and provisions in the house of the infirm monks, and in the chambers of the monks, &c. The Duke of Gloster had been consulted relative to the resignation of the abbat, in 1393. The duke, without informing him, it is stated, sent letters to the Abbat of Fountain's, and the Abp. of York, requiring that he might be certified of the causes of the cession; but no explanation is given in the chartulary. Wm. de Scarburgh, however, did not resign in form until the 6th July, 1396; which he did into the hands of the visitors, the Abbats of Fountain's and Kirtall, in the 77th year of his age, having presided 24 years, 1 month, 16 days; and left the monastery in the following improving condition. After his cession, Abbat William retired to a chamber on the north side of the infirmary, generally used by the prior. He had an annuity of 13 marks from Croo Grange and Moor Grange, a double portion in food and clothes, and a stipend for the support of two monks, with one serving monk. He lived after his resignation 4 years, 2 months, and 13 days; and died full of years, 13th Aug. 1 H. IV. being 81, and was buried in the middle of the choir of the convent, towards the East.

The receipts and payments, from the cession of the abbat to the following Martinmas:—

Money in the hands of the monastery	£342 19 8½
Wool sold to that time	30 0 0
Sum arising from churches and granges, and all other profits.. .. .	236 0 0
Perquisites of court, according to each year	5 0 0
	<hr/>
	£613 19 8½
Re-payments, charges, farms' repayments, and annual pensions	£34 18 2½
Annual charges of parochial churches	87 2 10
In fee farms	9 11 8
In farms, at the usual terms and corrodies	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	181 12 8½

432 7

Stock:—Corn and barley, amount not quoted; horses of all kinds, 87; other cattle, 330; sheep and lambs, 2361.

This statement shews, that Wm. de Scarburgh must have been a good and faithful steward of the temporal possessions committed to his care; and at the time, 20 R. II., 1396, a very large amount was availed to the uses of the abbey. The number of monks were 26 at his death.

Here the narrative closes: the remainder of the volume being occupied with a description of the lands, as well as the allowances claimed for a remission of the taxes, tythes, &c., in many places in Holderness, either wholly or partly destroyed by the inundations of the sea and Humber, which are regularly noticed in the respective places throughout these pages.

After Wm. de Scarburgh, succeeded, 2nd Aug. 1396, Thomas de Burton, according to Dr. Burton's MS. vol.; according to the Monasticon, John Hoton, upon whose death Philip Dayrell, or Daivill, was elected, March 4, 1415. John de Sutton succeeded, Oct. 8, 1458, who resigned; and on his resignation, Wm. Deryff, or Feryff, was confirmed abbat, Sept. 1, 1463. Ralph Some received the benediction, Dec. 14, 1471; John Clapham, Sept. 1, 1488; Richd. Stopes, or Stoupes, succeeded, 22nd Nov. 1523, and was abbat 26 H. VIII., 1539. Richard Draper was the last abbat, and had a pension granted him at the dissolution.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ABBEY.—The Cotton MS.S. in the British Museum, (Vitellius, c. 6. fo. 24,) contain a Chartulary of the Abbey of Meaux; its leaves are rather shrivelled from the effects of the heat which threatened the library of Sir Thomas Cotton with destruction, but it is still in good state of preservation. At folio 241 is a catalogue of the books in this abbey; a short description of them cannot fail to prove interesting. These books, it is true, are chiefly Theological, but this is not surprising when it is considered that the profession and studies of these recluses, as well as the times in which they lived, would induce such a selection. It should be recollected that all the following works, probably without exception, were written with a pen on vellum, by the care and industry of monks, and if they did not write on arts and sciences, railroads and steam engines, many of them possessed that vigour of mind, deep penetration, and inventive genius which fitted them to grapple with any subject. The list is as follows:—

Pro Magni Altari, &c. a new missal, gradual and collects, to be laid on the high altar. The missal contained a service used by the priest, *i. e.* administering the eucharist: the gradual was a book containing the hymns, and all that the choristers chanted at high mass, following gradatim after the epistle. The collects were short prayers, collected out of the scriptures, by Ambrose and Gelasius; revised, enlarged, and perhaps interpolated, by Gregory the Great, in the 6th century.

Item duo Libri, &c.—These were two books of short passages from the greater and lesser evangelists, similar to the gospels still read in the ante communion service of the Eng. ch. See *Dug. Mon.* vol. 3. p. 277.

Item Collectanea una.—The Collectaneum, sometimes called the Breviary, containing verses, collects, invitatories, hymns, &c. sung in the choir during the series called the hours. At midnight the monks sang *Nocturnes*; at break of day, *Prime* or *Matus*; before mass, *Tierce*; after mass, *Sixth*; after dinner, *Nones*; at sunset, *Vespers*; and after supper, *Compline*. This service was for the third hour, or 9 a. m.

Item Quat'n un' &c.—A small book called a quatern, to be used by the readers, (an office below a deacon,) on the vigil before the feast of Easter and Whitsuntide.

Item Antiphonaria, &c.—A book of responses, hymns, and prayers.

Item Psalteria duo.—The psalter contained the book of psalms.

Item Processionaria p'va. 38.—Thirty-eight small services called processions, to be used by the monks during processions in honor of the Virgin Mary and saints.

Item libr' duo cantoribus, &c.—Two books of chants, to be used in praying for souls in purgatory.

It' in Capella Infirmi, &c.—The infirmarius was the house apothecary, who had the charge of the sick; and apparently, in this abbey, a chapel, according to the 6th rule of St. Benet, “an apartment by itself” for their use. Here were an antiphonar', with a rosary and two books of collects; also 4 legends, which contained the lives of the Saints, and extracts from the fathers of the church, with a psalter, but no part of the bible or testament!

Pret' or Psalteria, &c. already described, the portiforium was sometimes called the pie, and also the ordinal; it was a book which *ordered* or prescribed the mode of performing divine worship, and answered to the rubric. These were for the private use of the abbat, his official, and the monks.

It' in co'i Alm', &c.—In the common almery or chest in the church two legends.

It' Omeliarium, &c.—One service for summer and another for winter, being certain psalms to be sung in the night by the monks, according to the 9th and 10th rule of St. Benet.

It' Liber unu' &c.—The rule of the order of St. Benedict or Benet, in 73 chapters, written by himself or by Gregory the 3rd. St. B. was the son of a Roman senator, and born at Nursia, in Italy, A. D. 480, and ob. A. D. 542, æt. 62. He instituted the celebrated order bearing his name, and most of the other orders followed his rule. Meaux was a branch of the Benedictines called Cisterians, and from their habit, white friars.

Almus pareus tract'.—A short history of the foundation of the monastery of Meaux.

Duo Libri paralipomenon, i. e. books of things omitted, so called in the old Septuagint version, and first called “Books of Chronicles” by Jerome, who translated the O. T. from the Hebrew into Latin, circa A. D. 392.

It'm Augustin sup' Psalt'.—St. Augustine, bp. of Hippo, A. D. 395, and founder of the black canons regular, bearing his name, a learned and voluminous writer. Here are his five books on the psalms—the first clause of each verse of his psalm being given, *Beatus vir &c.*

It'm Ep'le Jeronimi, the Epistle of Jeronimus, a R. C. Saint.

It'm Rad' us, &c.—Ralph, successor of Lanfranc, abp. of Canterbury in the 11th cent.

It'm Passionarium, &c.—A special service used in commemoration of our Saviour's passion or sufferings in each month of the year.

S'm Mag'ri Will'i de Montibuz.—Many of the following books were written by the same person, who was probably of the house of Grandemont or Gramont, in France. “De Decies” a book on tithes. The Cisterians affected to plant themselves in the solitude of woods, which they gradually essarted, and obtained an exemption from the payment of tithes on that specific plea.—(Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley, p. 107.) In A. D. 1132, Innocent II. granted to the Cisterians an exemption from the payment of tithes, and as many of the Cisterians' lands were subject to the monks of Clugni, who consequently suffered by this act of papal liberality: a long, firm, and bitter controversy, was the occasion.

Sermo Sc'i Athan', &c.—This discourse of St. Athanasius on the person of Christ, related to his Divinity. The Arians, then a powerful party, denying that doctrine, and this celebrated father rendered himself immortal by his unanswerable defence of it.

De t'plici adventu' Xti.—The triple advent of Christ, refers to his first coming in the flesh to suffer; his second millennial coming to reign; and his third and final coming to judge. The second was a favourite theme with the monks in the middle ages, as well as with “the fortune tellers” of the church of the present day.

Exceptiones Orthodox.—These extracts from the orthodox fathers would relate chiefly to the doctrine of the holy trinity. The term *orthodox* being first applied to those fathers of the church who vindicated that cardinal truth from the attacks of arians and speculative theologians,

Vitas Patrum in Thebaida, &c.—The most celebrated of these Theban Fathers was Paul, surnamed of Thebes, in Egypt. His life was written by Jerome.

Liber scintil' Cassi'dor'.—A book of splendid passages from the writings of Cassiodorus, who lived in the 6th century.

Alcuinus de, &c.—Alcuin, a learned and eminent writer, tutor of Charlemagne, flourished in the 8th cent.

Passio Sci Tho. Cant'.—The history of the sufferings of St. Th's of Canterbury, and a book of his miracles.

Calixtus P'opa.—A Pope illustrious by birth, and eminent for prudence, &c.

Turpin, Episcopus, &c.—Turpin, bishop, on the acts of Charles of Spain.

Innocent P'pa, &c.—Pope Innocent 3rd, who, from a throne of more than regal splendour, descanted on the miseries of human life. His work on the office of the Mass was, as stated, in this library.

Duplex Expo'ico, &c.—Bernard's twofold exposition, literal and mystical, on the Lord's Prayer; he was the famous abbat of Clareval.

Trini' Bern'.—In the 9th century the doctrine of the Trinity being covertly assailed by Hincinar, abp of Rheims, Bertram, or Bernard, an eminent Benedictine monk, wrote a large work to prove the expression "Trina Deitas," orthodox.

Et Ep'la ejusd'.—These beautiful letters of St. Bernard, to the brethren of the monastery of *Monte Dei*, have been translated and published in the *Brit. Mag.* for 1837. Bernard was abbot of Clareval, and left 700 monks there at his death. His word was a law, even with kings and princes. He was regarded as the second founder and parent of the Cistercian order.—*Mosheim*, p. 289.

Passio Sci' Vincent'.—St. Victor Vincentius, the friend of St. Austin, and a member of the monastery of Lerino, a small island off the south coast of France, A.D. 434.—*Vide No. 24, 25, Tracts for the Times.*

Prima pars Origenis, &c.—Origen, a Latin father, A.D. 230. He was a fanciful mystic, and first discovered the doctrine of purgatory.

Exameron Ambrosii.—Ambrose, bishop of Milan, A.D. 374. His Exameron is still held in repute by divines; and his next work, on the Efficacy of Repentance, was written against the error of the *Novatians*.

Bede de arte metrica—relating to *music*, by a man well deserving the name of *Venerable*; and in piety and sagacity far in advance of the age in which he lived. He died at Jarrow, Co. Durham, A.D. 900.

Interrogaciones Orosii.—Orosius, the friend of Bp. Austin in the 5th cent.; and celebrated for having ably confuted the charge of the heathens, that christianity had filled the world with calamity and desolation.

Pannormie Yconis.—Anthony Pannormia, the reviver of Latin poetry in the 15th century, and a man of fine taste and cultivated genius.

Omellie Mag. Joh. de Abbis villa.—Sermons by Master John, probably abbat of Abbeville, in France.

Temple Mag. Joh. de Rupella.—Roche, or Rupe, a Cistercian abbey in the West Riding.

Excerpt' de libr' Boetij de Consol'.—Boetius was a distinguished senator and philosopher in Italy, in the 6th century; and his book, *De Consolatione*, though full of good christian thoughts, abounds with the Platonic philosophy.

Genesis Glosat'.—Short notes, called *Scholias*, in the style of commentary.

Prima pars Aug'.—These numerous works are by the very learned Bishop of Hippo, and not by the Italian missionary of the same name. The former appears to have been held in high estimation by the monks of Meaux.

Aug' de immortal' anime.—This celebrated work, though attributed to Augustin, is said to have been written by Hugh de St. Victor.—*Vide Dr. James's Treatise on Roman Corrupt.* p. 111, 1688.

Aug' de p'nia.—This Treatise on Penance is not considered by Erasmus, and the divines of Louvain, to be the genuine work of Austin; although urged as his by Harding, the Jesuit, in his Rejoinder to Bp. Jewell's Reply; by Bellarmia and others, to establish the R. C. notion of the sacrament of penance, auricular confession, and transubstantiation.—*Dr. James's Treatise*, pp. 54, 55, 84.

Ep'le Hyldberti.—Hildebert Cenomanensis, a writer of the 10th century, who first used the word *transubstantiation*.—*Rev. T. V. Short's Hist. of Church of Eng.* vol. 1. p. 27, 1832, quoting *Dr. Waterland*.

Exorcism baptismatio.—The form of exorcism to be used at baptism was retained in the English church in the 1st liturgy of the 2nd Edw. VI. and by the 72nd canon the bishop's licence is first to be had before a minister attempts to exorcise.

Meditat' Anselmi.—Anselm, abp. of Canterbury, and successor of Lanfranc, temp. W. the Conqueror.

Stephen Sup' Pentat.—Stephen de Murelt, a man of good family, at Auvergne, in France, founded A.D. 1076, an order of monks, called Grand Montines, whose rules he composed, varying little from those of the Benedictines, though more rigorous.

Ric'us de S'co Victor, &c.—Richard de St. Victor, the leader of the mystics of the 12th century, and a very popular writer with them. He was an opponent of scholastic theology.

Hugo de S'ci Victor, &c.—A man who wrote on all the subjects known in his time. He lived in the 12th century.

Steph's sup' Canon Missæ.—Stephen on the canon of the mass, probably the archbishop of Canterbury of that name, A.D. , and not Pope Stephen, who succeeded Lucius in the 3rd century, and quarrelled with Cyprian and the African bishops, about re-baptizing heretics.

S'm'a Magistri S. &c.—These sermons on vices and virtues, and the next following, by Master G. Manducator were probably written by monks of the house.

Sermones Baynonis.

Vita S'ci Bernardi.—He was born at Abbeville, A.D. 1046, and became abbat of Clareval, about 1116, and was distinguished for zeal, learning and piety. From his activity in founding houses of the Cistercian order, they were sometimes called Bernardines. His writings were numerous, and Meaux delighted to honor him, as 12 volumes following this in the catalogue were the productions of this great man.

Hugo de anima Xti, &c.—Hugh de Grenoble, commonly called the Burgundian, the personal favourite of K. Hen. II., who brought him from the Grand Chartreuse, where his reputation for austerity and learning was very great; and was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, 21 Sept. 1186.

Prosper.—On an active and contemplative life; a favourite topic with the monastic orders, their strongest arguments being, of course, in favour of the latter; singularly unmindful of St. John, xvii 15. Prosper, of Aquitain, was an elegant and pleasing writer of the 5th century, and an earnest opponent of the Pelagians.

Idem ad Mil Temp'.—This military order was established at Jerusalem, A.D. 1118, and having a house near Solomon's Temple, they assumed the name of Templars.

Meditat Guydonis.—Guydo or Guy Juvenal, a learned man who attempted the reformation of the Benedictine orders in France, in the 15th century, without much success.

Errores G Porrate, &c.—The errors of this priest of the Cluniac order, written for the special edification of a recluse, are not forgotten. Gilbert de Porrate, bishop of Poitiers, and a subtle schoolman in the 12th cent. held metaphysical notions on the divine nature of Christ and the trinity, for which he was accused of blasphemy before Pope Eugenius III. and good St. Bernard opposed the erring prelate with great acerbity, A. D. 1147.

Narratio, &c.—The narrative of a certain conversion; and remarkable particulars of a virgin, were probably some local wonders now forgotten.

Passio S. Marg.—The service used on the festival of St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr, whose piety is celebrated in the R. C. church on the 20th July.

Concord' Bible.—A concordance to the bible, with an interpretation of the Hebrew names, shews that the monks were not inattentive to the scriptures themselves, however much they restrained their perusal by the laity.

De Arc'pis Ebor.—This vol. seems to have related to things respecting the abps. of York, and the institution of novices, probably connected with Meaux.

Evangelii' Nichodemi.—The gospel of Nichodemus, also called the *Acts of Pilate*, was *forged* about the latter end of the 3rd century, by Leucius Charinus.—*H. Horne's Intro. vol. 1, p. 502, App. No. 1, 8vo. 1828.*

Bern' sup' Ecce, &c.—The favourite text of the monastic orders, *St. Matt.* xix, 27.

Hist' Anglor.—Doubtless by the Ven. Bede.

Prima pars Moralium.—After the various glosses, scholia, or short interpretations of scripture, eight books follow on morals; a subject which occupied the minds of the schoolmen, during the middle ages, more than theology.

Omellie b'i Gregor'.—The homilies or paraphrases of blessed Gregory, surnamed the Great, and not underserving of the title.

Pastoral' Gregor.—The Pastoralia of *Pope Gregory*, like Bishop Burnett's "Pastoral Care," consisted of advice to the clergy, for the due performance of their sacred office. This was *Gregory I.*, and not the tyrannical *Gregory VII.*, commonly called Hildebrand.

Explanae' Rob'ti.—Robert, abbat of Molesme, withdrew, in the year 1098, from that Benedictine monastery, with twenty of the monks; and founded a religious house at *Cîteaux*, near Dijon, in Burgundy.

Distinct' Mauricii.—Peter Mauritius, or Maurice, abbat of Clugni, a learned and judicious polemic of the 12th century, and remembered for his successful arguments against the Jews.

Distinct' secundum Alph, &c.—Priscian, a celebrated grammarian, fl. 6th century.

Sermones Reymundi, &c.—Reymund, of Sabunda, author of a work on natural theology, sermons, and other learned writings; lived in the 15th century. The prologue to his *Nat. Theol.* is in the *Index Expurgat.*

Rufinus sup' Gratian.—Gratian was a Benedictine monk, and wrote, about the year 1130, for the use of the divinity schools, an epitome of the canon law, called a *Decretal*, which met with the sanction of *Pope Eugenius III.*, and became a text book in the universities.

Sm'a Mag' Joh' Beleth, &c.—An author unknown to fame. The name of Beleth, or Bylieth, was once common in Holderness; and possibly this writer, on the offices of the church, might be a member of the Skeffling and Kilnsea family of Byleth.

Alfred in institut rec'.

Isidorus sup' Vet Test'.—Isidore, of Pelusium, a most learned and pious commentator on the holy scriptures. *Father Simon, Milner*, and others, assign him the highest rank amongst the writers of the 5th cent.

Genadi' de viris illustr'.—Genadius, or George Scholarius, lived in the 15th century, and wrote with great candour and ability against the council of Florence; also, the lives of illustrious men, &c.

Cassiodorus de inst', &c.—He lived in the 6th century, contemporary of the learned Boetius; and though inferior to him as a writer, his works possess great merit.

Ep'la Gelasii.—St. Gelasius, Pope. *Dr James* says, "there is much ado about his writings, some of them having been attributed by Roman Catholics to Gelasius, bishop of Casarea, and also to Gelasius, a Greek writer. Whoever the author was, his opinions have not escaped the censure of the *Index Exp.*—*James's Table of Books*,—first approved, then censured, &c.—p. 468-9.

In'cie May' Petri.—Probably Peter, bishop of Ravenna in the 5th century; styled, for his surpassing eloquence, *Chrysologus*.

Bonaventura sup' &c.—The famous mediator, in 1247, between the two rival factions of Dominicans and Franciscans; an able, learned, and judicious writer, but unsuccessful as a peacemaker.

Joh'es Damascenus, &c. lived in the 8th century, and rendered himself renowned by his popular exposition of the Aristotelian philosophy, in opposition to Platonism. He also wrote a *Commentary* on *St. Paul's Epistles*, and on various polemical subjects.

Scotistica Hist' et Barth'.—*Bartolus*, a doctor of laws, and a celebrated writer on jurisprudence, in Italy, in the 14th century.

Vita, mirac'la, &c.—The life, *miracles*, and praises of blessed Mary, "ever Virgin," were the subjects of

many pens in the 12th century, when the doctrine of the immaculate conception disturbed the concord of the church, and introduced another fertile source of irritation.

Edwardi Reg', &c.—Probably "Vita" is obliterated in the original; and this was a life of Edward III. of England, cotemporary of David Bruce, crowned king of Scotland, at Seone, in 1306. The following curious passage from the *Hist. of Scotland*, folio, b. viii. p. 190, 1610, will explain why the *praise* of the Scotch king is celebrated:—"Among the prisoners was taken, at Bannockburn, a Carmelite monk,—in those days accounted a considerable poet,—and was brought to the war that he might celebrate the *English* victory in verse; but now, being a prisoner, was forced to versify their defeat for his ransom, which he did in most uncouth and barbarous poetrie, which happily sounded well enough in the ears of that age."

Vite S'cor, &c.—These lives of the Saints may be seen in any of the R. C. Martyrologies, and possess all the interest of the most vivid romances; some of the earlier, as that of *Laurence*, archdeacon of Rome, burnt A.D. 258, cannot be read without profit.

Vita S'cor, &c.—Brendina, probably Britha, daur. of Charibert, K. of Paris, and wife of Ethelbride, 5th K. Kent, and the friend of Augustine, abp. of Canterbury, A.D. 598., Martial, first bishop of Limoges, and advanced to the apostleship by Pope John XIX. in the year 1029, after much contention.

Vita S'ci Patricii.—The life of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, in the 6th century.

Serm. Hymerici et Mag. Alani.—Alan, abbat of Farfa, in Italy, wrote in the 8th century an enormously large book of homilies or sermons, upon the gospels and epistles, few of the clergy being then capable of explaining them.

Vita S'ci Edmundi.—St. Edmund, son of Edgar, four years king of the Saxons, and a great favourite and patron of the monks. He was stabbed at Corfe Castle, and afterwards canonized.

Liber ymnor.—A book of hymns. *Vide Brit. Mag.* for translations of these, or similar hymns used in the Roman Catholic church

Sermones Cesarii, &c.—Cæsarius, of Arles, a pious practical writer of the 6th century, and a great favourite with the Benedictines.

Vlpian' de edendo.—Ulpian's treatise on eating seems to have been a necessary work in a Benedictine abbey, where abundance, hospitality, and the gout, were all inmates. This is a duplicate, *vide supra*.

Macrobius, Seneca, &c.—Macrobius, a Latin critic and antiquary of the 4th century. Seneca, the celebrated stoic philosopher and poet, born in Spain, tutor of the Emperor Nero, by whom he was put to death, A.D. 65.

Brute, et, &c.—There are several transcripts of the old chronicle, called "Brute," in the British Museum. The "many other English chronicles" at Meaux, now lost, would be valuable historical treasures.

Bellu' troianu', &c.—Homer's History of the Trojan War (and "Brute").

"*Trojani belli* scriptorem, maxime Lolli

Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste religi."

—*Horat*, lib. i. ep. ii. ad Loll.

Cronica Marti.—The chronicles of Martin, a native of Poland, and a historian of some note in the 13th century; contemporary with *Matt. Paris*.

Cronica Henr' Huntyngho.—An English historian of the 12th century. His chronicles are not continued later than the death of king Stephen.

Cronica Eusebii.—The ecclesiastical history of the celebrated Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine, in the 4th century. He was a man of immense reading, and had a profound acquaintance with church history.

Hugh de ora'di modo, &c.—Probably Hugh, bishop of Lincoln.

Vitas prim'in quo, &c.—The life of St. Paul, of Thebes, the first hermit, and other R. C. Saints.

Thomas sup' Mel'.—Dr. Thomas Bradwardine, abp. of Canterbury, the celebrated mathematician, philosopher, and metaphysician, whose reputation as a scholar and divine, in the 14th century was unrivalled.

De Ornata C'licor'.—The subject of clerical vestments had been discussed long before the time of our protestant bishop Hooper, and it is to be regretted the writers of "the tracts for the times" should have revived the subject in the present day.

Onelie te'pu' gallice Rob' G'osteth.—Robert Grosteth or Greathead, the celebrated bishop of Lincoln in 1385. It is said that his real name was Copley, but owing to his large head, or more likely to his large mind, the French called him Great-head. His works prepared the way for Wickliffe, and he died under the ban of papal excommunication.

Liber Rasis et Isaac de Urinis, &c.—The knowledge of physic, as well as most other knowledge, was confined to the monasteries, and from these specimens of the monk's Pharmacopœias, no very high opinion can be entertained of their skill or attainments in the healing art. But as a popular historian observes, "this must be attributed to the infelicity of the times!"

Many ancient books are absent from this library, which might have been looked for here, especially the fathers of the first three centuries. Their acquaintance with Saxon literature seems to have been small. Poetry does not appear to have been much valued by the monks of Meaux; and history not more regarded. Hebrew appears to have been very slightly cultivated, and Greek authors are in a sad minority. The classical writers, whose immortal productions are now so generally read, were hardly known to the learned recluses; it certainly excites some surprise. It is just possible that they were once in the abbey library, and surely the writing was not obliterated for the sake of the parchment, as some reproachingly assert; but like a spendthrift's account, every thing is gone without any particulars being shewn. It is supposed, that all the above manuscripts, many of them of extreme rarity, were condemned to the fire by the furious zealots and rapacious reformers, guilty of no crime except being lodged in a monastery, and bearing the marks of no superstition beyond red letters and illuminated figures. Holderness may well mourn over the loss of the key of many of her antiquities.

Folio 240 contains "*Ornamenta Ecclesiæ*," and other valuables belonging to the monastery, and of various relics of saints. The following is the translated list, with its singular conclusion, which carries with it its own commentary.

ORNAMENTS OF THE CHURCH.^a—In the church, at the great altar table, images, with the whole back adorned with paintings. Four iron candelabra, and one candelabrum of amber, hanging in the middle of the choir. The large organ at the west end of the church, and a smaller one in the choir. Celatra upon the altars, at the east end of the church. A clock, upon which the hours of the day are struck on a bell; the great bell in the belfry; another, to shew the canonical hours; a third for the convent and chapter, and calling the collations;^b and a fourth, in the south part of the church, above the clock, which announces the hour of the day; a fifth, over the dormitory, by which the convent are called from sleep and lections;^c a sixth, smaller one, in the pos-

^a Lansdown MS. Vitell. c. vi. fo. 240.—Cotton Lib.

^b Collatio apud Monachos præsertim dicitur Sacrorum Librorum lectio quæ statim horis maxime post cœnam.

^c Que in singulis horis tam quam nocturnis quam diurnis dicuntur.—Vide Du Cange, sub voce.

session of the sacristan, provided for the chapel of the infirmary, and * * * in the cloister, by which the convent, in * * * are in like manner aroused from lections. Also, two bells in the belfry of the chapel in the wood; and a smaller one in the chapel without the gate; with images, paintings, tables, and other ornaments of the altars. Twenty-five superior stalls on both sides the choir, and seventeen inferior ones of the monks: and other superior stalls on both side * * * and inferior ones of the converts in the west part of the church.

Relicts of Saints preserved in the office of the Sacristan, as contained in the following schedule:—

An ornamented ancient silver cross.

It contains these relicts in the same repository—

Part of the true cross

- „ the Lord's sepulchre and grave clothes
- „ the vest of St. Mary
- „ the sepulchre of St. Mary
- „ St. James, and St. Mark, of Galilee
- „ the Camisia of Stephen, the Prothomartyr
- „ the bones of St. John Baptist
- „ the bones of St. Margaret
- „ the sepulchre of St. Katharine the Virgin
- „ the bones of St. Germain
- „ the bones of St. Leonard, of St. Laurence
- „ the bones of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and St. Giles
- „ the bones of the Silico and Stamina,^a and vest stained with the blood of St. Thomas the Martyr
- „ the dust and hair of St. Bernard the Abbat, when he was raised up
- „ the hip bone of St. Malachi, and the dust of his flesh (pulvere Carnis)
- „ St. Quintin
- „ Legione Thebeor
- „ St. Julian
- „ the clothes of St. Remegius
- „ the bones of the eleven thousand Virgins!!
- „ the costa of St. Arnulph
- „ the cross of St. Peter
- „ the casula of St. Swithin, in which he was laid
- “ the stone on which the Lord prayed to his father
- „ * * * of the Innocents
- „ St. Matt' the Martyr
- „ the hair of St. Gheremit

Part of the * * * of G. and the beard of H.

- „ the girdle of Abp. of Tarentum
- „ the hair of St. William
- „ the vest of St. Radegund the Virgin
- „ a bone of St. Martin
- „ a bone of St. Andrew the Apostle
- „ the vest of St. Cuthbert
- „ the vest of St. Abraham
- „ a tooth of St. Adrian
- „ a bone of St. Acquin (Hib'nen) the Deacon
- „ the sepulchre of St. Lazarus
- „ the vest, and a bone of St. Urban
- „ a bone of St. George
- „ the casula of St. Hilarius; also
- „ the true cross, within a cross, in a little case of leather
- „ the mountain on which our Lord fasted forty days and forty nights
- „ the wood on which our Lord stood
- „ the porta aurea;^b and many other things of which we have not the names.

Within an image of blessed Mary, of York, is placed another silver image, on the right hand side of which is contained part of the sepulchre of our Lord; also, part of the stone upon which the angels * * * in the annunciation of our Lord. Also, in a silver image on the other side, part of the Lord's table, used at his supper; part of the stone upon which the Lord sat in Baptism.

Within a chrystal urn is contained part of the wood of the Lord; part of the hair of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Item, the relicts of Sts. Cosmin, Damian, Marcelline, and Francis

Item, part of the substance of the body of St. Thomas the Martyr, and vestments of the same

^a Et pro vestibus singulis Annis duas *Staminas*. ^b Porta Aurea—dicitur in majoribus civitatibus *portæ præcipuæ*, per quas solemnes ingressus vel processus fieri solebant.—Vide Du Cange sub voce.

Part of the saint's corona quatuor

„ a bone of St. Stephen

„ a bone of St. Vincent.

Within a little silver ornamented chest is contained—

Part of the costa of St. Sapiencia the Virgin

„ the costa of St. Spec's the Virgin

„ a bone of St. Ossil

„ a bone of St. Emerence the Virgin

„ a bone of king Lodowic

„ the fringe, or hem, of St. Thomas the Martyr, sprinkled with his blood.

Within a large ivory chest are placed—

Part of the costa of St. James the Apostle

„ the costa of St. Veor the Martyr

„ the costa of St. Bartholomew the Apostle

„ the costa of St. Dionisius

„ the costa of St. Portase

„ the substance of the body of blessed Leonard

„ the cloak of St. Martin, and the bones of the same

„ blessed John the Apostle

„ the bones of St. Laurence

Relics of St. Stephen, and of St. Philip the Apostle

Part of the costa of St. Giles; also a relic belonging to the altar of blessed Peter, and of the Holy Innocents, and of St. Vincent, and of St. Margaret, and of blessed Lucius.

„ the silico of St. Richard

„ the flesh and bones of Sts. Cosmin and Damian

„ the bones, and dust of the flesh (pulvere carnis), of St. Lucius

„ the arm of St. Pancras (ex' muri)

„ * * * of St. Agatha

„ the vestments and bones of St. Rufin and Scholastica; also two little ivory images of the blessed Virgin; also nux una, surrounded by an image of inferior sculpture; also a silver cross, with divers relics enclosed. Also, part of Mount Olive, of Mount Sinai, and of Mount Tabor, where the Lord transfigured himself; and the stone upon which he lay his head

Part of the costa of St. Silvester the Pope

„ the bones of St. Sirac'

„ the bones of St. Crisogonus the Martyr, et Xotici; also of St. Adrian the Martyr, enclosed.

Within a small ivory pix—

Part of the casula, the alb, girdle, silic', stamina, and of the substance of the body of blessed Thomas, of Canterbury; also a silver cross, containing twelve relics of the same; also the casula of the same; also part of his body, in an urn of glass.

Within a greater ivory pix are placed, may be seen—

Part of the vestments of St. Cuthbert

„ the alb and casula of Dalmatica

„ the napkin in which St. Edmund lay

„ the skin and flesh of St. Cuthbert

„ the hair of the same

„ the bloody robe and napkin of the same

„ the hip bone, and of the dust of the flesh of St. Malachi

„ the bones, and head of St. Alban

„ bones of Corona Quatuor

„ the lead in which the body of St. Alban was laid

„ the olla (vase) in which the dust of the same was placed, and other relics of St. Alban.

Placed within a smaller ivory pix—

Part of Mount Sinai

„ the sepulchre of our lord

„ the table of the apostles

„ the cross of the Lord, placed within a little silver cross

„ the manger of our Lord

„ the stone upon which the blessed Virgin prayed when she had conceived of the Holy Spirit.

In a little ivory pix—

Part of the hair of blessed Mary Magdalene; also other things belonging to the altar of the same. Also, part of one s'car' of the eleven thousand virgins

„ the bones of St. Vincent

„ the hair of St. John the Baptist

Part of *his head, and dust of the same*

„ the cloth in which St. Laurence was burnt ;
and also other relics in a little long ivory
pix.

*Within a capsula, painted red, is a coffer with a
red cross, and also divers relics of saints ; viz.—*

Part of the bones of St. Margaret

„ the bones and flesh of St. Mary, of Egypt

„ the bones of St. Felicitas

„ the camisia of St. Anne, mother of blessed
Mary

„ the body of blessed Praxedis

„ the bones of the apostle St. Paul

„ the dust of the flesh of St. Lucius

„ the vestments of St. Radegund

„ the bones of St. Elene

„ the dust of the bones of St. Mary Magdalene

„ the bones of the same saint

„ the bones of many saints

Also, a copper cross full of relics

Within the same capsula are part of the bodies of St. Dionisius, bishop ; of the costa of St. Giles, abbat ; of the bones of St. Portase ; of the substance of the body and vest of St. Thomas, abp. of Canterbury. Also, within a coffer is placed two crosses, of several precious woods, and many other relics and vestments of saints. Within other three coffers are deposited many other relics of saints, the names of which are entirely unknown : yet they are written in the book of life, and reign with Christ for evermore.—Amen.

Folio 50, in the same Chartulary, contains a list of persons who gave lands to the abbey, on condition of being buried there.

Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albemarle, gave, with his body, 100s. &c. in his manor of Linton. Andrew de Brancestria, with his body, a pasture belonging to one bovat in the north part of the west carr in Sutton. Amand Butler (Pincerna) with his body, all Fryyugholme, in Benningholme, with common of pasture in the adjacent marsh. Honorius de Seures, with his body, one bovat of land, with one mansura in Ryston. Henry Pethy, with his body, 10 acres, Crynokcroft, in Kayingham. John de Frybois, knt. with his body, hom. and ser. and annual rent of 42s. of land in Wythefleet. Alan, son of Stephen, with his body, an annual rent and 2 bovates in Otringham. Peter Poriz, with his body, one bovat and 1 two closes in Orstwyke. William Pasmere, with his body, a certain tenement in Hedon. John Talone, with his body, two bovates and one toft in Tunstall. Peter de Fraxinum, with his body, two sellions in Ryse. Robert Cokerelle, with his body, one culture at Wolphyll, with lands belonging in Colden. Walter, son of Peter Thorn, (Spineto), one bovat in Hornsea Burton ; and Henry, son of Simon, his tenant, with his sequel. Simon, son of Alan, with his body, one bov. in Seaton. William, son of Geoffry de Withornwyk, with his body, three bovates, with a toft, in Erghum. Ernald de Monbegone, with his body, a certain part of land in Dodington, a carucate in Dringhoe, with his men holding the same, and their sequel. Baldwin de Beeforth, with his body, two parts of a carucate within a carucate on the moor. John de Rysome, with his body, one carucate, with his men holding, in Brathwayte, Geoffery de Argentus, with his body, homage and rental of two denar' ter' in four tofts in Lockington. Alan, son of Margaret, with his body, a toft in Grovalle. William, son of Gilbert, with his body, one culture of

A glass cruet of part of the oil of St. John, of Beverley
Other liquid oil, in the image of blessed Mary, of
Sardiniac, near Damascus

Other oil of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel

Other oil, and a bone, of the same saint

Two bones of certain saints

A little locker of wood, with glass cruet and other
relics

Also, within the same, another capsula ; within a
red coffer are part of the bones of St.
Maurice

Part of the bones of St. Maximus, bishop

„ the hair of St. William, of York, abp.

„ the body of St. Alexander

„ a bone, and vest of Germans Antissidor

„ Haubert (Lorica), and bones of St. Godric

„ the vest of St. Godric the Anchorite

„ the vest of St. Neot

„ the casula of St. Hilla'd

„ the bones of St. Urban, Pope

land in Daltone. Stephen de Crauncewyk, with his body, the homage and rent of 3sh., of two bovates of land in Hoton and Crauncewyk.

It does not appear that there were more than twenty-four monks at the dissolution, at least there are only twenty-four, besides the abbat, who had pensions at that time; the number varied at different periods, as already stated, according to existing circumstances. On the 11th Dec. 1539, in consequence of a clause in an act of the 31 H. VIII. c. 13, having an equivocal meaning, this noble foundation was broken up, and its revenues vested in the king. The abbat found that opposition would be useless, and having no ambition to suffer on the charge of high treason, as those abbats had done who resisted the spoilation of their houses, surrendered to the visitors of the king. It does not appear that he had been implicated in the Pilgrimage of Grace, or in any of the commotions occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, but he knew that "in the king's favor was life," and passively yielded to stern necessity. Small pensions and mean gratuities were doled out to the inmates of the dissolved houses, who had not obstinately opposed the devastation and plunder of their goods; although it has been stated that in numerous instances the promised annuities were never paid. The following is a list of the several pensions assigned, and the names of the recipients, to which the names of the king's commissioners are attached.

Richard Draper, late abbat, x^{lii}; Geo. Throstyl, prior, vi^{li}; John Raines, presbyter, Thomas Johnson, Jas. Austen, Richard Quynell, John Stevynson, Stephen Clerke, Martin Wren, Robert Robynson, Richard Butler, Thomas Thompson, William Thompson, John Lote, William Robinson, Randolph Surdevall, presbyters, six pounds each; Wm. Parker, Richard Robynson, Wm. Hoggeson, Wm. Saunder, John Walles, Vincent Downey, Richard Sympson, John Hawsley, John Barrowe, presbyters, five pounds each. Signed by Walter Hendle, Richard Bellassys, Thos. Wroth, R. Watkyns.

The gross income of the abbey in 26 H. VIII. was returned at £445. 10s. 5½d. the clear revenue at £298. 6s. 4½d.

Edmonson, in his new body of heraldry, (1780), says that the arms of the abbey of Meaux were Gu. a cross potence vaire, az. and az. between four martlets of the second. No impression of the common seal of Melsa has yet been met with, says the Monasticon, unless that engraved in Tickell's History of Hull, which has for its legend "Sigillum Abbatis de Melsa," and the subject of which is an abbat, with his crosier, may be considered the common seal. The parties to the deed, which is dated 29 E. I. are the abbat and convent of Melsa, and the master of the hospital of St. Leonard's, York, therefore the seal to be used ought to have been the common seal; and it has been observed, that where no christian name of the abbat has been mentioned, seals of this nature have frequently been used as common seals.

The seal here represented was found about June, 1834, by a labourer, in a stone coffin, beneath a portion of the brick pavement of the floor of the abbey of Meaux, which had not been previously



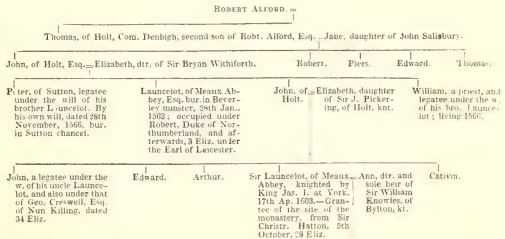
disturbed. The stone coffin contained human bones, which soon mouldered away, and the metal seal was the only substance found in it. The labourer subsequently disposed of the seal for a few shillings, to an itinerant vendor of plaster images, on condition that a plaster cast, to be gilded and framed, formed part of the bargain; from this cast, so taken, the annexed engraving is made. What became of the seal itself has not been ascertained; but a gentleman who took a drawing of it, identified it with a cast he saw in the British Museum, in 1838, and sent it by a friend to London, who states that on producing the drawing it was immediately recognised by the person who executes such casts, as a sketch of the Meaux abbey seal, a sufficient proof of the existence of the seal; and it is to be hoped the authorities at the museum are acquainted with its present owner.

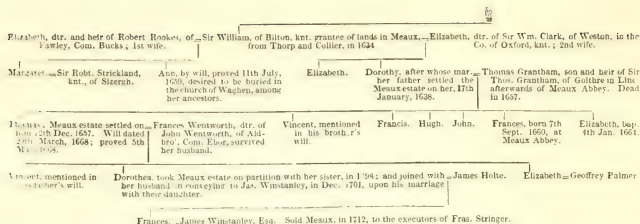
The abbey is considered to have been a splendid pile, the pride and ornament of this part of Holderness. It met with such expedition in its demolition, that it required, it is said, only as many days to destroy it as it had taken years in its erection; and is now so completely erased as scarcely to leave a wreck behind. It is stated in the *Monasticon*, that the site was, in the 3rd of E. VI. granted to John, earl of Warwick; but this does not seem to have been finally concluded, as, on the 1st March, 3 Eliz., dated at Westminster, the queen granted the site of the abbey to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, by letters patent, which enumerate the demesne lands with great minuteness, and considerable length. A certified copy of the original, by Henry Lowndes, Dep. Aud., is in the Burton Constable library. The site, and lands adjoining, are now the property of Robert Wise, of Meaux, Esq., whose father purchased them of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, into whose family they came through the Stringers; the executor of Francis Stringer having purchased the estate of James Winstanley, Esq., mentioned at the close of the following pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF ALFORD, OF MEAUX ABBEY.



Arms.—Gules, six pears, or, and a chief of the second.



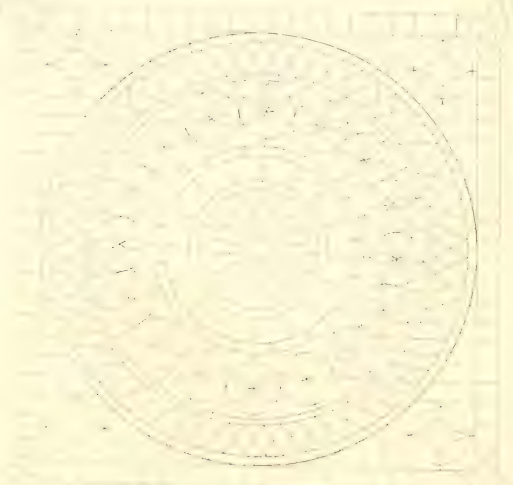
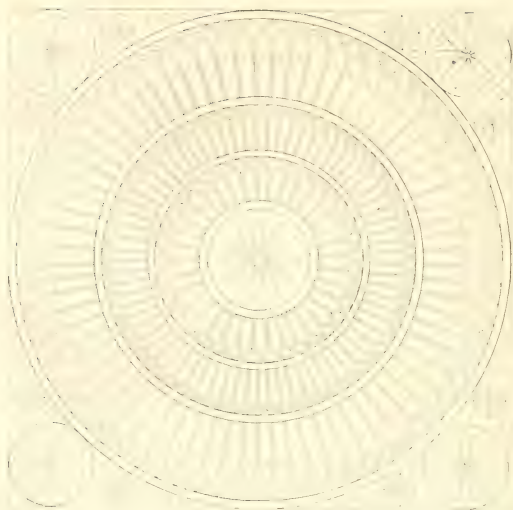


Mrs. Dorothy Holte, of Castleton Hall, in the parish of Rochdale, in her will, dated 14th Dec., 1717, gives, amongst other things, to her daughter Winstanley, "my Meaux ring." It is not improbable, that this ring was the abbat's ring of office.

The circuit of the abbey of Melsa was sixty acres; of the orchard by itself twenty acres; of the garden five acres; total, eighty-five acres. The site is now rich grazing land, with abundance of fine old wood. The deep moats around it are distinctly traceable, and full of water. It is rather elevated, and pleasantly situated, having views of Beverley and the Wold hills. The quantity of land within the moats measures very nearly the same as above. The wood cut represents a gateway and part of a wall, which, with



another small fragment, are all that remain standing. The ground occupied by the church can yet be traced; near it is a subterranean passage, which has been explored to a considerable extent, and is described as being executed in well finished stone work.



An old well, in the garden of the abbey farm, was discovered a few years ago, filled with rubbish, and covered by a surface of plaster. Among other relics found therein, were an old "black jack," and an antique knife, the handle of ivory, curiously inlaid with gold; a key, and a ring. In the garden of the farm-house is a large floorstone, which has had a brass effigy of a lady, and an inscription, said to be designed for the Countess of Albe-marle, wife of William le Gros. There is a tessellated pavement at the same place. In the garden of Mr. Wise's house is a floorstone, about 6 ft. long, broken into fragments,



removed from the abbey ruins, with a legend, and figure of an abbat, with a pastoral staff, under a crocketed canopy. Beneath this stone a skeleton was found, nearly entire, but no remains or appearance of a coffin.^a

At the same place are numerous portions of the tessellated pavement, removed at various periods from the abbey, and arranged according to the style of pattern in which they were discovered. There is also a large stag's horn in perfect preservation, found in the decoy. A silver flattened ring, apparently used to attach to a rosary, was also found here, inscribed "Sir William Alford, of Meaux;" also a thimble of brass metal, a corbel head, part of a floor stone, with a cross flory; these in the possession of Mr. Wise.^b

^a Supposed to be Thomas de Burton, 21st abbat.

^b The Rev. L. Dennis, whose polite attention in affording every facility to enquiry into what remains of this place, showed us also a very beautiful antique gold signet ring,—found in the gravel at Brandsburton Barfe,—having an image of the Virgin and child, and this inscription—"le cuer de moy."

MARFLEET.



ERESFLET is returned in Domesday as a soke to Mapleton, of four carucates. The first notice of the manor occurs

In the time of King Stephen, when Adam de Merflete, lord of Merflete, granted 1 mans'um and 1 bovate of land to Simon his brother, which he had before granted to Simon de Preston.^a

In the same reign, Wm. de Merflete, son of William, granted to Sayer de Sutton, for his homage and service, four oxgangs of land, at the yearly rent of 12s. ; doing foreign service for as much as belongs half a carucate of land, where nine make a knt.'s fee. Tested by Sir Peter de Fauconberg, Adam de Thorn, Peter de Melsa, Andrew Fauconberg, Wm. de Sutton, Wm. de Bilton, Thomas, his son, Wm. de Frothingham, &c. The seal of Wm. de Merflete is attached,^b

2 H. III. The abbat and convent of St. Martin's, Albemarle, gave to Adam, Lord of Merflete, son of Wm. de Danthorp, in fee, freedom from the payment of tenths to be made in Marfleet, of 12 bovates of land, and of the whole of his own meadow ; and remitted to him and his heirs the whole meadow which they had in the said place, with one bovate of arable in Danthorp, which they had of the grant of his father Adam ; for which Adam gave the abbat aforesaid 15 acres of meadow in Merflete.^c

Sir Adam Merflete bore—Argent, 9 fleur de lis, 3, 2, 3, 1, azure, a bordure, engrailed, gules.^d

6 E. II. Isolda de Driffeld, relict of Stephen de Thorpe, of Merflete, gave in free marriage with Matilda, her daughter, to Thomas, son of Thomas de Flinton, 2 tofts with a building, (edificus), and 2 bovates of land in Merflete.^e

The manor seems to have passed into the family of Roos, and probably so continued to descend with the Roos manor, until the reign of Queen Ann, (see page 91). In Kirby's Inquest Robert de Roos is returned as holding Marfleet. 9 E. III. Nom. Vill. Wm. de Roos, de Hamlake, held divers free rents in Marfleet. 28 Henry VIII. George Flinton held 1 bovate of land in Marflete, of the *Earl of Rutland*. 2 Eliz. Edward Flinton held 10 acres of arable and 10 acres of meadow land here of the Earl of Rutland, as of the manor of Roos. 36 Eliz. Robert Thorpe, held, by free service, a mess, lands and tenements in Marfleet and Bilton, of the manor of Roos, by military service.^f

32 Eliz. Stephen Hogg, (see Bilton), held in Merfleet in soccage. Jac. — Walter Cave held 1 mess. in Merflete, of the king's provostry of Beverley. 26 Jac. Robert Hadlesley died seised of 13 acres of land, and 1 stang of arable land, and divers closes in Merflete, of the manor of Roos, by knt. service in capite.^g

St. John's College has in this lordship 425 acres of land, which were purchased, together with the manor of John Lambert, the elder, 22 H. VIII. in the time of Dr. Metcalf, the second master of the society. John

^a Cart. 124.

^b Orig. in B. C. Lib.

^c Miscel. 215, 54, B. C. Lib.

^d MS. penes nuper Mr. Beckwith, York.

^e Cart. 196, 38.

^f Ridley, 455 b.

^g Mid Bail.

Lambert bought them of Mr. Thorpe. A receipt in the college, signed by the Earl of Rutland, for 50 m. sterling, in full payment of £100 sterling, for a license of Mortmain, to be given to the master, fellows, and scholars of St. John's, and to their successors, for the manor of Merflete; it is dated 22 Jan. 23 H. VIII.^a

The manor is still in possession of the college.

In the British Museum, Harl. MS. No. 608, fo. 45. is a register of lands sold 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, parcel of the possessions of the late priory of Fereby, in Yorkshire, in which are included "divers terr' and ten'ta in Marflete, in Holderness, d'co nup' Priorat' p'tui in Com' p'dict." Translation, viz.

Free rents of divers tenements there, viz.—William Wharrome, for one pightell of land, 2s. 4d. William, for another pightell also of land, 2s. 4d.; and Richard Squire, for a parcel of land called Flinton Land, 18d.; in the whole, paid at the terms of St. Martin and Pentecost, in equal payments, 6s. 2d.

Rent of one messuage, with lands, meadow, feeding, and pasture, and common lands to the same mess. belonging, situate and being in Marflete, in Holderness, aforesaid, in the tenure of William Wharrome, paid at equal terms per annum, 44s. 4d.

Rent of one bovate of land, with its appurts. there, at the terms aforesaid, by equal payments, 14s.

Rent of another bovate of land there, with its appurts., in the tenure of Wm. also pd. at same terms, 14s.

Rent of a mess. there, with land, meadow, feeding, and pasture, belonging to the said mess., in the tenure of Wm. Almore, paid at equal portions, 57s.

Another rent of the same kind, in the tenure of Wm. Almore, 31s.

Another rent, of the same kind, in tenure of Thomas Callas, 20s. 4d.

Mem.—The p'misses are no p'te of th' aunycnt demeanes of the crowne, the duchie of Lanc', Cornewall, and Saincte John's Jer'l'm, nor p'te of anye mannor, but entier thinges of themselves, as before apperethe; and are farre from anye the kinge and queenes ma'ties castels or howses, reservyd for there highnes usuall accesse. It'm, what nombre of acres, and of what kinde of grounde dothe belonge to the p'misses the recorde makethe no further menc'one then ys before declared. It'm, there ys no p'te belonginge to the p'misses but what mynes or wood belongethe to the same I knowe not. It'm, the kinge and queenes ma'ties have no more landes in the right of the s'd severall possessions in anye of the townes and hamletts.—Ex x die maii 1550 p' me Antho' Rone, auditor.

THE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL, is stated to have belonged to the mother church of Paul, "capella de Merflete fundata in honore S'i Egidii est spectans ecclesiam Sancta Mariæ de Pauli."^b The church of Paul was given to St. Martin's, Albemarle, by Stephen, earl of Alb. (see page 24, vol. 1); and the chapel of Marfleet, and land, were conferred, according to the Monasticon, upon Burstall Priory. On 10th October, 18 R. II., 1394, abb' et conv' St. Martini Albm' dant abb' & conv' Kirkstal omnia maneria, dominia, terras & possessiones quæ habent in villis (inter alia) Merfleet—(Dodsw. 589, b. 48)—ac etiam advocacionem & patronatam capellarum de Merfleet. Adam de Merflete was a benefactor to the church, as appears from the following charter:—

^a Ex inform. Dr. Kipling.

^b Cart. 98. 30. 31. ex 99. 10.

Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos present scriptum pervenerit Adam Dominus de Merflete æternum in dominus Salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute animæ meæ et animarum omnium antecessorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hoc presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Merflete unam acram prati in meo Avena' versus solem occasum. Ita tamen quod prædicta Ecclesia vesturam inde precipiet, tamen Salva mihi et heredibus meis pastura Hyemali ipsius prati tenendum et habendum eidem Ecclesia de me et hæredibus meis in puram perpetuam Elemosinam sub hoc formam in perpetuum. Et Ego et Heredibus mei prædictam acram Prati præfatæ ecclesiæ warrantizore tenemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum opposui. Illic testibus Waltero de Hedona, Jno. de Biltone, Jno. de Thorne, Wm. Fratre Ejus, Wm. de Thorne, Clerico, et multis aliis.^a

Sir Wm. Knowles, of Bilton. knt. by will, 1st Sept. 1557, devises to his daughter, Margaret, *the rectory*, according to deed, dated 20th February, 7 E. VI. In 1670 Robert Harpham, of Marfleet, by w. d. 20 March, 1670, gives £50, to be employed for the glory of God, towards the purchasing of the great tythes of Marfleet, now, "says the will," in the occupation of Th. Sedgwick, clerk," out of the hands of Wm. Gee, of Bishop Burton, Esq. and to be settled for ever for a maintenance for a preacher at the said chapel for ever; and if the said tythes cannot be purchased within three years after my decease, then the said £50 to be bestowed in lands, the yearly rent thereof, after the death of Mr. Sedgwick, to be laid forth for procuring eight sermons, to be preached every year in the chapel for ever.^b In 1760, Mr. Oxnard certified with the churchwardens, that the value was fifty shillings per ann. with the interest of the above £50. left by Mr. Harpham. The living passed to the family of Waterland, the heirs of the late Dr. Henry Waterland, son of Mr. Henry Waterland, of Hedon, to whom he left the composition tythe, presented the late Rev. Geo. Thompson; they were Mrs. Mary Twigg, wife of Nicholas Twigg, Esq., of Beverley, and daughter of Dr. Waterland; Mr. James Mander, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, who married her niece, daughter of Dr. Green, late of York, whose wife was daughter of Dr. Waterland, Smithson Waterland Green, son of the said Dr. Green.

The inhabitants of Marfleet do not contribute anything towards the repairs of Paul church, except one part of the churchyard wall.

Terrier in existence in 1789.—1. A lot or division of land at Cottingham, in the county of York, purchased by the governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, in 1768, containing 5 acres. 2. Another lot of land at Cottingham, purchased by the said governors in 1778, containing 4½. 3r. 19r. 3. The interest of two hundred pounds, in the hands of the said governors, 1780. 4. A cottage house, built of brick, and covered with thatch; and a garth, containing half an acre. 5. £50., bequeathed by Mr. Harpham, put out at interest by the minister and churchwardens. 6. Paid at Easter, for each cow that has had a calf, 4d.; for each that has not had a calf, 2d.; for a foal, 1d.; and for each house a penny, called smoke money; and for each communicant, 2d. 7. A pewter flaggon, a pewter plate, and a silver cup. 8. Marriage by license, 10s.; by banns, 5s.; a burial, 2s.; a churching, 1s. Mortuaries, according to law. Fees to the clerk: marriage by license, 5s.; banns, 2s. 6d.; burial, 1s. 4d.; and at Easter, 1s. for each farm-house.

In a report, laid before parliament in June, 1835, Marfleet is returned as a perpetual curacy, of the net yearly value of £51. Patron, I. Hall, Esq.; lay impropiators, — Carleil, and — Mander, Esqrs. Church room for 150 persons. Signed, Geo. Thompson.

The following is the most accurate list that can be obtained of the incumbents from the registers, and other authentic sources.

^a Penes Dr. W. R. B. 12, No. 15, Dr. Burton's MSS.

^b No. 53 Exch. and Prerog. fo. 127.

MINISTERS OF MARFLEET RECTORY, OR FREE CHAPEL.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
	1570 Mr. Eshton, called Clerk		
	1601 John Storeys occurs		
	1619 Richard Harrington occurs		
	1639 G. Osburn occurs		
	Thos. Segwick, M.A. Christ Coll. Cambridge	On the nom. of Lady Mary Gee	He was buried 18th Sept., 1679.
	1657 Mr. Haddlesey occurs		
	1680 John Johnson occurs as Curate		
1st September	1681 Rd. Warcup, B.A. of Queen's Coll. Oxon.		
	1685 H. Jefferson occurs as Curate		
	1687 Mr. Oxnard occurs as Minister		
	1705 Archibald Young occurs as Curate		
	1710 Edw. Robinson occurs as Curate		
	<i>The following are from the archbishop's registers.</i>		
	1715 Edwd. Robinson, afterwards Rector of Roos and Winsted		
	1726 Thos. Patrick	Hugh Mason, of Hull, and Henry Waterland, of Headon, gents.	
18th December	1740 Arthur Robinson	Hy. Waterland, of Hedon	
18th September	1789 Geo. Thompson	Mary Twig, Jas. Mander, and Smithson Waterland Green	Resig. A. Robinson
9th December	1808 Thomas Watson	Wm. Carleil, of Longston, Co. Derby, Esq.	Death
22nd November	1824 Geo. John Davies	Wm. Hayne Grylls, of Hull, gent.	Death
26th March	1838 Joseph Thompson	Geo. Burn, of Whitley	Present Incumbent.

THE FABRIC is a small brick building, re-erected, as appears by an inscription on the west end, in the year 1793. There are three buttresses on each side, with double ones at the angles; and two pointed arch windows. At the west end a pointed door, and a window above; and another at the east end: all have common sash-work frames. Over the west end is a large wooden cupola, with one bell in it; and a cross flory at the apex of the east end. The roof is slated. The interior is plain; it is ceiled, and well pewed; the pulpit near the east end, on pillars. There is no font. On each side the east window are the Commandments; and the royal arms are at the west end. There are two quatrefoil piers supporting the cupola, which are apparently remains of the former edifice.

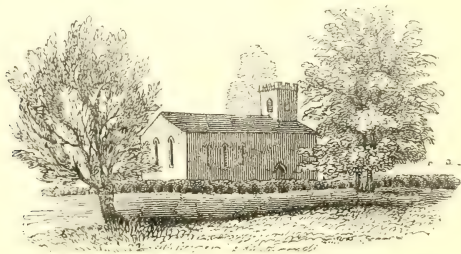
There are four handsome mural monuments on the north and south walls—This tablet is erected in affectionate memory of *Jemima*, the wife of *Wm. Dennis*, of *Belle-vue-Terrace*, *Hull*, died 26th Dec., 1831, æt. 59; and *Sarah*, wife of *John Dennis*, died 4th Jan., 1833, æt. 28 [arms under].—This monument is erected to *Wm. Dennis*, of *Hull*, a man, whose strict integrity, cheerful disposition, and benevolence of heart, gained him the esteem of all who knew him; died 13th Dec., 1836, aged 51. Also, *Christiana Dennis*, his mother; died March 7, 1837, æt. 76 [arms under].—Sacred to the memory of *Jane*, the wife of the *Rev. Joseph Thompson*, incumbent minister of this church, and daughter of the late *Thos. Hall, Esq.*, of *Hull*, merchant; died Aug. 27th, 1837, æt. 57 [arms under].—Sacred to the memory of *Thos. Barmby*, of *Sutton*, in *Holderness*, merchant and shipowner; died 16th November, 1815, æt. 70. He was three times warden of the *Trinity-house* at *Kingston-upon-Hull*. Also, *Hannah*, his wife; died 1st June, 1821, æt. 65 [arms under].

At the east end are three floor stones—*Hic requiescit Reverendi Simus Theologus Thomas Sedgwick nuper huius ecclesie pastor qui obiit xxii. die Septembris anno domini 1679, æt. suæ 58. Hic latet in terris corpus ter torq' beata curribus angelicus mens petit alta Dei.*—In memory of *Wm. Burn*, curate of this place; died Jan. 30, 1838, æt. 31.—*Jane Thompson* (*see above*).

The churchyard is fenced in, and has young shrubs and trees growing around it. There are two table monuments, and a few headstones, on the south side—To *Jemima*, wife of *Wm. Dennis*, &c. (*see above*).—*Ann West*, daughter of *John* and *Elizabeth Johnson*, of *Kingston-upon-Hull*; died October 21, 1817, æt. 14. A headstone, to *Thos. Bowlby*, of *Kingston-upon-Hull*; died Feb. 9, 1811, æt. 47; and two more stones to others of the family. Others record the names of *Hustwick*, *Mentrup*, *Parker*, *Roe*, *Harrison*, *Cooke*, *Crane*, *Swift*, &c.

The village is a small place, chiefly of scattered farm houses, near the new road to *Hedon*. A large old farm-house, with a rookery attached, near the church, and a small chapel, are the only things worth noticing.

There is a yearly sum of £1. collected by the overseers at *Lady Day*; 17s. 2d. is paid by *Henry Broadley, Esq.*, in respect of a farm at *Marfleet*; and 2s. 10d. by *Mr. Benj. Petty*, also from a farm here. No account can be given of the origin of these payments.*



St. Andrew's Church.

* C. C. Rep. v. 9, p. 768.



SUTTON,

WITH STONEFERRY AND SOMERGAMES.



N Sudtone, Grinchil had three carucates of land, and two oxgangs to be taxed. Lambert, a vassal of Drogo, has now there two ploughs, and four villanes, and nine bordars, and sixty acres of meadow, wood, pasture, two quarentens long and one broad, two miles and a half broad; value in king Edward's time forty shillings, now forty shillings.

It is returned, also, as a berewick belonging to St. John de Beverley.

In Sudtone, nine oxgangs of land to be taxed. One free man (Francus homo) had there three villanes, with one plough and a half.

Syward de Sutton is stated to be the first of this family of whom anything is known; and that he lived in the time of the Conqueror. Dr. Burton^a quotes *Syward* as having witnessed the deed of exchange between Sir John Melsa and Wm. le Gross, of Melsa, for Bewick; but this seems irreconcilable with dates, unless there was another *Syward*, which does not appear in the pedigrees. The exchange alluded to took place in the reign of Stephen.^b The *Liber Melsa* states, that the contemporaries of *Siward de Sutton* were *Gamellus de Meaux*,^c and *Basing de Waghen*, in 1082.

The manor of Sutton appears to have been granted by the Albemarle to this family, which took its name from the place.

1156, *H. II. Saerus de Sutton* lived about the third year of the reign of H. II. A Rayner de Sutton gave a bovat of land in Waghen to the abbey of Meaux, during the administration of Philip the 2nd abbat, circa 1160; he also gave five acres of meadow in Felthome, and sold to the abbey the whole part he had in the south of a croft, which formerly belonged to Henry de Hull, in Sutton, for 14s.

1173, 20 *H. II. William de Sutton*, and two brothers, Richard and Robert, are given by Dr. Burton.^d

1186, 33 *H. II. Amandus de Sutton*, son and heir of William, confirms the grant that Sayer and Wm. gave in Sutton, of an egress (exitum) called outgangs, for ingress and egress for the animals in Sutton, to the abbey; he gave also 24 acres of meadow, viz. 12 which *Siward* held in their near close, called Hencroft, on the south, and 12 "in clauso inde exterius" toward the south-east, near the croft which Huck held, and a croft and 16 acres on Hull, which Huck held in exchange for 2 oxgangs the abbey held in Gansted. *Amandus*, son of Wm. de Sutton, at an advanced age, gave, with the consent of Sayer his son, what he had in the West Marsh of Sutton. between the forth dyke and the land of Ervald homini sui. Confirmed by deed. (Thomas, 2nd abbat from 1182 to 1197.)^e

^a 8th vol. East Rid. Peds.

^b Vide vol. 1, p. p. 24, 25; vol. 2, p. 25.

^c Meaux Chart.

^d 8th vol. East Rid. Peds.

^e Meaux Chart.

1211, 13 *John, Saer de Sutton*, son and heir of Amandus, called *Miles* in 1218, made a grant, which was afterwards confirmed by Saer, to Walter, archbishop of York, of the pasture of Branceholme; and in 31st year of the pontificate of Walter Grey, archbishop of York, (1217) that prelate releases all his right to the advowson of the chapel of Sutton.^a Sayer gave a pasture for 40 cows, with his sequel, in the Marsh of Sutton, and confirms all his father's grants, (Hugo 5th abbat.) William de Sutton, brother of this Saer, termed "*Persona de Sutton*," had a grant from his brother of a fishery in Sutton Mare, (unam piscariam Mara de Sutton) for his life only.—Witnessed, Sir Simon and Sir Walter de Gousil, Sir Henry de Prestona, Sir John de Biltona, Rt. de Hildyard, Jno. de Ottringham, and others.^b

1235, 20 *Hen. III. Amandus de Sutton*, son and heir of Saer, became a novice in the abbey of Meaux. He gave 12 librates and a half of land in Sutton, with his capital message, enclosed with a ditch, and his garden, with various cultures in Sutton, amounting to seven bovates and a half; the fisheries in Sutton Mare also accompanied this gift; dying in his novitiate, or time of probation, his father refused to confirm; but by the mediation of Wm. de Fortibus, (third Earl of Albemarle), the abbey retained it for the present, says the narrator, but afterwards returned a moiety and 60 marks. He died during his novitiate, 1237, s. p. and was succeeded by his brother.^c

1269, II. III. § *E. I. Saerus de Sutton*, who granted to Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, a pasture called Branceholme, at a pepper corn rent, for 10 years, from the year 1270, and £20 per annum after the expiration of that term.^d This Saer gave to the abbey of Thornton, common of pasture in the marshes of Hull, Sotecotes, Dripol, and Sutton.^e The abbey of Meaux, (between 1257 and 1262,) releases to Sayer de Sutton son of Sayer and grandson of Amandus, their pasture for 24 cows in the west marsh of Sutton; and Sayer grants all the land and pasture he held in demesne, in all that part of the west marsh to the south, between Southone Croft and Forth Dyke, and gives leave to the abbey to erect a mill. Sayer also gave the abbey two sellions, with a parcel of meadow, in Bythill, and as much pasture in the Willows of Sutton, to the alms gate, as belongs to 9 oxgangs of his demesne land; the other moiety, Sir Saer, his father, had before given to the alms gate; Sayer afterwards sold this property in Sutton Willows. The said Sayer had given, for the better providing cloth for the convent, 20 acres of land in Sutton, in the common pasture of Ryseholm in Sutton, and all the (exitum), called Arnald Outgang, and a toft and five sellions and a half of arable, in exchange for a toft and three sellions elsewhere in Sutton; and free wainage (liberum wainagium) in the territory of Sutton, and confirms all their possessions in Sutton Willows.^f Saer de Sutton, 9 E. I. is returned by Kirby as holding in Sutton and Ganstead, 11 carucates, where 48 make a knight's fee.

1292, 20 *E. I. Sayer de Sutton*, s. and h. of the above Sayer, was found by inquisition, bearing date at Heden, on the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation, 1292, before Sir Thomas Normannville, escheator, that Sayer de Sutton held of Isabel de Fortibus, Lady of Holderness, by knight service, a capital mess. in Sutton, valued at a mark yearly in all its outgoings; also a fishery there, worth yearly 16s. 8d.; also 20 oxgangs, and one-fourth of another, each worth 6s. 8d. per annum in all their outgoings; also a windmill, worth a mark yearly; also an annual rent of 48s. issuing out of lands in Sutton, and other places, with the dower of Christiana, wife of Sayer de Sutton, and a place of arable and meadow called Branceholme, worth 16s. per ann. which he held of the heirs of Wm. de Hilton. The jury further say that John, son of Sayer, aged 21 years 19 E. I. is his heir, and that Christiana, mother of John, has a third of the above rents, &c. as her dower.

The privileges which the family of Sutton claimed in the river and port of Hull, through a long succession

^a Pedigree of Sutton, Frost's Notices, p. 99; to which the reader is referred for other corroborative facts.

^b B. 20, No. 46, penes nup. W. R. M.D.

^c Meaux Chart. Hugo 5th Abbat.

^d Frost's Notices, p. 99.

^e Cart. 173, 42, 43.

^f Meaux Chart. Wm. 9th Abbat, Caput 4.

of years, as Lords of the manor of Sutton, and the disputes which arose between them and succeeding archbishops of York, who claimed certain rights by prescriptions, as belonging to the see, or as Lords of Beverley, in right of Athelstan's famous charter, are fully entered into and explained by the author of the Notices^a in narrating the particulars of the various contentions incident upon the several occasions he refers to. The privileges claimed by the Sutton family were, however, lost to them, by an act of aggression on the part of Saer de Sutton, which is set forth in the following document :—“ Be it remembered, that Sir Walter de Langton, bishop of Chester, sent justices to Scarbro' about sixteen years ago, and caused to come before the said justices, one dozen out of the wapentake of Herthill, and another dozen of the franchise of Holderness, to enquire what right the archbishop of York had in the river Hull. The which 24 jurors said upon their oath, that one Sayer de Sutton, knt. who was lord of one part of the river, commanded his servants to go and see a ship that was newly entered into the river Hull, and it was said that the said ship was laden with wines; and his servants went to taste the wines in the said ship, and when they had entered they soon found that there were no wines; but that the said ship was laden with all manner of treasure, of rich jewels. When they perceived this treason they returned to their master and told him what they had found, when the said Sayer, their master, being informed of the matter, commanded them to return to the said ship and kill whoever they should find, and that they should bring all the treasure they could find to his house. And the servants of the said Sayer returned in the night and slew all the people they could find on board the said ship. Afterwards the said Sayer was indicted for this murder, and that he had done the same against the peace; upon which this Sayer came and pleaded to the charge before Sire Walter Grey, then guardian of England and archbishop of York, and gave unto him all the right he had in the said river of Hull, upon condition that he should be aiding and counselling him in this matter which he had done against the peace. In this manner the said archbishop became seized of all the part of the said Sayer in the said river. And it was made to appear that the said Sayer never had, at any time in the said river, any manner of franchise, except only wears. Whereupon the archbishop had from thence appropriated his franchise, court, coroner, and measures and fourpence on every ship laden with corn. And Walter Giffard in his time appropriated these franchises, and every archbishop after him until the present time wrongfully.”^b Thus began the unjust appropriation, by archbishop Grey and his successors, to themselves, of the port of Hull; and that this was the origin of their claim is confirmed by an inquisition taken in the 4th year of Edw. I. and recorded in the Hundred Rolls, where it is expressly stated that the port which had formerly been under the custody of Saer de Sutton, had, in consequence of the *crime* of that nobleman, been delivered up to Walter Grey, then archbishop of York.^c

1292, 20 E. I. *John de Sutton*, s. and h. of the last Saer, had his marriage granted by Isabella de Fortibus, to Wm. de Hamelton, knt. It is a singular grant, as in case the said John de Sutton should marry without the consent of the said Wm. Hamelton, or should die before the marriage was effected, then the said Wm. Hamelton was to possess the marriage of the next heir, &c. “ Isabella de Fortibus comitissa dedit Willo' de Hamelton maritiagu' Joh'is filis et heredis Saieri de Sutton nup' defuncto qui de me tenuit in Capite p' s'vicium militare ita q' eundum Johem maritare possit cui voluerit et absq' disparagacione vel * * * seu, forisfactura ad me p'tinen'. Si contingeret ipsum Joh'em se sine voluntate p'dic'a Will'i maritare et si p'dic'us Joh'es abierit anteq'm dictus Willus de Maritagio illo fuit effectuali considerat volo et concedo q' dictus Will'us maritiagu' p'pinioris heredis p'lato Joh'is et sic de herede in heredum quosq' ipse maritiagu' alicui eorum in forma p'dic'a assecutus fuit.” The amount paid for this privilege is *Sexies viginti Marcis*.^d 21 Edw. I. the abbat of Meaux had a grant of free warren in his demesne here. A commission was issued to Sir Ralph Bulmer, Sir John de Sutton, *senr.* to raise 22 men at arms, 40 nobles, and 300 archers, in the East-Riding.^e Dr. Burton

^a Frost's Notices, p. 119, et sequens.

^b Translation B. C. Lib. orig. see Frost's Notices, Appen. 38.

^c Frost's Notices, p. 121.

^d Antiq. Hold. B. C. Lib.

^e Ibid. Cart. 36.

It would be in vain to attempt to follow the descent of this manor left to his daughters, as co-heirs, by Thomas de Sutton, through their several divisions and sub-divisions. In the following evidences it will be seen that the lands of the archbishops of York attached to the see, and recorded in Domesday as a berewick are called *a manor*. The lands of the abbey of Meaux are also sometimes so designated, and even the parts of the manor, originally held by the Sutton family, are in some instances called a manor. The following digest of the evidences, will, perhaps, be satisfactory, so far as to point out with some distinctness who were the ancient holders of these several properties, and their descent.

First, *the Lands of the Archbishop*.—As early as the reign of Edw. I. a writ of Quo Warranto was issued to enquire by what right *John de Melsa* claimed to have wayf, the assize of bread and ale, &c. and quittance from suit in the county court without permission, and he answers, &c. that he claimed these rights, &c. in Sutton, in Holderness, as *holding it of the archbishop of York*.^a The marriage of Ralph Hastings, with Alice, daughter of the last Sir John de Meaux, no doubt carried these lands held of the archbishop as over-lord into that family,^b for by an inquisition, held 1 Rich. III. Wm. Hastings, knt, held the manor of Sutton, Stoneferry and Drypool; and by another inquisition, held at the castle of York, on Friday in Easter week, 8 H. IV. it appears that Wm. Gower, and Wm. Gibson, clerks, and John Hastings de Brunby, and Robert Thornton, Esq. were seized (in *Dominico suo*) as of fee, of 1 mess. 16 cott. and 6 bovates of arable, 29½ acres of meadow, and 30s. rental, in vill. de Sutton, and that they granted the above lands to Sir Ralph Hastings, knt. father of the above Ralph, on whose death they descended to Ralph, &c. which were held of the archbishop of York, as of his manor of Beverley, by the service of a pepper corn. This Ralph died and was succeeded by his brother Richard, aged 24 years.^c How long it remained in this family does not appear. On 27 H. VIII. the king grants the *manor of Sutton and Stoneferry*, to Marmaduke Constable, knt. (*serviento suo*) in tale male, &c. which had relapsed into the king's hands, by the attain of Thomas, Cardinal Wolsey, archbishop of York, upon the statute of 16 Richard II.

14 Junius, 27 H. VIII. Henricus Octavus dei gratia Angl' & Franc' Rex. &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes Littere pervenerint Salut' Sciatis quod nos de gratia n'ro speciali damus & concedimus dilecto Servienti n'ro Marmaduco Constable militi maneria n'ra (inter alia) Dripole Sutton & Stoneferry cum pertinen' in Com' n'ro Ebor nec non omnia alia terras tenementa redditus reversiones & servitia & cetera hereditamenta n'ra quecumq' cum omnibus & singulis suis pertinen' &c. (inter alia) Dripole Stoneferry qua ratione attinctura sive convictionis Thome miseratione divina Tit. S'cte Cecilie S. R. E. nuper Presbiteri Cardinalis Ar'epi' Ebor Anglie Primatis & Angliæ Sedis Legati pro diversis contemptibus contra formam statuti D'ni Richardi quondam Regis Angl' Secundi Progenitoris n'ri anno Regni sui sexto decimo. Ad manus n'ras deveniunt aut devenire deberunt. T. M. apud Westm' 14 die Junii Anno Regni n'ri vicesimo Septimo.^d

These lands, or manor, as it is frequently called, having thus become the property of the Constable family, remained in their possession for many years, until disposed of by them.

Lands belonging to the abbey of Meaux were considerable, and the several grants are previously enumerated; indeed in 1292, 21 E. I. the king granted a charter of free warren to the abbat in Dominicis suis in Sutton.^e At the dissolution of religious houses these possessions came into the king's hands. 2 E. VI. the king granted license to Richard Gresham, of alienating the manor of Sutton, with its appurtenances, to John Gresham and his heirs.^f 26 Eliz. Thomas Gresham held the grange of Sutton in capite.^g

^a Plac. Q. W. Ed. I. p. 196.

^b Vide p. 20, 21 and 22.

^c Inq. & Esch. B. C. Library.

^d Lansd. MS. No. 973, fo. 87, Bishop Kennett's Collections.

^e Mid. Bail. Cart. 33.

^f 2 Ed. VI. pat. 4. Ridley 4. 121. b.

^g Ibid, 57. b.

Having thus shown the disposition of the lands frequently called manors, as before observed, a few remaining evidences will be quoted to shew that the original manor, properly so called, as of the fee of Albemarle, became by the partition to be named the manors of Sutton, Hastings, and Mauley.

GODDARD.—8 H. IV. John Goddard, Esq. held the *manors* of Sutton and Branceholme. 8 H. V. by an inquest post mortem, John Goddard, Esq. held Sutton and Branceholme *manor*, 20 mess. 10 tofts, and 20 bov. of land, &c. in Holderness.^a Temp. E. IV. Sir Brian Stapleton marrying the daughter of John Goddard, by that means, (says Mr. Smailes) the Stapletons came to have Goddard's part of Sutton lordship.^b 4 E. VI. Sir Brian Stapleton held the *manor* of Sutton as of his manor of Preston, by *knt. service*.^c

SALVAIN.—5 H. V. George Salvain held one-third part of the manor and castle of Branceholme, and one-third part of Sutton, with its appurts.^d 6 H. VII. John Salvain held 6 mess. and 10 bovates of land in Sutton; Ralph son and heir.^e 28 H. VIII. the king gave license to Geo. Salvain, Esq. and Margaret his wife, (daur. of Bulmer) that he might alienate to Wm. Sidney, *knt.*, and Agnes his wife, John Baker, Esq. and their heirs, Sutton, and one-ninth of 1000 acres of arable, 1000 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 40 acres wood, and 20s. rental, with their appurts, in Sutton, Sotcotes, Dripole, and Stoneferry.

MAULEY.—17 H. VI. Matilda, who was wife of Peter Mauley, held the day in which she died, (*inter alia*), one-third part of the manor of Sutton and Branceholm, and the advowson of six chantries in the church of Sutton.

BULMER.—1 Eliz. Ralph Bulmer held the *manor* Sutton, and 100 mess. 20 cott. 200 acres of arable, 400 acres of meadow and pasture, and — acres of bruer in Sutton, Sudcotes, and Stoneferry, of the Earl of Westmoreland, by military service. 4 & 5 Ph. and Mary, Johan, Frances, Millicent, Dorothy, Bridget, Marie, and Anna, daughters and co-heirs of Ralph Bulmer, *knt.* and Ann his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas Tempest, *knt.* held a third part of the manor of Sutton, Sudcotes, Stoneferry, &c. of Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, as of his manor of Hedon.^f

EVERINGHAM.—1 Edw. VI. Thomas Everingham held (*inter alia*) the third part of half a sixth part of the manor of Sutton, and half a sixth part of all and singular lands and tenements in Sutton, Stoneferry, Dripole, of the king, by *knt. service*, as of the manor of Burstwick; Sarah, Elinor, and Mary, sister and co-heirs.^g 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, Elinor Everingham held, (*inter alia*), one third part of half a sixth part of the manor of Sutton, &c.^h

HASTINGS, as the husband of Agnes, widow of Sir Ralph Bulmer, held his portion of the manor; but not having the slightest connection with that property held by the Hastings's of the archbishop.

36 Eliz. Robert Dalton, by his own fealty, held the manor of Sutton, called Hastings, with its appurts, a parcel of land in Sutton, called Springhill, and a parcel of one house in the occupation of Ralph Hertburne, and divers messuages and tenements in Sutton of the manor of Burstwick.ⁱ

6 James, Marmaduke Constable, Esq. held 2 mess. 40 acres arable, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, in Stoneferry, of the king of the *heirs of Hastings*, as of the manor of Sutton, in socage; Philip son and heir, aged 15 years.^k

Geo. Salvain, it has been stated above, had license to alienate Sutton, and one-ninth of certain other lands, to Wm. Sidney, *knt.* and others. In the 6th E. VI. the king, by letters patent, granted to the mayor and burgesses of Hull, (*inter alia*), the sixth part of the manor of Sutton, part of the possessions of Wm. Sydney, while living, in whose favor Salvain alienated.^l

^a Inq. B. C. Lib.

^b Mid. Bail.

^c Rec. Rolls. Chap.

^d I. p. m. B. C. Lib.

^e Ridley, 4. 119. b.

^f Ridley, 4. 28. b.

^g Ridley, 4. 32. b.

^h Escheat Rolls.

ⁱ Ridley, 4. 33.

^j Ridley, 4. 65.

^k Ridley, 4. 24.

^l Mid. Bail.

It appears that in the year 1676, John Dalton^a and Geo. Bromflete, were joint lords of Sutton, who granted license for ever, to the mayor and burgesses of Hull, to set up stakes and posts in Sutton growths for mooring ships.^b It has been stated that the mayor and corporation of Hull held Salvaïn's sixth. Hugh Mason, Esq. one-sixth part of Capt. Pool, to whom it had been sold by the family of Bromflete, with lands of the value of £120. per annum, and who had a considerable estate in the two adjoining parishes of Sutton and Drypool. Mr. Mason had the manor and college of St. James, with tythes, fishings, and fowlings, from the family of Broadrops, in Dorsetshire, and who held the largest estate in the manor of Sutton, from Mauleys and Hastings; he also had by purchase eight-ninths of a manor, called in the deed Bulmer's, and the other ninth the Dalton family reserved. One-sixth part was also claimed by Mr. Broadley, in right of purchase made by him of M. H. Witham, Esq. The royalty of the fisheries was formerly divided into nine parts, of which Mr. Hugh Mason had $4\frac{1}{3}$ parts, Mr. Witham $3\frac{1}{3}$, and the town of Hull one-ninth. In the absence or neglect of the owners of the said fisheries, and by their not uniting in preserving their rights, the farmers and cottagers supposed they were lords of the waste, and had a right to dispose of the same. These fisheries extended over many thousand acres.^c

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—The family of Hildyards were early possessors of property here. 24 E. I. Johanna, relict of Robert de Hildeard held 120 acres of meadow and pasture for 1000 sheep in Sutton, and half a bovaté of land there. Temp. E. I. Peter de Hildeard, and Alice his wife, purchased sundry lands here. 15 E. II. James Hildyard held 50 acres of meadow in Sutton pasture, for a thousand *videntes*, in the pasture of Sutton, Stoneferry, and Dripole, held of John de Sutton by the service of one pair of gloves or one penny.^d 38 H. VIII. Ralph Coleman held in Sutton 1 mess. of the king, as of the manor of Sutton, by military service; 7 daurs. and co heirs.^e 5 Eliz. Ralph Coleman held in Sutton of the queen, as of her manor of Sutton; Catherine wife of Richard Frankish, and Mary, wife of John Rawson, daughters and co-heirs.^f 2 E. VI. the king granted to Ann Stanhope all that cottage in Sutton, held in capite by military service.^g 10 Eliz. Robert Thornhill held 1 mess. 1 horr. 16 acres of land, 6 acres meadow, in Bell Dyke Pasture, for 300 sheep; and 45 acres of meadow in Sutton Inge, of the queen, as of her manor of Kingston-upon-Hull.^h 21 Eliz. Robert Buller held 1 mess. 1 croft, 2 acres of land, and 1 common and half for one beast gate and one calf gate here, as of the king in capite.ⁱ 16 Eliz. John Alured held 4 acres of meadow in Sutton Ings, in capite, by his own fealty in soccage, and 5 acres of meadow there in capite, by his own fealty. Thomas Alured held 4 acres meadow in Sutton Ings, in the Prioresse Dale, and 5 acres of meadow in Sutton Ings, in the Grimes, there late belonging to the prioress of Swine, abutting upon Somergames, in Capite. 1st James, Henry, son and heir of John Alured, held 4 mess. 20 closes, and 1 mess. and 30 acres of land, 24 acres of meadow, and a close called the Little Pighill, in capite; and 16 acres of meadow and pasture, late the lands of Geo. Browne and Edw. Bell, of Henry Constable, knt. by suit at Wapentak Court; and 2 acres and a half of one acre, late the lands of Henry Giles, knt. in Sutton and Stoneferry, in capite.^j In the year 1656, John Alured, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, did sell unto Ch. Vaux, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for the sum of £210, a messuage with the appurts. in Stoneferry in the parish of Sutton, with the garth adjoining, with also 4 acres and a steng of meadow in Sutton Ings, at the east end of the said garth, and one close of meadow, commonly called South Close, lying on the north side of the close called the Intak, and also a beast gate in the New Ings, and also 2

^a Thomas Dalton, Esq. of Hull, bought Hastings manor, in Sutton, of George, 4th Earl of Huntingdon, see Hastings's pedigree. ^b Town's Records, A. A. box 34. ^c The lands in Sutton before the enclosure

so subject to floods, that many hundreds of acres were valued at 2s. 6d. per acre; from the salutary effects of the drainage, they were let 50 years ago at 28s. per acre. ^d Ridley, 4. 75. ^e Ibid. 4. 28. b.

^f Ridley, 4. 54. b.

^g Ibid. 4. 121. b.

^h Mid. Bail.

ⁱ Ridley, 4. 10. b.

^j Ridley, 4. 56, b. & 4. 36, 4. 39.

beast gates and 3 calves gates and a half in the pasture called the West Croft, with one odd lea of land, computed at a calf gate, in Grime Close, &c. 14 James, Hugh Armyn held pasture for 14 avera,^a in Branceholme, *alias Russel* in Sutton, of the king, as of the manor of Sutton; he died 24 July, (1 Jas.) Eliz. his daughter and heir, afterwards married to Sir John Lister.^b 13 James, John Popplewell held 1 mess. 1 horr. 16 acres of land, 6 meadow, in Balladyke, in Sutton, 45 acres in Sutton Ings. 1 pasture for 500 sheep in Sutton, de Rege in capite as of the manor of Kingston-upon-Hull, by fealty only.^c 19 James, Robert Ellis held 1 mess. 30 acres of arable, 30 meadow, and 30 pasture, in Sutton, in capite.^d 10 James, Sir Wm. Gee, knt, held 6 acres of land in Stoneferry, in the tenure of Thomas Norwood and others, in capite by military service; he also held certain lands in Sutton Ings, of Henry Constable, knt. by knt. service; also 3 acres in Sutton, in capite.^e 3rd Car. John Gee, Esq. held 6 acres of pasture in Stoneferry, and 3 acres in Sutton, as of the manor of Sutton, in capite.^f

In 1764 an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the open fields, &c.; their ancient names were, the East Field, the West or Carr Side Field, and the Clough Field, containing together about 780 acres. The Balks, West Croft, New Ings, Sutton Ings, Carr Side Meadow, and Risholm Carr, containing together about 1200 acres. The East Carr, Salts, Bransholm, and North Lands, containing together about 700 acres; also Sutton Common, Stoneferry or West Carr Common, and the North Carr Common, containing together about 1500 acres.

Branceholme, or Braunceholm, is frequently alluded to as belonging to the Sutton's, lords of Sutton, although it would appear, originally, either in whole or in part, to have been an appendage to Swine. The pasture of Branceholm is mentioned in 1218, as granted by Saer de Sutton to Walter Grey, archbishop of York. In the *Placitorum Abbreviatio*, 6 Rich. I. a complaint appears to have been made by Hugh de Verli, that Amandus de Sutton occupied 60 acres in the marsh of Branceholm, after the duel had been fought between them.^g The same circumstance is alluded to in the Rotuli Curie Regis, when it was resolved that, "the sheriff shall cause such view of the lands by those knights, by whom the inspection was made before the duel, and shall cause the record of the view of 4 knights to come to Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Hilary." 20 E. I. after the death of Sayer de Sutton, it was found that he held a certain parcel of arable land and meadow which was called Branceholm, and worth 16s. per annum, held of the heirs of Wm. de Hilton.^h 23 E. III. after the death of John Constable it was found he held 2 car. in Branceholme.ⁱ 37 E. III. Alicia, relict of John de Sutton, held 1 mess. 59 acres arable, 105 acres of meadow, 222 acres pasture, with their appurts in Swine, in which the castle of *Branceholm* is situated, of Matilda, who was wife of Robert Hilton, knt., by military service.^k 1 Rich. II. Thomas de Sutton, knt. confirmed all his lands in Branceholme, "pro les 6 trustees."^l 2 H. IV. Constantia, wife of Peter Malo Lacu, held the manor of Branceholme of Robert Hilton.^m 5 H. IV. George Salvain held Branceholme castle. 3 H. V. Peter Mauley held the manor of Branceholme.ⁿ 5 H. VI. John Bygod, knt. held the manor of Branceholme, as of the manor of Brystwik.^o 29 H. VI. Constantia, who was wife of John Bygod, knt. held the third part of the castle of Braunsholme, and a sixth part of the manor of Sutton.^p 1 E. IV. Randolph Bygod, knt. held Braunceholme castle.^q

In 1665 the mayor and burgesses of Hull sold to John Dalton, Esq. of Swine, all that their sixth part of the Castle Hill and Ring, lying near unto a common pasture called *Bransholm*, with also a parcel of ground called the *Hall Court Wall*, in the East Field, all in Sutton, except the royalties and privileges belonging thereto,^r

^a Beast gates. ^b Ridley, 4. 22. b. ^c Ibid. 4. 30. ^d Ibid. 4. 75. ^e Ibid. 4. 49. b. & 4. 94. b.

^f Ridley, 4. 114. b. ^g 6 Rich. I. Rot. 6. Plac. Abbrev. ^h Rot. Cur. Reg. p. 44. ⁱ Tur. 378. Esch.

20 n. 8. ^j Esch. No. 65. Ridley, 1. 106. 7. ^k Holderness Inq. 168. Ridley, 4. 79. ^l Cart. 4th. 86. 87.

^m Mid. Bail. ⁿ Inq. P. M. vol. 4. ^o Ibid. vol. 4. n. 49. ^p Ibid. n. 28. ^q Ibid. vol. 4. n. 40.

^r De la Pryme's MS.S. Brit. Mus.; also see B. B. 7. p. 108. Hull Records, Council Chamber.

In 1767, the manor of Sutton, with Stoneferry, and fisheries and royalties belonging to the same; also the mansion-house called Castle Hill, with the garths and appurtenances, containing about 6 acres; and 202 acres of old swarth, lately enclosed, was sold by M. H. Witham, Esq. and purchased by Mr. Broadley.^a From the foregoing evidences it will be apparent that Banceholm continued to be the Sutton's and their heirs down to a very late period, and it is probable that the site of the castle of Banceholm is now known by the name of Castle Hill, which lies in the low grounds between Sutton and Swine, containing about three acres, including the moat which surrounds it. See the representation of this place in the plate of the Swine Earth Works. It is composed of sand and gravel, and is situate upon a perfect level; the summit is about 16 feet above the surrounding ground. It is now covered with trees.

THE CHAPEL, OR COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES.^b—In the thirty-first year of the pontificate of Walter Grey, 1247, he released to Saer de Sutton all his right to the advowson of the chapel of Sutton. Die Veneris in Septimana Pentecost,^c A. D. 1347, Sir John de Sutton, knt. having first obtained the king's license, &c. gave the advowson of St. James's, of Sutton, which was held of the king in capite, for the sustentation of *six chaplains*, to celebrate every day in the said chapel, for the good estate of the king and queen, and of the said Sir John de Sutton, and Alice his wife, and for their souls when they shall depart this life; and did then appoint his uncle Dominus Thos Sampson,^c master thereof, and to be his fellow chaplains, Wm. de Denford, Simon de Merfleet, John de Guthmundham, Rd. de Cottingham, and Thos. de Sherburne. *Whereupon* in Cras^d Laurentii 1347, Wm. de la Zouch made this *ordination and decree* touching this chapel, viz.—

Imprimis.—That there be in the rectory or mansion of the chapel of Sutton a convenient hall, chambers, kitchen, stable, granges, and other necessary houses sufficient for the master, chaplains, and all their servants, for their habitations; and that the said rectory, or mansion and edifices, be enclosed by a wall or trench, within two years, at the cost and expences of the said Sir John.

Patronage.—Secondly, that when the custody of the same shall fall vacant 15 days, it shall belong to the said Sir John de Sutton and his wife, and the heirs of his body; and should he die without issue of his body, that then the rest of the chaplains of this chantry shall present, within eight days of the vacancy thereof. Thirdly, the said Custod' or masters for the time being, shall for ever in the said chapel and chantry continually reside and have the government of all and singular the inhabitants of the towns of Sutton and Stoneferrie; a legal administration of all the lands, tenements, things and goods to the said chapel and custody belonging.

Presentation.—Fourthly, when any of the said chaplains make a vacancy by cession or decease, the presentation of another fit chaplain shall belong to the said John and his wife, and the heirs of his body, within 8 days after; and in case Sir John dye, &c. then the presentation shall be by the master or custos, within 8 days.

Tithes.—Fifthly, also be ordained that the said John and the heirs of his body, and all others and singular persons to whom the manor of Sutton shall for the future descend, or come, shall, under pain of the greater excommunication, pay to the master and chaplains for the time being, all the tithes small and great, growing or being upon the same.

Saving the Rector of Waghen's right.—Sixthly, it was ordained and inhibited that neither the custos nor masters, nor any of those chaplains do in any wise presume to deprive the church of Waghen, (annexed to the dignity of the chancellorship,) from its right, especially from the payment of the annual pension of one mark of silver to the chancellor of York, in name of the said church of Waghen, by the said master yearly, at Pentecost and 1 Martinmas, by equal portions; and of the mortuaries of all persons dying within the parish of Sutton, one of the obventions of the inhabitants thereof, and of Stoneferrie, on three days, viz. at Pentecost, the feast

^a Dods. MS.S. ^b The chapel was separated from the mother church of Waghen, A.D. 1223, Reg. de Melsa.

^c Master Thomas Sampson, archdeacon of Cleveland, instituted to Acaster Malby, 10 Cal. May, 1340, to the custody of Sutton chapel; he was buried at York Minster.—Torre's Minster, p. 718.

of Peter and Paul, and of All Saints, accruing to the church of Waghen, as was before wont and accustomed, and according to the ordination of William, late archbishop of York made; and on the 17th Nov. 1347, this chapel of Sutton was, by the archbishop, appropriated to the custos, and 5 chaplains celebrating in the same, and in recompence of the damage done to the Cath. church of York by the same, the said archbishop reserved out of the fruits and profits of this chapel, 20s. per annum to himself and successors, archbishops of York, and 13s. 4d. annual pension to the dean and chapter, payable by the said custos on the feast of Pentecost and St. Martyn, by equal portions.

New Ordination, 6 May, 1380.—Alexander, archbishop of York, made this new ordination or reformation upon divers statutes of the chantry of St. James, of Sutton, viz. Imprimis, that there be one major or custos of the said chapel, and 5 perpetual chaplains in the same, also two clerks ministering, one whereof the custos shall find at his own cost, and the other shall be the bearer of the water, who shall have what is necessary for him in victuals, over and above the charity of the parishioners, custos, and chaplains thereof. Secondly, he appointed that the custos ceasing, or deceasing, that Sir Thomas de Sutton while he lives, and after his death, Agnes his wife while she lives, and after both their deaths, the chaplains of the said chantry shall, within 20 days after notice of any vacation, nominate one of the said chaplains to the administration and government of the same, if there be any such fit and qualified to be found amongst them; otherwise some other fit chaplain to the lord of the manor of Sutton, or his attorney, who shall present him so nominated to the archbishop, to be instituted master or custos of the same. Thirdly, and when any of the said chantries shall be vacant, the nomination of the chaplain thereunto shall belong to the custos and chaplains, and the presentation of the lord of Sutton for the time being, within the time above limited. Fourthly, and the custos shall allow the said chaplain a competent sustentation, according as the faculties of the said chapel will afford, viz. he shall pay to the chaplain who shall be appointed to the government of the cure of the parish of this chapel, 4 marks per ann. quarterly, which same chaplain the custos shall depute to the exercise of the said cure, and also remove at his pleasure; and shall pay yearly to the other 4 chaplains, for their necessities, 10s. 8d.; and the custos shall, besides other necessary keeping victuals, not take to his own proper use above the sum of 8 marks per annum. Fifthly, the custos and chaplains shall in one house eat together in common; and the chaplains shall lodge in one house, or two and two together, unless hindered by infirmity. Sixthly, that the master and every one of these chaplains shall be bound to celebrate their own mass. And the master, and five chaplains and two clerks aforesaid, shall, on all Sundays and festivals, say the matins, parochial mass and vespers; and on Friday and Saturday, say our lady's mass, with note; and on the other of the week days say the masses, matins, and other hours; and on every day Placebo et Dirige in common, two and two together, and for every day for ever shall be said by some one of these chaplains, to be assigned by the master, the mass de Regimine, especially for the souls of Sir John de Sutton and Alice his wife, and of Sir John de Sutton and Constance his wife, their father and mother. Seventhly, that the said custos do yearly pay one mark of silver to the chancellor of York, to which dignity the church of Waghen is appropriated in the name of the church of Waghen. Also the mortuaries of all dying within the parish of Sutton, and the oblations of the inhabitants of Sutton and Stoneferrie, on the three said feasts of Pentecost, St. Peter and Paul, and All Saints.^a

A List of the Rectors or Priests of Sutton before it was made Collegiate.^b

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
7 Cal. May	1270	Mattheus de Bridlington	Dominus de Sutton the same	
5 Non. May	1270	Matt. de Grymeston ^c		

^a Torre's *Peculiars*, pp. 501 & 2. ^b *Ibid.* p. 503. ^c Thomas de Grymeston, 6 Non. Maii 1281. collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and 3 Nones Maii presented to the rectory of Sutton; he died 1289.—Torre's *Minster*, p. 717.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
10 Cal. May	1310	Dns. Wm. de Sutton Mas. Thos. de Sampson	Dominus de Sutton the same	
<i>Masters of the College Chapel.</i>				
	1347	Dns. Thos. Sampson	Dominus de Sutton	Mort.
14 July	1349	Dns. Ws. de Dentford, Cap. Dns. Thos. de Lowthorp, Cap.	the same the same	Resig. pro cap. beat. Mariæ de Beverlac
13 May	1373	Dns. Peter de Elyngton, Per. Dns. Wm. de Barnby		Mort.
19 Nov.	1402	Dns. Thos. de Poynton, Cap.	the same	the same
29 July	1410	Dns. Johs. Poynton, Cap.	the same	Resig. pro v. de Waghen
2 November	1413	Dns. Robert Marfleet	the same	Mort.
9 December	1432	Dns. Symon Sellar, Per.	the same	the same
24 August	1443	Dns. Ws. Simandson, Pbr.	the same	the same
31 December	1458	Dns. Peter Ouste, Pbr.	5 Capellani de Sutton	Resig.
23 October	1470	Magis. Wm. Walsh, M. A.	the same	the same
7 September	1471	Dns. Robt. Tomlinson	Dns. de Sutton	Mort.
30 January	1472	Dns. Ws. Warde, Cap.	the same	the same
5 October	1487	Magis. John Curven, M. A. ^a	the same	Resig.
Ult March	—89	Magis. Robert Ferys, B. dec'tals.	the same	Resig. pro South Mortory Sarum
3 August	1499	Thos. Alderson	the same	
18 December	1517	Dns. Rad. Bulmer	Col. per lapsum	Resig.
10 July	1515	Dns. Chris. Crasse	the same	Mort.
6 August	1522	Dns. Thos. Tenyson, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
23 December	1528	Mr. John Brandesby, S. T. B.	5 Cap. de Sutton	
<i>A List of the Chaplains of the First Chantry.</i>				
	1347	Dns. Wm. de Denford, Cap.	Dns. de Sutton	Mort.
	1363	John de Nesse, Cap.		Reg.
	1369	Thos. de Lowthorpe		
		Pet. de Aske or Ake		Mort.
	1383	John de Durem, Cap.		Reg.
	1384	John Browne, Cap.		Mort.
	1414	Steph. Barker de Ellenwyk		the same
	1473	Pet. Hamondson		the same
	1457	Rich. Smyth, Pbr.	Per lapsum. coll. Archn	
	1469	R. Cuthbert, Cap.	id per laps.	Recess.
	1479	Rt. Rayner, Cap.	id laps.	

^a John Curven was admitted to the Prebend of Tockinton, in the Cath. church of York, 23 Jan. 1496; 12 Jan. 1485, instituted to the vic. of Cottingham; instituted to St. Crux. York, 1489, and 14 June, 1501, admitted to the church of Skywith.—Torre's Minster, p. 717.

A List of the Chaplains of the Second Chantry.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1347	Sym. de Merflete	Dns. de Sutton	
1364	Dns. Jno. de Hutton, Cap.		
	Dns. Wm Pypyne		Mort.
1461	Dns. Jno. Laselyn, Pbr.		Reg.
	Dns. Jno. Southcotes, Pbr.		Mort.
1427	Dns. Wm. Spencer, Pbr.		the same
1429	Dns. Thos. Young, Pbr.	Dns. de Sutton	Reg.
1430	Dns. Jno. Sutton, Pbr.		
1450	Jno. Seleburne		
1464	Rt. Stepings, Cap.		Dimiss
1470	Wm. Edmund	Archbishop, per laps.	Reg.
1471	Wm. Peny	the same	the same
1487	Thos. Lister, Cap.	the same	
1505	Jno. Burton, Cap.	the same	Mort.
1507	Thos. Hornby, Cap.	Cust. & c'pel' ejus	the same
1512	Rt. Thomlynson, Cap.	the same	the same
1535	Frs. Yowarde, Cap.	Dns. de Sutton	the same
1547	Jno. Stother, Pbr.	the same	
		Archbishop, per laps.	

A List of the Chaplains of the Third Chantry.

1347	Jno. de Guthmundham	Dns. de Sutton	
1364	Wm. de Barneby, Pbr.		
	Thos. Poynton, Cap.		Reg.
1402	Dns. Rd. Yorke, Pbr.		the same
	Wm. Gilberd		the same
1452	Wm. Robynson, Pbr.		the same
1454	Wm. Bassal, Cap.		
1489	Jno. Radcliff, Cap.	Abp. per laps.	Mort.
1507	Rd. Lyndal, Cap.		Reg.
1512	Rt. Stere, Cap.	the same	
1529	Thos. Smith, Pbr.	Dns. de Sutton	
	Jno. Bell		Mort.
1540	Thos. Whyte, Cap.	H. 8. Rex.	

A List of the Chaplains of the Fourth Chantry.

1347	Dns. Rt. de Cottingham	Dns. de Sutton	
1375	Dns. Thos. Race, Pbr.		
	Thos. Wetwang, Pbr.		Mort.
1415	Thos. Parcorer, Pbr.		Reg.
1418	Mr. Hornesse, Pbr.		Mort.
1421	Thos. Hoton, Pbr.		the same

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1422	Jno. Bysete, Pbr.		Mort.
1439	Thos. Meleton, or Wilton, Cap.		the same
1462	Roger Hemsterly		Dimiss.
1470	Thos. Darell	Archbp. laps.	
1490	Jno. Ward, Pbr.	the same	
	Rd. Wawne, Cap.	Dominus de Sutton	Mort.
1505	Jno. Wright, Cap.		the same
1509	Chrisr. Wilkinson		
1547	Edward Hodgson, Pbr.		

A List of the Chaplains of the Fifth Chantry.

1347	Dns. Tho. Atte Hall, Pbr.		
1389	Wm. Fil. Amand, clerici de Sutton		
1410	Dns. Wm. Maire, Pbr.		Mort.
1451	Wm. Webster, Cap.		
1480	Rd. Dawson, Cap.	Archbishop, per laps.	Resig.
1485	Thos. Rednall, Cap.	Custos capel ejus.	
1491	Jno. Humbold	Archbishop, per laps.	Mort.
1495	Dns. Rd. Darlyngton	Dns. de Sutton	the same
1495	Jno. Gates, Cap.	the same	the same
1504	Rt. Isaac, Cap.	Mag. Capel.	the same
1515	Wm. Foster, Pbr.	the same	
	Wm. Hyndmers		the same
1540	Thos. Watson	per H. 8 Rex. ^a	

36 H. VI. The jurors say that Ralph Bygod, knt., John Salvain, knt. and William Bulmer, Esq., and Lady Isabella Goddard, late wife of Ricd. G— of Sutton, in Holderness, have the right of presentation, and one of 5 chantries in the chapel collegiate of Sutton; and that Lord Peter de Malo Lacu, Lord of the manor of Sutton. last presented to the same.—[7 Dec. 1651, Miscel. 156, 68-9-70.]

PERPETUAL CURATES,

All that have been preserved since the dissolution.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
	John Conard		
1715	Joseph Læmbere		
11 October	1726 Thomas Patrick	Jas. Mason, of Hull, H. Waterland, of Hedon, gent.	Does not appear.
2 April	1740 Arthur Robinson	Wm. Mason, of Hull, Imp.	Resig.

^a Burton's MS. vol. 6. p. 813. B. C. Lib.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
29 September	1789 Mich. Brunskill	Wm. Mason, Clerk	the same
27 March	1815 John Foster	Thomas Broadley, Clerk	
	1819 George John Davies	H. Broadley, Esq.	Death
	Nicholas Walton		Present Incumbent.

The church of Sutton is a Peculiar discharged. Net value of the parish church £98.; church room for 500.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—In festo St. Wilfred, 1402, Wm. Barnby, custos of the church of Sutton, by w. p. 16 October, 1402, in the church. Wm. Symondson, warden of the hospital of Sutton, ob. int. adn. of his goods, taken Dec. 1458. 20 July, 1443, Symon Seller, custos, by w. p. 12 Nov. 1443, in the church-yard against his mother's grave. 10 Aug. 1445, Edward Wynter, of Drypole, by w. p. 6 October, 1445, in the church-yard. John Hodgson, of Sutton, by w. p. 3 August, 1459, in the church. 15 May, 1467, Peter Boyle, of Sutton, by w. p. 15 May, 1467, in the church-yard. 12 June, 1574, Geo. Curtis of Sutton, by w. p. 1 Oct. 1574, in the quire. Nicholas Squire, of Sutton, yeoman, by w. p. 18 Nov. 1579, in the church. Edward Dalton, gent. of Sutton, by w. p. 18 July, 1618, in the church. 19 March, 1667, Wm. Dalton, of Hull, counsellor, by w. dated 19 Mar. 1667, in the church.^a

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and aisles, a large chancel, and a tower at the west end. *Exterior*.—The tower is of two stages, with double buttresses at the angles, terminating half way up. In the lower stage of the west face is a good pointed doorway, (not in use), above which is a large pointed window, with a drip-stone, fitted with carpenters' frames, &c.; above which is the belfry window, pointed, of two lights. The tower finishes with a plain parapet, with modern pinnacles at the angles. The south front of the nave presents three square-headed windows, of three lights, cinque-foiled, separated by buttresses, two of them of two set offs, the others of one set off with angular caps; above which are other square-headed windows. The south aisle and nave finish with a neat battlement; there is a sundial at the corner. A small modern porch is in the centre division made by the buttresses, enclosing the south door, plain and pointed. A pointed window is at the east-end of the south aisle, of three lights, trefoiled; and a square-headed window at the west end; it has been of two lights, but now has only one, mutilated. The north aisle has several buttresses, of two set offs, and three square-headed windows, of two lights, with drip-stones; one is much injured. There are four other common ones, irregularly placed above. At the east-end of the north aisle is another pointed window, corresponding to the one in the south aisle; above it is a small common window. At the west end of the aisle is a square-headed window, and a small one above, apparently they have been made to give light to the galleries. The north side of the nave is battlemented similar to the south side. A plain pointed window opposite to the one on the south. Chancel: south side, four square headed windows, one is of two lights and the other of

^a Torre, p. 1506.



three lights ; a buttress at the corner, of three set offs. The north side has windows of similar dimensions, and a small door at the corner. At the east end is a large window, of seven lights ; it has been pointed, but the arch and tracery are gone. *Interior*.—The nave has four octagon piers, plain capitals on each side, and five plain arches. It is ceiled, as are also the aisles. The tower does not project from the building, but is open to the nave by a similar arch to the others. Under it is a large gallery, and handsome organ.^a The piers supporting the tower are larger and of a different shape to those in the nave, and are ornamented with trefoil panels sunk in. A handsome pulpit and reading desk are grouped in the centre of the nave. There is a small painting of St. James on the pulpit. Over the chancel arch are the Royal Arms, the Belief, and the Commandments. A gallery has lately been erected on each side of the nave, for the purpose of giving more church room. The west end of the south aisle is enclosed for a vestry. The height of the aisles not being in proportion to their width, induces the supposition that they have at some period been raised. The chancel is much lower than the nave, and nearly as long ; the arch of communication has been injured, and is now nearly square. The altar piece of oak, is under the east window ; and a small aumbry in the south wall. The ceiling cuts off the tracery of the east window. There are only three bells in the tower. The whole building is pebble-dashed ; it is situated near the centre of the village, on one side of the principal street.

MONUMENTS.—North aisle, 3 marble mural,—1st, Dorothy, the beloved wife of Geo. Liddell, of this place and Kingston-upon-Hull, banker, died 8 June, 1830, æt. 49. Also, Geo. Moor, their son, d. 2 May, 1806 æt. 5 months ; and Mary, their daughter, d. 11 January, 1835, æt. 33. The arms are placed above, Crest—a lion rampant, crowned ; motto—*Fama Semper Vivit*. 2nd, To Wm. Liddell, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, d. 4 July, 1834, æt. 59, with a full-sized profile in a medallion ; it is a handsome monument of white veined marble. 3rd. Sacred to the memory of Thomas Frost, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, who departed this life on the 1st day of November, 1825, aged 70 years. He was solicitor to the Dock Company, at Hull, during a period of 40 years ; and in that capacity, as in the whole of his professional career, his conduct was distinguished by integrity, active exertion, and extensive legal knowledge ; whilst in every social relation of life it presented a constant example of benevolence and generosity.^b

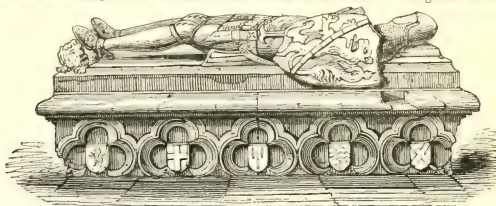
South aisle, 4 marble mural monuments, 1st—Margaret, the beloved wife of Rev. N. Walton, incumbent minister of this parish, d. 19 Nov. 1840, æt. 30. 2nd—Mary, wife of Thomas Ross, of this place, d. 27 June, 1810. æt. 61. ; also Thos. Ross, d. July 18, 1837, æt. 89. 3rd—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bell, of Hull, and of this place, merchant, d. 28 May, 1794, æt. 33. 4th—Mary Howard, wife of Thomas Bell, d. 4 Mar. 1838, æt. 33. arms underneath. A floor stone, north aisle—F. Thomas Richardson, Jun. d. 24 Sept. 1832, æt. 32. In the chancel, seven mural—To the memory of Robt. Bell, Esq. d. 9 July, 1821, æt. 76 ; arms under, sable, a

^a On a board is inscribed, “This organ was erected in the year 1831.”

^b Mr. Frost was the father of the author of “Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull,” to which frequent reference has been made in the course of the present work. This gentleman, at his father's death, had the solicitorship of the Hull Dock Company conferred upon him, by whom the duties of that office are now discharged.

chev. between three church bells, argent; Crest, a hawk or falcon. To Margaret, wife of Robt. Bell, Jun. died at Exmouth, Dec. 30, 1898, æt. 23. To Chas. Poole, Esq. of East Mount, and Catherine his wife, she died 4 June, 1762, he 1 June, 1799; on the floor stone, Henry, second son, died an infant. To Daniel Story, gent. died at Birmingham, 30 Aug. 1813, æt. 77. To Harriet Eliz. daughter of Richard and Ann Calton, of Chesterfield, and grand-daughter of John Bell, of this place, d. 9 Oct. 1812, æt. 6. To Benj. Pead, citizen and soap maker, of London, but late of this parish, died 11 Oct. 1784, æt. 54; and Ann his wife, daughter of Theo. Somerscales, Esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, d. 8 March, 1799, æt. 73. To John Byron, of Kingston-upon-Hull, M.D. d. July 21, 1805, æt. 25.

On a floor stone, within the altar rails—To William Mason, M. A. vicar of the church of Holy Trinity, in Kingston-upon-Hull, died Aug. 26, 1753, æt. 60; also Mary his daughter, aged 2; also Mary, widow of the above W. Mason, d. Nov. 14, 1776, æt. 72.^a July 25, 1741, Here is buried Sarah, the wife of Wm. Mason, of Kingston-upon-Hull, clerk. On the chancel floor three other stones—In this vault are deposited the remains of Eliz. Mary Davies, eldest daughter of Rev. G. J. Davies, M.A. incumbent minister of this parish, d. Aug. 1, 1826, æt. 25; and of the above Rev. G. J. Davies, d. May 29, 1839, æt. 61; also Eliz. wife of the above G. J. Davies, died November 17, æt. 64. Another stone has had a legend in old characters, but worn out. The last has nothing on it. In the centre of the chancel is a table monument, with a recumbent effigy of a knight, his hands clasped in prayer; it is of stone, and much injured. The lower part of the table is buried in the floor to the height of the bottom of the shields on the dado. The figure is six feet six inches



^a The amiable poet Mason, whose works are sufficiently well known to render any particular allusion to them unnecessary, was a native of Hull. His grandfather, Hugh Mason, was appointed collector of customs at the port of Hull, in the year 1696; and his father, the Rev. William Mason, from whom, according to the supposition of Chalmers, he received the rudiments of his education, was vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, from the year 1722 to the year 1753, when he died. The poet, as appears from the Parish Registry of the Holy Trinity, was baptized on the 11th day of March, 1724-5; and on the 25th day of September, 1765, his connection with Hull, which he had quitted about the year 1754, on his appointment to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire, was revived by his marriage, at St. Mary's Church, with Mary, the daughter of Wm. Sherman, Esq. of Hull. This lady did not long survive her marriage, having died at the age of 28 years, on the 27th March, 1767. She was buried at Bristol, where, as the pathetic and justly celebrated epitaph, inscribed on her tombstone by her husband, states, she had been borne, in the vain hope that its waters might preserve her life against the fatal effects of consumption, whose attack had already shown itself in her "faded form." Mr. Mason died on the 7th of April, 1797, at the advanced age of 72 years, and his memory is honored by the following inscription, placed on an elegant marble tablet, in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey:—

^a Optimo Viri Gulielmo Mason, M. A.

^b Poetæ, si quis alius, culto, casto, pos. sacrum."

long. On the south side are five shields of arms, within quatre foils: 1st, Barry, 3 chaplets; 2nd, Lion rampant; 3rd, Arms of Saltmarsh; 4th, a fess vairy between 3 fleur de lis; 5th, Three roses. At the end are two shields: 1st, Lozengy, Fauconberg; 2nd, a Maunch, Hastings: At the west end two shields: 1st, a Lion rampant; 2nd, 3 water bougets. On the north side are five more shields, (seen in the cut): 1st, a Lion rampant; 2nd, a plain Cross; 3rd, 3 Lucies haurient; 4th, Billely, a fess dancette; 5th, a Saltire. In the north aisle of the church were formerly to be seen the arms of the family in glass, being—Azure, a Lion rampant, or, under a bend gebony, argent and gules.^a Even lately there was in the chancel a grave stone with the following inscription, "Orate pro anima D'ni Thomæ Sutton."^b But these memorials are now gone.

The date of this monument is decided by Sir Samuel Meyrick, who says "the costume of the effigy proves it to be that of Sir John de Sutton, who died in the 12th of E. III. rather than that of his son, who died in the 30th E. III.^c as in the latter case it would have been in the short hauberk, covered by the jupon, instead of the long one and the cyclas. The last mentioned garment, indeed, rather marks the period of the preceding monarch, as it succeeded the surcoat of his reign, and went out of fashion early in that of E. III. On the head of the figure is the basinet, to which is attached camail, for the protection of the throat; the arms and legs are in plate armour, and the feet in sollerets, that have a scale like appearance."^d

BENEFICITIONS.—In the vestry, on three boards—1st, "Chamberlain's Charity. Notice.—The alms houses at Sutton, comprising ten rooms, are for the occupation of ten persons, to be approved and appointed thereto by the trustees, with a weekly allowance, at the discretion of the trustees. Also, that 20 boys, belonging to Sutton and Stoneferry, to be approved by the trustees, may be taught reading and writing in the school room of the parish of Sutton, free of expence. Chr. Briggs, Richd. Tottie, Geo. Lee, Henry Blundell, trustees.—Hull, Aug. 1832.

2nd, A.D. 1720, Mrs. Ann Watson, of Stoneferry, left by will, 26s. annually, to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, to be distributed in bread every Sunday, to the poor that have attended divine service that day. The sum of 20s. is payable from the farm at Stoneferry, belonging to Rt. C. Broadley, Esq. to be given every Christmas by the overseers to such poor persons as they think fit. 1781, Benjamin Pead, Esq. of Lime-street, in this parish, left by will £20, the interest of which to be given annually by the churchwardens, to such poor persons as they think fit. 1799, Mrs. Ann Pead gave the like sum for same purposes.

3rd, £6. 16s. being the annual interest of one hundred and thirty-six pounds, five per cent. government annuities, left by John Marshall, of Cottingham, for the purpose of educating poor children under 10 years of age, in the parish of Sutton. 1809.

The bequests to this parish, particularly the splendid one of Mrs. Watson, will be found at great length in the Charity Commissioners' Report, vol. 8, p. 779 & 831.

The church-yard has memorials to the Ewbanks, Wilson, Barker, Leaper, Holderness, Horner, Moorhouse, Cross, Barnes, Lindow, &c. The church-yard is large, walled from the street, and has some fine trees in the north part of it.

On a house nearly opposite the church is inscribed—"This hospital was built A.D. 1804, R. Hill, S. Martin, J. Thompson, and E. Thompson, trustees of the late L. Chamberlain." A neat brick hospital, containing 10 rooms, with a garden behind for the inmates, has the same inscription, but the date is 1800. The workhouse, close to the church, bears the

^a Lansdown MS.S. No. 894, fo. 115. ^b Ibid ^c This remark is made, it is presumed, in consequence of the anonymous author of a MS. in the Burton Constable Library, stating that Sayer Creek, was so called from Lord Sayer, of Sutton, whose son's monument is in the church of St. James there.

^d Communicated by Sir Samuel to the author of the "Notices," who had the pavement removed which reached to the shields, for the purpose of shewing the monument as it appears in the plate.

date of 1757. The village is of considerable extent; the parsonage, a handsome new brick villa; the principal mansion, "Sutton House," is the residence of Geo. Liddell, Esq., an eminent banker in Hull, a gentleman much respected in the neighbourhood. It is a large and handsome building of light coloured brick, with a pediment in the south front, and is surrounded with some fine wood and considerable plantations, (*see plate*). The easy distance from Hull renders it extremely eligible as a country residence; and there are many good houses, villas, and delightful retreats: Tilworth Grange, Edw. Spence, Esq.; East Mount, Thomas Priestman, Esq.; Sutton Grange, Sutton Cottage, &c. On referring to the population returns, (vol. 1), it will be found that this *parish* contains 4383 inhabitants, increased since 1801, from 1569; this is accounted for from a portion of it, besides the village of Stoneferry, viz. Witham, Lime-Street, the Groves, and Summergangs, forming the north eastern suburbs of the port of Hull, which are now included in the municipal boundaries of that borough.

STONEFERRY, a little village of a few mansions, situate upon the bank of the river Hull, in all probability hath formerly a bridge made for a passage over the river there, being called Suttonferrie, tho' we contractedly call it Stoneferrie, the town of Sutton being the principal, and Stoneferrie but append; for before the passage over the bridge at Hull at North Blockhouse was made, the southmost passage or ferrie from the wolds into Holderness, and from thence back again to the wolds, was at Stoneferrie.^a Burnsell thus describes its relative position: "From Waggon (Waghen) the way leads through Sutton, then through the Armitage, a noted place for a great confluence of water in winter time, in the main road through which, now through the commissioners of sewers, and at the charge of John Ramsden, Esq. of the town of Bilton, to which lordship this Armitage belongs, is made run and now passable in the midst of winter. This way goes on to — through Bilton and Preston, so on to — a Humber cross; so onwards towards Patrinton. I have heard it sate, that at this Armitage a hermit dwelt, which occasioned its name; but whether this were more than a conjecture, yet I dare not guess it to be any part of that antient way called the Ermine-street, though I find in Camden this same Ermine-street came so far as Huntingdon, and a little above Stilton; but whether it went then I know not, however it is unlike to me that the way he saith Antonius followed from the Picts wall and end at Patrington, came either on to York or els to about the antient Derwentia, and if so the Ermine-street came on by Tadcaster, and so to York. Both these waies might meet in one about Delgovitia, nigh Wighton, and so by Beverley, and so came on the way from thence to Cottingham, so on the whole length of Newland, so over the river of Hull at Stoneferrie, where there no question was an antient ferrie, besides the town's name intimating as much. There is a house yet standing, called the ferrie house to this day; and so it led on through a kind of lane near a narrow common in the lordship of Sutton, called *Leads*, and so passed on by Sutton till it came into this place called the Armitage, and so onward as above, for as to the way into Holderness at Hull Brig, nigh Ticton, that goes to other parts of Holderness, and that at Wawne ferrie from Beverley seems not so antient as this from Cottingham over at Stoneferrie, and for that over the North Brig, nigh Hull, seeming the latest of all, and likely enough to have occasion'd the leaving of the going over by Stoneferrie away.^b The extract points out the roads to and from the ferry in Mr. Burnsell's time, and that it was deemed to be of great antiquity; the other subjects of his conjectures are alluded to in their proper places.

Leonard Chamberlain, of Hull, draper, by his will duly executed and attested for passing real estates, and dated 19th August, 1716, bequeathed an estate at Stoneferry and Sutton, for the purposes of charity. The full

^a A^b Burnsell's account of the East-Riding, British Museum.



particulars of this charity will be found, vol. 9, p. 820, and sequens, in the report of the Charity Commissioners. The estate, which then consisted of 3 houses and 96a. 1r. 19r. land, let for £257 per annum. The trustees erected 2 alms houses at Sutton in 1800 and 1801, at the cost of £631, for 10 poor women of the parish, who receive 3s. to 5s. weekly, and an annual allowance of 2 chaldron of coals. There are also distributed yearly about £25. worth of coals among the poor of the parish, and the following annuities are paid: £12. to the minister of the chapel in Bowlalley-Lane, Hull; £5. to the master of the school, at Hessle; £3. to the 3 poor widows who occupy the rooms above the Hessle school; and £10. to a schoolmaster in Sutton for teaching 30 poor children of the parish to read, &c.

Mrs. Ann Watson, by will. dated 27th October, 1720, devised all her farms, farm houses, lands and tenements in Stoneferry, to her trustees therein named, and the inheritance and reversion thereof to the minister and churchwardens of Sutton, Hedon, and St. Trinity's, in Hull, upon trust, for the endowment of a hospital for four widows or maiden daughters of clergymen, at Stoneferry, for the yearly payment of £5. to one of the inmates of the said hospital, for teaching ten poor girls; and for the payment of the following sums yearly, £5. to the minister of Sutton, for a sermon on St. James's Day; £3. to the minister of Hedon, for a sermon on the 3rd of August; 20s. to the schoolmaster, and 10s. to the parish clerk, of Hedon; £5. to a scholar at Oxford, sent for Halsham school; 26s. to the poor of Sutton parish; 26s. to the poor of Charity Hall, Hull; 26s. each to the parishes of Hedon, Patrington, and Bridlington, to be distributed in bread to the poor; and £5. to each of the poor alms people, and that the stipends and number of the latter should be augmented as the charity estates advanced in value, &c. The estates of the charity comprise 3 farms, containing 217a. 1n. 2r. of land at Stoneferry, Sutton, and Summergangs, let for about £300. per ann.; there were £1990. 3 per cent. consols, and £300. navy 5 per cent. annuities. In 1816 the trustees commenced the erection of a new hospital at Sutton, which cost about £1300, and has commodious apartments for 8 widows or old maiden daughters of clergymen, who have each £25. per annum, and a supply of coals. A full report of this charity was made by the Commissioners, and is contained in the 9th vol. p. 831 and sequens.

SOMERGAMES, i. e. the South Mere Gangs, or pastureage, as Sutton, the South town of Holderness, Sutcoates, &c. The second syllable, *Mer*, from being level and subject to the overflowing of the surrounding waters. There are no particular historical recollections of this place; it appears to have been a pasture of Sutton, and is frequently mentioned in the foregoing grants. A handsome house was standing in this hamlet in 1785, the property of Mr. Hall. There was attached to it a freehold estate adjoining, divided into sundry closes, containing about 111 acres of land; it became by purchase into the possession of J. K. Picard, Esq., who sold it to the late John Bradley, Esq., whose trustees disposed of it to B. M. and W. E. Jalland, Esqrs.; the old house was pulled down by these gentlemen, and the present handsome residence, in the Elizabethan style, erected, (see plate). It is now called Holderness House.

SAYER CREEK.—The present River Hull, from the Humber to Sculcoates gote, is mentioned in a charter of R. II. as having been formerly called Sayer Creek, supposed originally to have been cut by Sayer de Sutton, for the purpose of draining the marshes within this lordship^a. The author of the "Notices" has entered fully into the subject of the river having diverged from its ancient course, and formed a passage more to the westward. The investigation into which the author of these pages has been led, in the hope of throwing more light upon the subject, has enabled him to bear testimony to the correctness of the whole of the extracts given in the work alluded to, and he regrets that no additional evidences have been met with to account for the causes which produced this change in the channel of the river, which now forms the boundaries of the Wapentakes of Holderness and Harthill.

^a Notices of the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull, by Chas. Frost, Esq., p. 28 and sequens.

DRYPOOL,

WITH SOUTHCOATES AND THE CITADEL.



RYPOOL.—In Sotcote and Dridpol, Ote and Rauenchil had thirteen oxgangs of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there. It is waste. Value in King Edward's time thirty shillings. It is also returned as a Berewick, belonging to St. John de Beverley. In Sotcote one carucate of land to be taxed. In Dripol three oxgangs and soke upon five oxgangs. This is waste.

Sayer de Sutton is named as giving in the 2 H. III. to the abbey of Thornton, common of pasture in the marshes of Hull, viz.: Dripol, Sutton, and Sotcotes. E. I. Peter Hildeard, and Alice his wife, purchased 3 tofts in Dripol,^a to which they have common in Somergames.^b

21 E. I. Richard de Ottringham gave to Melsa, to found a chantry of seven Presbyters, 1 mess. 22½ bovates of land, 126 acres, 270 acres of meadow, 22s. 6d. rental, and common of pasture for 500 sheep, (inter alia), in Dripol, Sodcotes, and Sutton, which was confirmed by the archbishop. Edward III. and Richard I. confirm this grant to the latter, by a charter of inseximus. 15 E. II. Thomas Hildeard held in Dripole, Sutcotes, and Somergames, as stated under the head of Sutton, by the service of a pair of gloves, (chirothecarum), or 1d. rental. 7 H. V. Catherine, who was wife of Mich. de la Pole, late Countess of Suffolk, held for life 14 bovates of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 39s. rental in Dripole, and elsewhere, within and without, (inter & extra) the Wap. of Holderness.^d 28 H. VI. Wm. de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk, held 1 bovat with its appurts. in Drypole.^e 2 H. VIII. Henry Ughtred held the manor of Sutcotes and Drypole, de Collegio prepositi Beverlaci, by knt. service. This is another instance where the lands of a religious body who held at the time of Domesday, being called a manor. 97 H. VIII. the King gave *the manor of Dripole*, Sutton, *Sutcotes*, and Stoneferry, to Marmaduke Constable, knt. on the attain of Cardinal Wolsey; these were the archbishop's lands which are here called the manor, see p. 327. 28 H. VIII. the King gave licence to George Salveyn, and M— his wife, to alienate lands, &c. to Wm. Sidney, knt. in fee.^f 37 H. VIII. Marmaduke Constable held the manor of Dripole in capite.^g 1 & 2 Ph. and Mary, the Queen granted licence to John Green to alienate all the grange of Drypole, to Thos. Alured.^h Temp. Eliz. Thomas Alured, held 1 grange without a tenement, 3 bovates and ½ of land, 3½ acres of meadow and pasture, 1 close in Dripole in capite.ⁱ 16 Eliz. John Alured, by his own fealty, held 1 grange, 3½ bovates of land, and 3 acres meadow, in Armes Croft, in Dripole, in capite.^j 4 James, Henry Alured held 2 mess., pasture for 56 cattle, in the Church Field, and 26 acres of meadow in

^a Cart, 73. 42. 3. 4. See also the Bedern towns and Index to the Liber Melsa, p. 47.

^b Mid. bail.

^c Cart, 12.

^d Hold. Inq. 51.

^e Ibid. 52.

^f Ridley, 4. 1.

^g Ibid. 6. 98.

^h Ibid. 4. 36. b. & alia.

ⁱ Ridley, 4. 36. b.

^j Ridley, 4. 56. b.

Armes Croft, in Dripol, in capite by military service.^a — James, Henry Alured held a barcariam, called Suinlathes, in Dripol, next to Somergames, by his own fealty.^b 4 & 5 Ph. and Mary, Elinor Everingham held half of all and singular the lands and tenements in Sudcotes and Stoneferry, and Dripol, of the Queen.^c 5 & 6 Ph. and Mary, Marmaduke, son and heir of Robert Constable, held the *manor* of Dripole, Sutcotes &c. by his own fealty.^d 14 Eliz., Catherine Stanhope, daur. and heir of Mary Stanhope, held the manor of Dripole and Sutcotes of the Queen, as of her manor of Leven.^e 18 Eliz. Philip Constable, of Everingham, by his own fealty, held inter alia, the manor of Dripole, Sutcotes, &c. and 20 mess. 10 cot. 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, and 10s. rental.^f — Jac. Francis Thomas, knt., and alderman of London, held 1 mess. near the parish church of Drypole, in the tenure of John Fisher, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land and pasture, containing 50 acres, lying between Drypole church field, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow in Armes Croft. $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow and 1 cott. in the tenure of David Waghen, lately purchased of Henry Alured, Esq. and 2 bovates of land in Dripole kirk field, and 13 acres and a half of meadow, and 4 acres of land and common pasture for 400 sheep, in Somergames, purchased of the aforesaid Henry Alured, Esq. held of the king in capite by military service.

DRYPOOL CHURCH is reckoned by Mr. Torre among the churches of Beverley College, and places it under Swine; he calls it a vicarage, and makes it to be the gift of the crown, but Drypool, at least a part of it, once belonged to the church of Sutton, and both of them were anciently parcels of the parish of Waghen, see pp. 109, 114. It being made a parish of itself, may be referred to the time of the Protectorate or commonwealth. "*Dripool and Sudcotes.*—Drypoole hath a parochiall chappell depending upon Swyne; the tythes belong to the lordships of Drypoole and Sudcotes, and are worth yearly the value of thirtie pounds, out of which they should provide for a mynister, butt have not had one this fflowre yeares and a halfe; wee conceive it fitt that it be separated from Swyne and made a parishes of itself, being ffive myles distant from Swyne."^g The old church which was taken down in 1822, was small, and consisted of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the west-end. The new church was erected in 1824.

SOUTHCOTES, named in Domesday, was with Drypool, a portion of the fee of the Fairs of Albemarle held of them by the Suttons as sub-lords. It is clear from the grant of Saer de Sutton to the abbey of Thornton, as early as the 2nd H. III. of pasture in the marshes of Hull, viz. Sutton, Drypool, and Southcotes, that he exercised the privileges, and was in possession of the manor; including Sutton, Stoneferry, Somergangs, Drypool and Southcotes. It should be recollected, that the archbishop of York is named in Domesday as having a berewick in Sutton, and that the church of St. John de Beverley is also stated to have held one, &c. in Drypool and Southcotes, and a grant of lands to the abbey of Meaux gave these religious societies considerable holdings. In the pleas before the king, Easter Term, 2 E. II., Cognition of Pleas; return of writs at Sutcotes are placed within the liberty of the provost of St. John de Beverley; hence arose the various tenures, which in many instances in these ancient documents, as before mentioned, are called manors respectively. It would be mere recapitulation to enumerate the sub-divisions of the property of the husbands of the co-heirs of Thomas de Sutton in this place; or the various sub-tenancies, they being held by the same persons as enumerated in Sutton and Dripool, and consisted of the Hildyards, Constables, Alureds, Everinghams, Stan-

^a Ridley, 4. 56. b.^b Ibid.^c Ibid. 4. 32.^d Ibid. 4. 34.^e Per Inq. p. m. 14 Sep. Ridley, 4. 6. 8.^f Ridley, 4. 57.^g Parliamentary Surveys of livings, &c. vol. 17, fo. 238 & sequens; vide Thompson's

Swine, p. 209.

hopes, Colemans, Armyns, Gees, Daltons, and others. The wide waste of waters which overflowed the townships of Sutton and its dependencies, with Drypool and Southcotes, would insulate the various portions of land, and are described as fisheries, meres, marshes, &c.; the country must have had the appearance of one vast lake, dotted with innumerable islands. The salutary effects of the immense drainage of this district, which has been going on for years, has changed the scene so greatly, that spacious streets, splendid mansions, and large manufactories cover the ground once designated as, "The marshes of the Hull."

CHAPEL OF SOUTHCOATES.—A chapel once existed in this hamlet, as it appears that Matilda, prioress of the convent of Swine, gave to Saer de Sutton, knt., s. and h. of Saer de Sutton, and his heirs, all oblations in *Capella sua de Sottecotes* de libera familia sua pertinent' to possess for ever; this liberty to extend to his heirs, but not assigns. Salva Indemnitat Status Matrice Ecclesia de Swyne et Dripole; tested by Robert de Hylton, John de Hylton, militibus, Walter de Fauconberge, Robertus de St. Quintin.^a E. VI. the chapel of Sutecotes, in Dripool, in the parish of Swine, neither goods nor plate are returned (inter Beverlaciensia). It is presumed that this was a chantry chapel only, the following being the list of chantry chaplains preserved.

LIST OF CHANTRY CHAPLAINS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
	W. de Horness		Resig.
27 January	1316 John de Marton	Sir John de Sutton	
1 March	1357 Rd. de Routh	the same	
	W. Foster		Death
4 August	1516 Robt. Thomlinson	Wm. Percy & 5 others	the same
13 February	1535 Chrstr. Wilkinson	Custos & socii col. de Sutton	Mort.
29 January	1516 Walter Bayne	H. VIII. Rex.	

From the Valor Ecclesiasticus:^b—Lib'a Capell' de Sutcott. Rob'tus Tomlinson Incu'bens Valet in

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sic—Exit terr' tentor' & pastur' lib'a capell p'dict p'tin in Sutcotts	- - - - -	xlvi. viii.
Sm'a p'z Q'valet clare—Xm'a p' inde	- - - - -	iiij. iiij.

The lords of Sutton possessed a ferry here in ancient times across the River Hull. A descendant of the family, Sir John de Sutton, complained of having been deprived of this ferry, to which he and his ancestors claimed an exclusive right. A writ of *ad quod Damnum* was issued in the reign of E. I.^c when the jurors recognised the complainant's right to the ferry, on the ground that he, and those under whom he claimed, had been seized of the land and tenements where the passage was situated, and had also been seized of the ferry itself for many years previous. It appears from this inquisition the jurors found that, "John de Sutton and his ancestors, from the time to which memory exists, not to the contrary, had a certain passage across the Hull at Dripole, in Holderness, as well belonging to his lands in Dripole, as of his inheritance; and that it was worth to the said John 40s. per ann., and to the ancestor of the said John 6s. 8d. And that the said Edward,

^a Burton's MS.S. Religious Houses, B. C. Lib.

^b Vol. 5, p. 118.

^c Frost's Notices, p. 51.

late King of England, grandfather of the then king, in the 33rd year of his reign, took into his own hands the said passage, and four acres and a half of meadow, of the soil of the said John, in Sutton; and four acres of pasture of the soil of the same John. in Sotecotes, and afterwards gave that passage to the burgesses of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, for the purpose of making a certain free passage thence across the River Hull, at the expence of the said burgesses, for the improvement of the aforesaid town of Kingston-upon-Hull, so that no one passing there should pay anything for his said passage, or for any other cause; and that through the said meadow and pasture aforesaid, a certain common road should be made from the said River of Hull, through the middle of the town of Dripoll to the bridge at Bilton, for the advantage of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and for no other cause, as above; and that the aforesaid John never had any satisfaction for the aforesaid passage, meadow and pasture, from the said Edward, former King of England, grandfather of the then king; nor of Lord Edward, late King of England, father of the then king; nor of Lord Edward the then king, as the jurors understand, and that the said John never released or surrendered the right which he had in the said passage, meadow or pasture, to either of these parties; and that the said passage let to farm, would be worth, by estimation, 40s. and that the said meadow was worth per annum 1s. 7½d., and that the said pasture was worth 4s. per annum, in all issues, according to the true value of the same. In witness, &c. 4 July, 6 E. III.

The author is compelled to forbear entering further into the history of this place, the shortest abridgement of it that could be given would be too long for this work. The parish being a considerable suburb of the town of Hull, and included within its present municipal boundaries, is considered a part and parcel of that important borough. It may not, however, be considered uninteresting to make a few remarks on

THE CITADEL, which is situated in the parish of Drypool. The first brick of the new blockhouses was laid on the 22nd of February, 1541, says the author of the "Notices," quoting from the Lansd. MS.S. It appears that Sir Thomas de Sutton let to farm, to Robert de Crosse, mayor of Hull, Walter Frost, Thomas Waltham, Walter Dymbleton, and Thomas Malton, a piece of ground on the banks of Dripool, east of the River Hull, and north of the key, containing to the east 100 ulnes, for a tower within, of the demesne of Thos. Sutton, of Dripool, with a piece of land called Kaye, containing 10 ulnes in breadth, and 100 in length, with ingress and egress to the said tower and kaiaam, for 10 years, by the service of a rose yearly. Dated at Dripool, on St. Matthew's Day, 1 Richd. II. 1377. A release and quit claim from Thos. de Sutton, of the said premises, was executed in the same year.^a An ulna says the writer, per Charter House Measure, was in length 37 score and 6 feet. Mr. Frost considers this castle was not built at that time, although such was the professed object of the purchase, and quotes a manuscript in the Library of Burton Constable, in support of this opinion, which manuscript has also been noticed by the author of these pages, in which it is stated the castle was not then built, on account of the expense, but was subsequently raised by Henry VIII., at a cost of £23,000.

The following is the copy of an original minute of articles, devised by King Henry VIII. for regulation of the workmen, &c. at Hull, early in the year 1542, corrected in several places by the king himself. The king's corrections are shewn in smaller type above the text, and is a curious and valuable document.

State Paper Office, Domestic Papers, No. 341.

Articles devised by the Kinges Ma'te for an ordre to be had amonges His Higheynes servauntes and His Graces workemen at Hull and for th advauncement of His Ma'tes fortificac'ons there.

^{sins} ^{hath} ^{and ruler} ^{bothe off hys towne and}
Fyrst His Ma'te [having] appointed S'r Richard Long Knight^b to be Capitayn [of his] fortresses to be made
at Hull [and in certayne other places and rules thereof thought thinkyth it co'venient and wyslyth
at Hull [aforesayde willeth and commaundeth] that as well John Rogers Comptrollo^r and Chief Surveye^r of His

^a Town's Records.

^b Appointed February, 1542.

Graces workes there as all the workemen and all others that shall have any thing there to doo for His Majeste shalbe obeydent to the said S'r Richard Long and shall at all tymes be ready to doo and execute all thinges w'ch the said S'r Richard shall in His Ma'tes name and for his Ma'tes service com'aunde them. And likewise in his absence to be obedient to Michael ^{Stanhope} the Lieutenaunt there.^a

Secunde the Kinges Ma'tes pleas'r is that the said S'r Richard Long shall have the custodie of all suche money and treaso' as His Ma'te shall sende thither for the contentac'on of the garrison and of the workemen, and all other charges touching his sayd workes and fortificac'ons w'ch money and treaso' he shall agayn paie and disburse in maner and forme followeng: that is to saye First he shall of the same monethly content and paye all suche wages as is appointed for himself for the Lieutenaunt and for gunners and souldiours in a sceudule thereof made and signed with the Kinges Ma'tes hande w'ch sceudule ^{shalbe} [is] delyvered to thandes of the said S'r Richard.

Secunde the Kinges Ma'tes pleas'r is that against every paye to be made for the workes and other charges there he shall in prest delyv' unto Thom's Alred paym'r of the said workes such so'me or so'mes of money as by an estimate to be made of thole charge of ev'y suche paye to be subscribed w'th thandes of Rogers Comptrollo' and Surveyo' of the said workes of the Mr. Mason and Mr. Carpentre or twoo of them shalbe thought for the same necessarye. And w'tin the space of a fortnight afte ev'y pay the Paym'r shall cause two boke to be made and subscribed w'th thandes of the said Rogers of the sayd Aldrige whom His Hieghnes hath appointed out of hande to entre in the place or rome of oon of the Constables of the said fortress of the Mr. Mason and of the Mr. Carpentre or of two of them at the least wherof Rogers to be oon conteyng th' p'ticulers and totall so'me of the sayde paye thone of w'ch boke so subscribed shalbe delyvered to the sayde S'r Richard Long to thentent he maye be pryvey howe His Ma'tes treaso' shalbe disbursed and thother boke shall remain w't the sayde Payem'r for his discharge accordingly.

And His Ma'tes pleas'r is that the sayde Rogers the said Mr. Mason and the sayd Mr. Carpentre [or at the least oon of them] ^{yf they be not xxke} shall sit and be p'nt w't the sayde Payem'r at ev'y paye daye to thentent the same payes maye be made the more substancially and to the due satisfacc'on of the Kinges Ma'tes subjectes. And His Ma'te is contented and pleased that the sayd Rogers shall have allowed unto him during his abode there and his attendance upon those workes and fortificac'ones xviii^d. by the daye for himself and vi^d. by the daye for a clerc and ov' and besides the same iiii^d. for every daye that he shall ryde fourth and be necessarily occupied in His Ma'tes p'vision and other necessities touching the sayd workes. And to the Paym'r His Ma'te is pleased tallowe viiii^d. by the daye as oon of the Constable of His Ma'tes Castle to be made there and vi^d. a daye for a clerc to helpe to write his boke. To the Mr. Mason xii^d. by the daye and to the Mr. Carpentre xii^d. by the daye. All the said wages for Rogers the Payem'r the Mr. Mason and Mr. Carpentre to runne and be entred and allowed in the boke to be made for ev'y paye daye as is aforesayde.

And forasmuche as His Ma'te hath appointed the sayde Rogers to be Comptrollo' and Chief Surveyo' and setterfourth of His Ma'tes sayde workes and fortificac'ons there as is aforesayde His pleas'r is that the sayd Rogers and all others shall observe and kepe suche ordre touching the same and all thinges therunto apperteyng as is expressed and conteyned in a sceudule signed with His Ma'tes hande and delyv'ed to the sayd Rogers intituled "Instruccions and rules for the true surveyeng and setting forth of His Ma'tes workes."

And if any p'son or p'sonnes shall presume to infringe the same or shall not doo his or their dieuties in the sayd workes then the sayd Rogers w't thadvise of the Mr. Mason and Mr. Carpentre or oon of them shall see the p'tye or p'ties so offending reasonably reformed [and] corrected. ^{and punyschyt} In the doing wherof His Ma'tes pleas'r

^a Stanhope was appointed with Long.

is that the sayde S'r Richard Long with the Lieutenaunt shalbe aydeng and assistent unto them accordingly.

And the Kinges Ma'tes pleasure is that the said Paym't shal also sende upp an abridgment at ev'y monethes ende of the hole charges of the moneth passed and of the nombres of workmen of all sortes with all emptions to thintit His Ma'te may see howe his money shalbe employed the same abrigment to be signed with thandes of the said Rogers the said Mr. Mason and Mr. Carpenter or two of them.

And forasmoch as His Maj'te at his late being at Hull left in thandes of Mr. Eylonde Mr. Knolles and others the summe of oon thousande poundes sterl' to be employd in preparation of suche provisions and other necessities as might be made and put in aredynes against this spring His Ma'te perceiving by an accompt brought to His Highnes by Rogers before Christmas that there remayneth yet a good summe unpaid of the £1000 aforesaid willeth that the said remayndre shalbe first paid out for wages provisions and necessities as hathe been begon and commenced by thandes of them who had the charge and disbursing of it sithens His Ma'tes departure from Hull aforesaid. And that being clerly payd then to begynne of suche money as His Ma'te woll sende thither and to defraye the same according to this ordre.—(Indorsed), Tharticles devised for Hull.

Domestic Papers, No. 343.—Hull.

For the fortificac'on of the havon and towne, it is thought mete that :—

A Bulwerke be made at the Watergate as it please the Kinges Majestie to divise the same.

Item that the litle rounde bricke tower on Holdernes syde be enlarged to bere the chayne, and to beate the havon, and a garde to be established in it for the sure keeping of the same.

Item the Brick gate at Northende to be mured upp and made platforme to beate the flanke of the town of thone syde, and the flanke of the havon of thother syde according to the Kinges divise.

Item the Corner Tower to be made larger out to aunswere to the Brick gate next the havon, and to responce to the gate where Constable hangeth.^a

The Gate where Constable hangeth to have a Barbican made to defende the gate and flankes.

Milgate if it maye so stande with the Kinges Ma'tes pleasure is thought mete to be left open, both for that it lyeth P'pically for the fery of Hasil, and for the reasorte of the town folkes to their pastures.

Item it is thought necessary that the Town ditches be scored and made deper, and the water to serve the town, to be brought thorough the Kinges Ma'tes house, and of the wast water cummyng from thens conductes to ryse in the town, for the furniture of the same.

Item the [sluices] sluses to be viewed and newe made, that they may serve to drown about the town as the case shall require.

Item the Kinges Ma'tes house to be made to serve as a Sitidell and a speciall kepe of the hole town in suche forme as it shall please the Kinges Ma'te to divise and appoint the same.

Item an ordre to be taken that the rampare of the town be made in all places conveyent, with the soyle of the town.

Item it is thought mete that seeng the town ys a marchaunt town, the gates thereof that shall remayn and not be mured upp, shall ever be kept open, that men maye have recours in and out as hath been accustomed, unles it be in tyme of warre, or of any mutynery in the Countreye.

And all other gates of the towne but those befor appointed to be lefte open, to be mured uppe and applied to suche use as maye be for the most strenght and surety of the same.

The Petitions of the Town.

For the £10. which hath bene yerely allowed to the Sheriff out of thEschequier.

For a bridge out of Holdernes.

For the 3rd of every tonne, w'ch they desire for the sustentation of thalmes houses for maryners, and the licence to purchase £10. land, to the same purpose.

^a Who suffered in Ashe's rebellion.

For the townes mennes goodes to be employed when they dye, after the custume of London.^a

The next is the Copy of an Indenture between Edward VI. and the *Maïor* and Burgesses of Kingston-upon-Hull. According to Mr. Frost, a Charter of 6 Edward VI. (1553,) mentions "*Castellum et les Blocke-houses, situata et de Novo edificata super Drypole in Com Ebor.*"—The Charter is dated 29 *March*, 6 E. VI., the Indenture 29 February preceding. The Charter contains the same language as to the granting part, which would induce the supposition that the Indenture is either incorrectly dated, or that a Charter was granted subsequently to the Indenture of agreement, being perhaps considered an Instrument not so readily annulled by succeeding Monarchs.

This Indenture made the Twentie daye of the moneth of February. In the Sixte yeaere of the raigne of o'r Sou'aigne Lord Edward the Sixte by the grace of God of England Fraunce and Ireland Kinge Defendo'r of the Faith and of the Church of Ingland and also of Ireland in Earth supreme hedd—Betwene the same o'r Sou'aigne Lord the Kinge of that one party, and the Maïor and Burgesses of Kingston-upon-Hull of that other party, Witnesseth that it is covenanted and p'fectly agreed betwene the saide parties In manner and forme followinge that is to saye. Firste our saide Sou'aigne Lord by the advise of His moste Honorable Cownsell for the more suertie preserva'con and safe kepeinge of the saide towne of Kingstone-uppon-Hull and for dyvers other lawfull causes and consideracons His Hlghnes specyally moveinge of Hys certayne knowlage and mere mo'eon Hath gyven and graunted and by theise presentes for him his heires and Successors doth gyve and graunte to the saide Maïor and Burgesses and to theire successors, The offices of the custody rule governaunce and chardge of His Hlghnes Castell and two blokhouses standinge uppon Drypole side in the County of Yorke and saide Maïor and Burgesses do covenante and graunte to and with o'r saide Sou'aigne Lord his heires and successors that they shall safely kepe and maynteyne all suche munycions ordynance' and ymplement' as they shall receyve of his Hlghnes by Bill Indented or otherwise by writynge for the defence of the saide Castell and Blokhouses. And further o'r saide Sou'aigne Lord promiset and graunteth for him his heires and successors to the saide Maïor and Burgesses and to theire successors that the said Castell and Blokhouses and all other the premisses shall from hence fourth be exempt and clerly distincte from the saide County of Yorke and be accepted reputed named Judged and taken parte parcell and membre of the saide towne of Kingstone-uppon-Hull and within the liberties of the saide Towne and County of Kingston-uppon-Hull and not of the saide County of Yorke And dothe by theise present' declare assigne Lynyt and appoynt the same to be onely parte of the saide Towne of Kingston-uppon-Hull. And that the saide Maïor and Burgesses and theire Successors by vertue hereof shall have use exercise and enjoye all and singular suche Liberties Royalties privylys Franchises nere unto Kingston-uppon-Hull aforesaide, Together with all the landes gardyns and waste groundes Lyenge within the wall' and circuyt of the same Castell and Blokhouses with the appurten'ces and then Kepers and Governors of the saide Castell and Blokhouses doth make name and appoynt by theise present'. To have holde and enjoye the same to the saide Maïor and Burgesses and to theire successors forever with all the proffitet' and comodyties thereunto belonginge or in enywise apperteyninge withoute eny accompte or eny other thinge therefore to o'r saide Sou'aigne lord his heires or successors to be yolded paide or don. In consideracen whereof the saide Maïor and Burgesses do covenante and graunte to and with o'r saide Sou'aigne Lord His Heires and Successors that they of their owne prop' costes and chaïrges shall sufficiently repayre and maynteyne the saide Castell and Blokhouses with the Jetties and all the bankes within the wall' of the saide Castell and Blokhouses as often as neede shall require and in suche sorte as shalbe fytt and convenient for the said Castell and Blokhouses accordinge to the situacion and purpose of the same. Also the authorities premyenenes Jurisdiceons usag' and customes within the saide Castell Blokhouses and all other the premisses as they have use or enjoye within the saide towne of Kingston-uppon-Hull and within

^a From the state paper office, copy penes Mr. Frost.

the Liberties of the same without lett interuption or impedyment of o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord his heires Successors Justic' Shirif' Excheters Coroners Mynisters or of eny other whatsoever they be. Moreover o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord promiset and graunteth for him his heires and Successors to the saide Maior and Burgesses and to their Successors That the Maior and Alderman of thesaide Towne of Kingston uppon-Hull for the tyme beinge and their Successors shall by vertue and force hereof from tyme to tyme make ordayne establishe and constitute all and every suche actes ordynaunces constitucions and thinges for the preservac'on and kepeinge of the saide Castell and Blokhowses as to their discre'ons and wisdomes shalbe thought good Presentinge the copy of the said ordynaunce' from tyme to tyme as they shalbe altd to the Kinges Majesty and His Pryvy Cownsell to be considered and allowed as case shall requier. And that the said Maior and Burgesses shall have the nomynac'on elec'ion assignment and appoyntment of all and ev'y suche p'son and p'sons as nowe have or hereafter shall have the custody rule chardge governaunce or kepeinge of the same Castell and Blokhowses or any of them. And also the puttinge in removeinge puttinge oute and plasinge there of eu'y suche p'son and p'sons accordinge to their discre'ion withoute Interuption lett or ympedymnt for him his heires and Successors to the saide Maior and Burgesses and to their successors that they towards the maynteyninge supportinge and kepeinge of the saide Castell Blokhowses Jetties and Bancks shall yearly for ever have enjoye p'ceyve and take the Sum of Fifty pound' of lawfull englishe money to be had p'ceyved and taken aswell of the rente yssues revenues and profficts comyng or risynge oute of his Mat'e Mannor of Myton in the saide County of Kingston-uppon-Hull as by the handes of the Receyvor or Baylie of the same Mannor for the tyme beinge at two Feastes of the year that is to saye at the Feaste of St. Peter the advinole called Lammis, and the Purifycac'on of o'r Lady called Candelmas by even porcions to be payde, And o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord promiset and graunteth by these presents to the saide Maior and Burgesses that his Higheues shall before the Feaste of Easter next ensuege the date hereof by his L'res pattent' under his greates Sealle of England at the humble sute and request of the saide Maior and Burgesses make such sufficient assuraunce of the premisses to the saide Maior and Burgesses and to their successors as shalbe devised and exhibited to His Higheues by the saide Maior and Burgesses or their learned Cownsell at the costes and chardg' of the saide Maior and Burgesses, And where o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord the Kinge is pleased to promise and graunte to the saide Maior and Burgesses and to their successors the advouson gifte presentac'on free disposyc'on and Righte of P'ronage of the Hospittall of the Holly Trynity neere unto the saide Towne of Kingston-uppon-Hull.

The said Maior and Burgesses do covenanute and graunte for them and their successors to and with o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord the Kinge his heires and successors That ymedyately after the death of the present Incumbent thereof the said Maior and Burgesses and their successors shall from tyme to tyme as often as the same Hospytall shall becom'e voyde by deathe or otherwise present an able and honest p'son to be Maister and Incumbent of the saide Hospytall and from tyme to tyme foreu' shall provyde and forsee that the Issues proffect' and Revenues of the same Hospytall shalbe employed and bestowed to and uppon the mayntenance and relief of the poore people there accordinge to the fundac'on thereof or otherwise as the Kinges Higheues his heires and successors hereafter shall ordayne and appoynte for the p'formance of all and singular the covenant' and articles above specified on the partye and behalf of the saide Maior and Burgesses and their successors to be observed and p'formed. The saide Maior and Burgesses byndeth them and their successors to o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord the Kinge his heires and successors by these present' in the sum'me of Two Thousand Pound' In witnes whereof to the one parte of these presente Indentur' remayninge with the saide Maior and Burgesses or saide Sou'aighe Lord the Kinges Majesty hath caused the greates sealle of England to be putto and to the the other party remayninge with o'r saide Sou'aighe Lord the said Maior and Burgesses have putto their common seale of the saide Towne of Kingston-uppon-Hull the daye and yeare above writen.—*Lansdown MS. No. 2, fo. 80.*

SOUTH BAILIWICK.

BURSTWICK

CUM SKECKLING, OR SKECKLING *VEL* BURSWICK, WITH BONDE BURSTWICK, BURSTWICK HALL GARTH, NUTTLES, RYHILL, AND RIGEMONT.



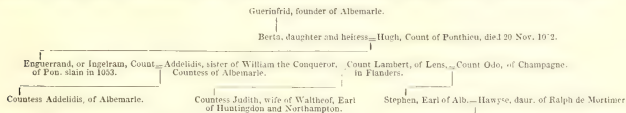
N BROCSTEWIC, Earl Tosti had four carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be six ploughs. Drogo has now there one plough, and one bordar, and thirty acres of meadow. Wood pasture four quarentens long, and the same broad. To this manor belong these berewicks, Paghel one carucate, Nichuetun one carucate, Holm one carucate, Notele two carucates, Scachelinge six oxgangs to be taxed together, four carucates of land where there may be ploughs. Drogo has now there two ploughs, and twenty-six

villanes, and four bordars, having seven ploughs. To this manor belong the soke of these: Sudtone two carucates, Sachelinge two carucates and a half, Camerinton six carucates, Torne two carucates, Holme one carucate, Diehe four carucates, Sprotele one carucate, Prestone eleven oxgangs. To be taxed together twenty carucates, and three oxgangs of land, where there may be twenty ploughs. Drogo has now there five ploughs and six sokemen, and sixteen villanes, but they have no plough. The value of the whole manor, with the appurtenances, in King Edward's time, was fifty-six pounds, now ten pounds.

The Capital Vill of the Barony was where the Baron had his principal seat and common residence, and was usually called "Caput Baronie," or head of the Barony. According to Dr. Cowell, Caput Baronie is the chief seat of the nobleman, which is not to be divided among daughters, if there be no son, but must descend to the eldest daughter. "Ceteris filiabus aliunde satisfactis."—Burstwick is a manor that was always retained by the Lords of the seigniori in their own hands, whether in the crown or in the hands of a subject. And here was situated the great Baronial Castle of the Earls of Albemarle, and is therefore subsequently styled "CAPUT BARONIE," although the first Lord resided at Skipssea, and those of later years at Burton Constable. The old Saxon terminal *vylc*, or *vie*, a vill or mansion, a fortified peel, corrupted in the lapse of time into *Wick*, and generally denoting a Village. Thus Burstwick, Bewick, Etherdwick, Elsternwick, Owstwick, and doubtless prior to the Norman Invasion each of these vills had its Saxon Thane or chief residing in it, known by his single patronymic until the Norman

fashion of surnames became gradually and generally adopted. Brost, Be, Arthur, Elston, Owst, are all purely Saxon words. Previously to entering into a description of this place, it may not be improper to correct the theory of Mr. Stapleton in his account of the family of Albemarle, given in page 19, et sequens, which that gentleman has since retracted;^a and now proves from subsequent inspection of charters,

That, Adeliza, sister to the Conqueror, had three husbands,—1st. Enguerrand de Ponthieu, by whom she had Addelidis, of Albemarle;—2nd. Count Lambert, of Lens, by whom she had the Countess Judith;—3rd.: Count Odo, of Champagne, by whom she had Stephen, Earl of Albemarle. Mr. Stapleton says that, “The earldom of Albemarle, a Norman title, may be supposed to have been created at the time of the marriage of Adeliza, or Addelidis, sister of William the Conqueror, when it was settled upon her in dower by Enguerrand, Count of Ponthieu, her husband, of whose inheritance the honor was.—(See *Archæologia*.) Subsequently to the publication of that volume I again explored the muniments of the Abbey of Auchy, and discovered a second roll, or charter, drawn up in the same form as the one there printed, and of precisely the same date; that is, shortly after the death of the Countess Addelidis, sister of William, King of the English. From this document it is clearly manifest that the above lady afterwards married Count Odo, Earl of Champagne, and was by him mother of Earl Stephen, in whose time it was written. By Count Enguerrand she had the Countess Addelidis, whose succession to the hon. of Alb. as heir to Guerinfrid the founder, is set forth in the Charter, p. 20. At the same time Stephen, as heir to his mother, would be entitled to the Earldom of Albem., the same having been created in her favour by King William, and therefore descendible to her heirs. From this state of things a tenancy in common of the hon. of Alb. appears to have resulted; for we find that Earl Stephen’s grant of the church of St. Martin d’ Auchy, to the abbey of St. Lucian de Beauvais, was made “consensu simul et corroboracione sororis mee Addelidis.” The motive of the double confirmation to the canons of Auchy of their possessions within the honor, is thereby also explained; the title of the confirming parties, Addelidis and Stephen, being separately deduced in each instrument, and their individual gifts respectively superadded. In both charters, mention is made of the gift of some church ornaments to Auchy, by the countess Judith, “filia supradictæ Domine.” She was her daughter by yet another husband; for in the Croyland MS. in the public library at Douai, containing the “Vita et Passio venerabilis viri Gualdevi Comitis Huntendonie et Norhantonie” we are told that Wm. the Conqueror gave him in marriage “neptam suam Juetam filiam Comitis Lamberti de Lens, sororem nobilis viri Stephani Comitis de Albemara,” the wife of Earl Stephen was Hawyse, daur. of Ralph de Mortimer; and her parentage is set forth in a charter of her husband to the priory of St. Martin des Champs at Paris.—The early descents should therefore stand thus:^b



It is greatly to be regretted that so little information exists relative to the occasional residences of the Earls of Albemarle, as it is evident they had a mansion here at a very

^a In a letter to Mr. C. G. Young, inserted in the 6 vol. p. 265, of the *Collectanea Topograph' et Genealogic'.*

^b *Collectanea Topograph', &c.* The additions to Dugdale's Baronage in vol. 6, contain other remarks relative to the Earls of Albemarle, well worth attentive perusal.

early period, soon after the demolition of the Castle of Skipsea. In the time of John, the poor dispersed monks of Melsa were received into the *Castle* of Burstwick by Baldwin de Betun; and the military tenure of some lands was, doing ward at the Castle of Burstwick. Isabel, Countess of Alb., remits to the Nuns of Keeling 12 marks sterling for goods bought, directed to her husband's executors, dated at Burstwick, 48. H. 3.;* and various other documents are executed by the several succeeding Earls, and their Countesses, at this place; all of which are sufficient proofs of the family possessing a baronial residence here. At the several periods the seigniorie escheated to the Crown, and was in the possession of the Kings of England; many events and circumstances are preserved among the public records of the kingdom which throw some light upon their transactions, as well as adducing proofs also of *their* occasional visits to Burstwick.

20 E. 1. after the death of Aveline, this monarch being in possession, he granted the custody of this manor, and the lands in Holderness, to Thomas de Normanville, as follows:—The King to all to whom, &c. Greeting, &c. Know ye, that we have granted all our demesne lands in Holderness, with our manors of Burstwick and Cleeton, and members belonging to the same, to be kept and held of us at farm, together with all other liberties to these manors appertaining; and all issues arising from the feast of St. Michael next following, and from the same succeeding feast, paying to us yearly for the same, sixty pounds; viz. one-half at the feast of Pentecost, and the other half at the feast of St. Martin next ensuing, during the term aforesaid; so that the said Thomas, for the whole of the term aforesaid, shall support at his expence, our *house, park, and lake*, in as good condition as he may receive the same house, park, and lake. In witness, &c. the King at Westminster, 26 day of June.^b *Domus* being the word used in the original, and not *Castellum*, induces the supposition that it was not a castellated building. The royal park also assisted to supply the king's larder in London, with venison, as appears from a payment of £2. 1s. 4d. made to Richard Oysel, for his disbursements respecting three doles of venison taken in this park, and four doles taken in the forest of Sherwood, which were sent by water from Hull to London. These disbursements consisted of salt to preserve the venison, the freight of a vessel to convey it to London, and the wages of a boy to take care of it while on board ship.^c Mr. Frost, in speaking of the import trade of Hull in 1390, enumerates no less than 415 doles, and 2 pipes of wine, which were forwarded from that town to various places, on the king's account, among which Burstwyk is enumerated.^d In the 24th year of the reign of Edw. 1. the king issued a writ, directed to Thomas de Weston, his bailiff of Holderness, That as Thomas de Normanvill, late the king's escheator beyond the Trent, had by the king's commands enclosed certain lands of divers persons in his royal park of Tottelay, and to be made more certain of this he directs Thomas de Weston to summon an Inquest of the more honest men of his bailiwick, to assess upon oath, both the quantity and value of such lands, with the name of each person to whom such lands belonged. The jurors summoned upon this inquest; pursuant to the said writ, were Walter de Flinton, John de Fiteling, Wm. de Fesham, Ralph de Glesler, Henry de Wyveton, Ralph de Wellewyk, Richd. Gunny, Nicholas le Ward, of Burton, John de Ryhill, Wm. de Furns, Alan de Oyselem, and William de Camera, of Holme, who say, upon their oaths, that the said Thomas de Normanville enclosed within the park aforesaid, 17 acres and 11 perch (perticus) of arable land, the land of Lucie, daur, and heir of John Bernard, worth in all its issues 9d. per acre, and the 11 perches in all its issues $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: 1 acre of meadow at 18d. per annum, and 8 perches at $\frac{3}{4}$ d.;

* Dods. MS.S. Bod. 7 vol. p. 251.

^b Pat. Rot. 20 E. 1. m. 24.

^c Lib. Quotids Gard. Edw. I.

28 v. fo. 53.

^d Notices, p. 106; see also, for an account of Thomas de Normanville, p. 43.

also be enclosed within the park aforesaid, 4 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 stang and a half, and 2 perches of arable land, of Wm. son of Nicholas, son of Stephen Gilbert, and Robert Abby, worth 9d. per acre, and the stang, &c. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ stang, the land of Michael le Aumonier, worth 9d. per acre, and the stang $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 15 perches of arable, of Wm. Faber, at 9d. per acre, and the perches $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Also 2 acres, 1 stang and a half, and 11 perches, of Adam Gilbert, at 9d. per acre, 11 perches $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and half a stang of meadow $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. Also $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ stang, and 2 perches of Henry de Parco, worth per acre 9d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stang. Also $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Peter Moys, at 9d. per acre, and 1 stang at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also 2 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ stang, 1 perch of meadow, belonging to the commonality of the village, worth 18d. And he enclosed also within the said park, 3 stangs of arable, worth $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. belonging to the same commonality. The jurors also say, that the said Thomas de Normanvill enclosed within the said park of the king's demesne of Rugemund, which they affirm is the vill. of Burton Pydeseye, 11 acres of pasture, worth per ann. in all issues 13d. The inquest is dated on Monday next after 15th St. Trinity, 23 E. I. Attached to the inquest is also a list of lands in bondage, with the quantity and value, also enclosed in the said park of Toteley. Another instrument states this to be an inquest made by the king for the purpose of affording compensation for the lands enclosed in the king's park in Holderness.

The Signiory, it appears, was a source of profit to the crown in an article of great value at the period, there were 27 sacks of wool sent from Burstwick to Hull by the above Thomas de Weston, from the king's own stock.—(Frost, 109.)

Rymer, in his *Feodera*, has preserved under the head "*Nomina plurimorum qui secuti sunt Robertum Brus et missi in prisona Angliæ*,"^a an account of how a no less distinguished person than the Countess of Carrick, Queen of Robert Bruce, who was consigned by letters of privy seal, to Richard Oysel, steward of the royal manor of Holderness, was treated (after the defeat of her noble husband, 34. E. I.)

Directing him to provide for herself and household. Be it remembered, says the document, in Norman French, that when the wife of the Earl of Carrick shall come to the King, that she be sent to Burstwick; and that she have such an establishment, and her table furnished in such manner as directed. Among the directions given for her treatment, it was ordered that she should have two female attendants of her own country; one a lady of honor, the other a *femme de chambre*, who were to be of advanced age, and not gay, but of good and demure carriage; and two pages, who were also to be of good age, and prudent. (*Et deux vadletz qi soient ausint bien d' age et avisez*.) of whom one shall be one of the pages of the Earl of Ulvestier; namely, John de Benteley, or any other whom he shall put in his place: and the other, any one of the country, to carve for her. That she should have a foot-boy to wait in her chamber, being steady, not a riotous person, to make her bed; and for such other purposes as might be required for her chamber. She was also to have a valet, who was to be of good bearing, and discreet, to keep her keys, to serve in the pantry and cellar; and also that she was to have a cook. Three greyhounds were to be kept for her diversion in the warren and parks; and she was to have as much venison and fish as she should require; while the best house within the manor was to be appropriated to her service. The Royal prisoner seems to have been removed in the 1st of Edwd. II., as an order is given to the Bailiff of Burstwick, that Elizabet de Brus, wife of Robt. de Brus, late Countess of Carryk, who was in the custody of the said bailiff, with her servants, moveables, and other her things belonging to her, should be delivered to John de Benteley, to be taken "*quo ci exparte nostra plenius est inunctum*." *Teste Rege apud Marlbro' 22 die Junii*;^b the next place of her confinement was Windsor Castle.^c

^a *Feodera*, vol. 2, pp. 1012, 13, 14.

^b *Ibid.* vol. 3, p. 94.

^c Sir Fras. Palgrave, in his recent researches in the Chapter House, observes, that of the many documents relating to Scotland, of the reign of Edwd. I. Rymer has printed one, (new edition, vol. 1, p. 994,) to which

Burstwick had the honor of the royal presence of Edward I. as a writ of certiorari bears. *Teste me ipso apud Burstwick sexto die Septembris, in the 32nd year of his reign.*^a And his writs of summons for a parliament to be holden at Westminster, in XV. of the purification of Virgin Mary, the year following, bears *Teste Rege apud Burstwike xii. die Novembris Ao. Reg. nri tricesimo secundo.* In the rolls of parliament there is a petition from the parsons of the churches of Holderness, praying the Lord the King that it would please him to command his bailiffs and his ministers in Holderness, that they should pay a tenth to holy church from his mills in Holderness; seeing that he commanded a tenth of his colts from his breed at Burstwick, and of fish from the fisheries in the same country. The answer to the petition is,—let a writ issue to Richard Oysel, bailiff of Holderness, that he cause a tenth to be given from the King's mills, according to the tenth given from the other mills in Holderness.^b It has been already stated, that on the death of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, his Countess continued to hold the seigniorship with the manor of Burstwick. During the period she was lady of this manor, a complaint was made to Edw. II. that she had permitted the customs of the manor to be altered; and the King issued a writ in consequence, bearing date 10th of his reign, directed to Walter Goushill, bailiff of the manor of Burstwick, dated on Tuesday next, after the feast of St. Michael. The writ sets forth that Stephen Frankys, and Hawise his wife, held lands at Keyingham and Lelley, of their ancestors according to the customs of the manor; and had paid large sums of money for entrance, &c. But that Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, had removed the said parties from such lands.—Therefore it being stated on the part of the Countess, that when any person die, holding in bondage, his wife surviving holds the tenement which her husband held in bondage, and ought to do so for her whole life, without paying any fine or relief for the same; and if the woman after the death of the first husband should marry again, the second husband ought to pay a fine for admission, and the second husband should hold for his whole life if his said wife should die. But Hawise, and others, contend that the custom of the manor is, that after the death of the woman who shall have married a second husband, the heirs of the first husband ought to be admitted on paying a fine; and that the second husband, after the death of his said wife, ought to be removed from the premises.—These persons therefore, Stephen, Hawise, and others, as heirs of their ancestors, say they ought to pay a fine in a case of this sort; and that the said Margaret should do towards them according to the custom of the manor, and that the holding in bondage should be delivered to them as is aforesaid. Nevertheless the said Margaret, (Countess of C.,) affirms the admittance of the second husband, according to the above custom, says she has not unjustly removed the said Stephen, Hawise, &c. In consequence of this writ an inquisition was held, composed of jurors, bond and free, viz:—Thos. de Monceaux, Wm. Hautayn, John de Nuttle, Stepn. de Thorpe, John de Northorpe, Sr. Henry St. Martyn, Robert de Thorpe, Anselm de Pickering, John de Ver, Wm. de Wythornwick, Robert de Lelle, and Rob. Gill, free jurors.—And Robert de Mappleton, senr., Robert de Mappleton, junr., Wm. Newbond, Philip Aunger, Robt Thory, Stephen Orwyte, Peter Note, Simon son of Claricie, Henry Godwyn, Nich. Frankys, of Keyingham, Robt. Perotsone, and Gibert son of Alicia, bond jurors; who determined, upon their oaths, That the antient custom of the manor was, that when any one died in bondage, the wife surviving ought to hold such tenement, which her husband held, for her whole life, without paying any fine for relief, &c. And if she take another husband, and she, the wife, should die, the heirs of the first husband ought to be admitted on payment of a fine, and the second husband removed. The jurors

he gives the title "*Instrumentum continens nomina plurimorum nobilium Scotie fautorum Rob. de Brus, &c. qui missi sunt ad diversa Castra in Angliam;*" including among the mandates, the well-known order, directing the confinement of the Countess of Buchan, in a cage at Berwick; and that instead of there being one such instrument, there are three distinct documents, apparently made by the King in council, &c. &c.

^a Riley. Plac. Parl.

^b Rot. Parl. vol. 1. p. 474.

set their seals; thus affirming the complaint of Stephen and Hawise to be just; and the defence of Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, not tenable.^a

Edward II. seems to have visited Holderness several times during his reign; in 1318 he was at Beverley, Beddern, and entertained by the provost, for on the court on Tuesday next after St. Dinnis's day, 12 E. II. all pleas are adjourned till Tuesday next before All Saints, *Præter presentiam Dni Regis omissa*;^b 14 E. II. the king was again in Holderness, as the men of the wapentake petition to have an allowance of £83, which the king's purveyors had received of certain persons, &c. see vol. 1, p. 51. In the 17th of his reign he was at Burstwyk, as appears from several state papers signed there by him in July 1323,^c viz.

“De Rancore Regis erga Wintoniensem Electum.”

Dat apud Brustuyk decimo Octavo die Julii.

“Ad Regem Franciæ de Credentia super Negotiis Aquitanie.”

Dat apud Burstuyk decimo Octavo die Julii.

“Ad Comitem Valesii superdictis Negotiis.”

Dat ut supra

“De Prorogatione Treugæ inter Subitos Regis & Comitibus Flandria.”

Teste Rege apud Brustuyk, vicessimo secundo die Julii—per Ipsum Regem.

During several succeeding reigns, when the seigniorship was in the hands of the crown, the sovereigns appear to have deputed various persons, and under several conditions, to hold the manor of Burstwick and its dependencies; thus, E. I. committed to Thomas de Normanville, all his demesne lands in Holderness, &c. as stated above. 20 E. I. he granted to Stephen de Paul the serjeantry of the crown, at £10 per ann. 1 E. II. the king granted to Miles Stapleton the manor of Burstwick, with its appurts, and the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. 3 E. II. it was committed to Willm. de Dans. 14 E. II. to John Thwayte. 4 E. II. a precept to Edmund Mauley, guardian of the king's manor, to cleanse and repair the sewer, &c. between Burstwyk and Hedon. 12 E. III. to Wm. Dale, dated at Antwerp, he commits the manor of Burstwick, parks and warrens, with (*fengaria crescent in parcis*) fern growing in the parks, wood in the same, and trees blown down, in the king's park of Totele, during royal pleasure. In 1317, Edward III. commits to John D'arcy le Fitz, the custody of the liberty of Holderness, and the manor of Burstwick, with its appurts, in Yorkshire, and of Barrowe in com. Linc. to have and to hold the same for the whole of his life, without any *compotus*, *i. e.* rendering any account.^d 1 E. III. the king grants to John de Carlton, the bailiwick of Holderness, which Hugh Lorymer lately held, &c. to have, &c. paying, &c.

Bond-Burstwick, and Skeckling, appear to have been appendages of “the great Lordship of Burstwycke” as it is styled, in 1399, and perhaps were also subordinate manors. 14 E. II. Michael le Aumonier held in Bond-Burstwick, 1 mess., 1 bovat of land, of the hon. of Alb. In the reign of Ed. III. (25th.) Wm. del Parke, held in Bond Burstwicke 3 parts of 2 bovates of land as of the hon of Alb. 23 E. III. Wm. Aumner held 2 tofts and a close here.^e

By an Inq. dated 18, E. III. Rosa, wife of Peter Moys, held Bond-Burstwick. 41, E. III. Peter Moijs,^f of Bond-Burstwick, held the *manor* of Bond-Burstwick, doing suit every three weeks at the wapentake court of

^a Inq. ad. qd. Dam. 10 E. II. No. 76.

^b Riley, Plac. Parl. 413.

^c Feodera, v. 4, pp. 2, 3.

^d Abbre. Rot. Orig. p. 185.

^e Harl. MSS. No. 708, fo. 275.

^f The division of the Wapentake into four districts, under particular names, as stated in vol. 1, p. 153, has that of Moijs assigned to one of them.

Holderness; which seems a convincing proof that there was some sort of subordinate manor known by this name. In the Harleian MSS.^a *Bonde* Burstwicke is named as having persons holding lands and appurts. of the king in *bondage* enclosed, for enlarging the king's park of Totele, previously referred to; but this seems to suggest the idea that this was a particular part of the manor of Burstwicke, where the bond-tenants had holdings, from which it obtained the name of *Bond*-Burstwicke. In the reign of Richd. II. the manors of Burstwicke, Skeckling, and Bond-Burstwicke, (see p. 68, vol. I.) are named as independant and distinct lordships; but 13th Feby. 1423, Bond-Burstwick, and Skeckling, are mentioned without the two former being recognised as possessing or exercising any manorial rights; and it is most probable they became merged into the great manor of Burstwick. King Henry the eighth kept some of his horses at Grisse, in Holderness, as appears from the following entry.

Hard Mountfort Ambling. Suma. ij.

Powissh Tomlynson.—(here at not.)

It a Hose at Thorpe ut f Jamys Danby ther.

It a Hose ut M. Haughton which was f John Constables Ambling at not.

It a Hoby ut John Smyth at Kypes Ambling (at not.)

It a Mare and fole at Helmesley ut Henry Pulley.

Here follows the list at Nottingham:—

As Mares, (trolling,) Hobbies, and Ambling Horses.^b

In the particular account of the royal franchise fee,^a *the custom of the Manor of Burswyk* has been from time immemorial that, if a husband dies seized in fee simple of copyhold lands, &c. the widow holds the same for her life, without fine; but if he dies seized in tail, the wife takes nothing. If a wife dies seized in fee simple, the husband takes nothing. Heirs succeed to estates in this manor, as by the common law in England. A boy, at the age of sixteen, may sell and surrender his estate, being first amerced by the under-steward as to his age, sanity, and consent, without compulsion. A girl in like manner, at the age of fourteen years. The husband and wife surrender the wife's estate, she being first examined apart by the under-steward, as to her voluntary consent. The husband surrenders his own estate without the wife, she having no interest therein until his death, in case he dies seized as above. Surrenders are passed before the under-steward, or before the copyholders, and penny-grave; but the latter have no power to examine a minor, or femme couvert. There are twenty-eight oxgangs in this township, viz. 17 freehold, 9 copyhold freed, two copyhold in bondage.—The copyhold oxgangs in bondage pay eighteen shillings each copyhold rent.—The oxgangs without impeachment

^a Harl. MS.S. No. 744.

^b Ibid.

^c This particular account is contained in a beautiful MS. volume, entitled "An account of the Honor and Seigniorie of Holderness and their severall manors within the same, with the customs, tenures and offices thereunto belonging", being the property of Wm. Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, 1769. The oaths of the various officers, tables of fees, copyhold rents, escheats, forfeitures, &c. &c. are included in the MS, and it is to this MS. the penny-graves, according to succession of copyhold oxgangs, and customs of manors, must be referred in all instances, quoted throughout this work, and must be considered as bearing date from 1770 to 1782.

of waste, pay one shilling each.—The office of penny-grave is executed by rotation. The Grave Roll gives the oxgangs in succession, by which the office of penny-grave is executed. There is a pinfold at Burstwick, called the lord's fold, which is a general fold for the whole wapentake, and differs from other common folds only in this respect, that the poundsall, or pundsall, is here fourpence per foot; all other folds being only fourpence per head. There are some small copyhold estates held of this manor lying in Owstwick, Tunstall, and Hedon.

Burstwick and Skeckling are now little known or distinguished as separate townships, the former name having been absorbed in the latter. Skeckling has been enclosed beyond memory, and formerly the office of penny-grave was executed in Skeckling as in other townships, but the penny-grave of Burstwick collects the copyhold rents for both; yet still the custom of Skeckling in this respect is, that every nine shillings copyhold yearly rent, finds a grave by rotation.

Among the various transactions, relative to this seigniori, which arose out of the civil war between the king and parliament, is that of the sequestration of this great manor, the particulars of which are conveyed in the following short and pithy memorandum by Nicholas Forbysher, and to which his fac-simile is attached.

By the standing committee for the County of York.—The south park in Holderness parcell of the Lord Dunbar, his sequestered estate their, is lett to Charles Vaux, till lady-day next, at £40 per ann., payable to the committee to the use of the commonwealth, att michallmas and lady-day, by equall p'portions; and he is to pay the sesments for it, and is to save and preserve the deare, and the parke, and wood in the place, and not comit any wast or distruction in vert or venison.^a



It appears from the following order to Col. Overton, (see Easington) for the fee farm rents of Holderness, that he was not inactive in procuring some remuneration for his political and other services. The order is dated 10th June, 1651, and is signed by "the Custodes for the sale of the fee farm rents."

Whereas, Col. Rob. Overton contracted wth us on the 1 day of April last past 1651 for the fee farm rents of the Copp^r of Holder in the county of Yorke Lxxv^l iiij^s iiij^d and hath paid into the treasury the whole purchase money due upon the s^d contract as may appear by certificate under the hands of Thomas Andrewys John Detchwich Aldermen of London Treasurers appointed by the act to examine the same bearing date 20 May last past 1651.

It is this day ordered that the several respective owners, occupiers and tenants of the p^rmises doe pay the above said rent that shall become due and payable upon 29 Sep^r next ensuing unto the said Col. Overton his

^a Warburton papers, Lansd. Coll. Brit. Mus. No. 895.

assign or assigns and soe from thenceforward to continue the payment thereof unto the said Col. Overton his assign or assigns at usual days and tymes as the same shall from tyme to tyme growe due and payable and not to the former receiver or collector of the p'misses and a copy of y' order left with the said owners occupiers and tenants of the p'misses shall be their future warrant and discharge for their paying of the said rent unto the said Col. Overton his assign or assigns accordingly and further ordered Mr. Ab:.....discharge the s'd p'misses in his rental and records from paying the said rent unto the state which shall grow due and payable up'n the said 29 Sep next and soe from thence forward for the tyme to come and that he give notice thereof unto the receiver bailiff or collector of the p'misses y't they demand not nor distrain for the said rent which from hence forward shall growe due and payable But th't they leave the same to be rec'd by the said Col. Robert Overton his assign or assigns according to this order.

Ent.	John Sparrow	R. Harison
With the Auditor	John II———	Will. Scott
Copia: Vera.		Mifi———

Soon after the restoration the annexed followed :

At the Queene's Councell Chamber Denmark Ho. Strand 5 Mar, 1662.—Whereas several arrears of y^e fee farm rent for the Lord. of Holderness en ye C'y of Y^k namely for the years 1613, 44, 45, and 46, and thereabouts were lately demandable from ye Rt. Honble John Lord Constable Visco't Dunbar for her Ma'tie use* in regard to the s'd rent in p'te of her Ma'tie joynture—now for as much as it hath been made apparent to ye board this day that both the s'd manour and all his lordships estates therein were under sequestration by ye late usurped powers during all the s'd time for wh^{ch} such arrears are demandable. It is ord^d by her Ma'tie councell that the said Lord Dunbar be thenceforth relieved and absolutely discharged from any further demands trouble or molestation whatsoever for any arrears of the s'd fee farm rent issuing out of the s'd l'dsh'p of Holdern's during the s'd years and all auditors and others employed to the p'misses for her Ma'tie service are to take nothing thereof and observe the same accordingly.

Signed, &c.

16 Ch. II. It would seem that all claim had ceased, as on referring to vol. I. p. 93, it states, "And also, whereas, by reason of the civil war within this our kingdom of England, breaking out immediately after the granting of the said letters patent of our said late father, neither the said Henry, then Viscount Dunbar, in his lifetime, nor the said John, now Viscount Dunbar, his son and heir, after the death of his father, were permitted to have and enjoy the grants, liberties and franchises aforesaid, therein mentioned, but were either driven or prohibited from the use, perception and enjoyment, of several of the premises by late pretences, powers, and their officers, whereby, &c. &c.

After the seignory came into possession of the family of Constable, they, as lords, never resided at Burstwick; but a younger branch of the family occupied a house at South Park. Francis Constable, of Burstwick, married Frances, daur. of Wm. Skipwith, of Ormsby, Esq. M. P. and High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln. 4 Eliz. Mr. Constable dying young, she married 2nd, Ralph, second son of Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Risby.^b

THE CHURCH of Skekling vel Burstwick, was given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the priory of Burstall, which was a cell to the great Abbey of Albemarle in Normandy; and on the calends of May, 1228, the church was appropriated by Walter Grey, Arch-

* The lordship of Holderness had been settled upon Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles II. but it does not appear that it ever became available.

^b Vide p. 233, vol. 2, where he is called *Ralph*, son of Sir John Constable, of Burton Constable, and his d. and h. mar'd Robert s. and h. of Thos. Dalton, of Hull, and Nuttles Hall, Esqr.

bishop of York, to the said Abbot and Convent:^a and at Cawood, 6 calends Feby. 1254, the said Archbishop thus ordained and taxed the vicaridge of Skeckling, viz. That the tythes of garbes of the whole parish with 4 oxgangs of land, wherewith the church is endowed, and the whole court late of the rectory, with 6 tofts appertaining to the Church; together with all the tythes, both great and small, belonging to the demesnes of Burstwick, with 2th. annual out of the chapel of Nuttle, shall remain to the said Abbat and Convent and their successors for ever. That the whole residue of the Church, with its tofts, &c. and two other tofts with half an oxgang in the territory of Cameringham, which were given to the Church of Skeckling by the ancestor of Simon de Camera, also with one annual mark issuing out of the Chapel of Nuttle, do remain to the vicar for the time being in name of his vicaridge, which same vicar shall sustain the burdens of a chaplain and answer synodalls, and y^e said Abbat and Convent shall answer the Archdeacon his procurations, and maintain a certain lamp in the said Church.^b [Torre's E. Riding, p. 1533.]

LIST OF RECTORS AND VICARS.^c

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
18 Cal. May	1229	M. W. de Wysebeck <i>Catalogue of Vicars.</i>	Archbishop, per lapsum	
Cal. June	1313	Dns. Adam de Falkerby, Deacon	Ab. & Con. of Albemarle	
4 Nones May	1324	Dns. Ws. de Twyer, Presb. Dns. Thos. de Ryse, Presb.	the same	Mort.
3 September	1349	Dns. John de Kernetby, Cap. Dns. John Browne, Presb.	E. III. Prior de Birst, in manu.	Resig.
15 March	1399	Dns. Nicolas Hugon de Skeffling, Deacon	Ab. & Con. de Kirkstal	Mort.
16 August	1408	Dns. Rd. Hyde, Presb.	the same	
2 December	1422	Frater Nicolas Warter, d. g. diacon' Epis suffrag Ebor.	the same	Resig. for Holbeach
23 February	1423	Dns. Steven de Thorp, Presb. Dns. Stev'n Johnson, Presb.	the same the same	Mort.
20 November	1469	Dns. Robt. Thomlinson	the same	
19 May	1472	Dns. Robt. Creke, Cap.	the same	the same
14 August	1480	Dns. Richd. Hickson, Cap.	the same	the same
	1487-9 1497	Dns. Robt. Wall, Pbr.	the same	the same

^a Great roll of Walter Grey, from 1225 to 1258.^b Lesser roll, from 1236 to 1255, p. 226.^c The Compiler is wholly indebted to J. Buckle, Esq., of York, Registrar, for the list of Incumbents during the last 70 years, throughout the entire three Divisions of Holderness.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
9 June	1488	Dns. W. Palmer, Cap. Dns. Rd. Hickson, Presb.	Ab. & Con. de Kirkstal the same	Mort.
3 April	1498	Dns. Xr. Sharp, Presb.	the same	the same
4 April	1510	Dns. Henry Todd, Presb.	the same	the same
18 May	1537	Dns. Xr. Potter, Presb.	Assig. Ab. & Con.	
7 March	1558	Dns. Xr. Chapleyn, Pres.		Mort.
21 July	1574	Nicolas Jackson, Cl.	Eliz. Queen	Resig.
10 February	1582	Ed. Baker, Cl.	the same	
17 August	1587	— Burges, Cl.	the same	
1 March	1595	Ed. Bylcliffe, Cl	the same	Mort.
30 March	1619	John Briskin, Cl. B. A.	Henry Constable, Esq.	the same
27 May	1624	Jac. Harwood, Cl.	the same, nunc viccomes Dunbar	
		Joseph Nalson, Cl.		the same
10 May	1665	John Dove, Cl.	George Creyke, Esq.	Cession.
20 May	1670	John Catlyn, M. A.	Xr. Creyke, Gent.	
24 September	1678	Henry Holme, A. M.	Sir Ralph Warton, Knt.	
27 October	1691	W. James	W. & Mary	
23 December	1723	Wm. Robynson, A. B.		
	1758	Thos. Jackson	Geo. Earl of Cardigan	Death.
3 August	1784	John Snaith, A. M. ^a	the same, then Duke of Montague	the same
25 October	1811	Wm. Clark ^b	Earl of Winchelsea	

In the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, 1835, the patron and impropiator are stated to be Sir T. A. Constable, Bart The net value of the living £219, and the church capable of holding 322. persons.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—6th May, 1382, John Boothby, parson of Baynton, w. p. 21st May, 1382, in the ch. of all Saints. 17th Aug., 1480, Sir Robert Coke, ob. intest. admin. granted to John and William Coke of Easington. 12th October, 1497, Richard Kirkson, vicar, m. w. p. 25th Nov., —97. in the quire. John Garton, of Hull, by will, dated 2nd February, p. 17th March, 1455, leaves (inter alia) £5 to the fabrick of the Church of Bryswick, & plaustratum plumbi; and £15 towards erecting the new bell tower; £10 to repair the road between Headdon and Burstwick Garth; and £5 to repair the road between Headdon and Thorngumbald. 34th March, 1509, Xpr. Sharp, vicar of Skekling, m. w. p. 12th April, 1510, soul ut supra, body in the church.

^a The Rev. John Snaith died at the Vicarage House in 1811. He had a curious library of books collected by his Father, who was Rector of Halsham, and a gentleman of antiquarian taste; which he bequeathed, along with his MSS., to his friend the Rev. John Dixon, Vicar of Humbleton: Mr Snaith was an eccentric man, never married, and much esteemed by his parishioners.

^b The Rev. William Clark, M. A., was presented to the living in 1811, by Sir Thomas Constable, (then T. Constable, Esq.,) in honorable fulfilment of a promise which had been made many years previously. Mr. Clark had been twenty years Curate of Alborough. He is half-brother of Dr. Clark, formerly Vicar of the Holy Trinity in Hull, and like him, is a man of high scholastic attainments and of varied learning.

10th May, 1509, Elizabeth Hatfield, of Headon, widow, m. w. p. 5th June, 1509, in the quire. 11th February, 1618, Edward Billeliff, vicar, ob. intest. adm. to Jane his wife. 20th January, 1623, John Briskin, vicar, ob. int. adm. granted to Rob. Welpdale, for his children.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to all Saints, consists of a nave, with a north aisle; a chancel, with a north aisle; a chapel on the south side of the nave; and a tower at the west end. *Exterior.*—The tower is lofty compared with the body of the church, and is of three stages, with angle buttresses of four set-offs and a basement moulding. On the lower stage of the west front is a large pointed window of three lights, with a transom, the lights are cinque foiled, a small niche is above it; in the upper stage of each face is a pointed belfry window of two lights, cinque foiled, the finish is a neat stone battlement. The lower part of the west face of the tower, battlements, and buttresses, are of stone, the rest of cobbles. The south side of the nave presents a small brick porch, the inner door-way pointed; above is a common square window, between which and the chantry is another of three lights, cinque foiled, with a transom; the arch is flat and angular, like the three windows in the south of the chancel. The chapel has double buttresses at the corners, with angular caps of one set-off. It has a large pointed window of three lights, cinque foiled, with a dripstone springing from heads. The north side of the nave and chancel displays a range of square-headed windows, principally of three lights, trefoiled, with a plain pointed north door, having a dripstone placed between eight buttresses, each of two set-offs, with a basement moulding. The roof of the nave is very little higher than the north aisle; but it has been higher, as shewn by the water table. The south side of the chancel has two buttresses of three set-offs, with a basement moulding and three flat headed windows between them, of three lights each, but of different sizes; under the middle window is a plain pointed door. The east end has double buttresses, with a large plain flat headed window of five lights, cinque foiled; there is also a square headed window at the east end of the north aisle to the chancel, (used as a vestry,) of three lights, cinque foiled, and partially covered with ivy: a square headed window at the west end of the north aisle like the others. The nave is leaded, the chancel slated, and the building is a mixture of hewn stone, with cobble reparations. *Interior.*—The north aisle is separated from the nave by three octangular pillars, with plain capitals, and four flattish arches. The south chapel is open to the nave by a pointed arch, having a dripstone terminating in heads; in it is a large piscina, having a crocketed ogee dripstone, a small one is placed alongside of it, and the place is filled with pews. The chancel, nave, and aisles are neatly ceiled. The chancel arch is pointed; the north aisle is open to the chancel by a pointed arch; another pointed arch communicates with the north aisle of the nave; the eastern end of the aisle is divided for the purposes of a vestry, a small pointed door-way opening into it. The pulpit is in the east corner of the nave; there is a small gallery at

the west-end, at the back of which a large pointed archway opens to the tower, but glazed up. The font is of granite, old, and plain; the royal arms on the east wall of the north aisle. In the chancel under the east window, is a small allegorical painting of the Lord's Supper, and on each side, a painting of Moses and Aaron, indifferently executed. There is a small water drain, aumbry, and stone seat, on the south side, with the Lord's Prayer, &c.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—North Aisle, a mural to Thomas Champney, of Nuttles, d. June 29th, 1811, æt. 59; also Mary, his dr., d. May 5th, 1806, æt. 22. Chancel, a mural to Leonard Metcalfe, gent., and Ann his wife; he d. 29th Nov., 1749, æt. 73; she, 5th May, 1747, æt. 60; left issue Mary, Leonard, Thomas, John, and William; arms, a chevron, gu. between 3 bulls passant, sable. Mural—Matthew Henry Witham, Esq., d. 1st Nov., 1790, æt. 57. On the chancel floor a large stone, on the edges, in raised letters—Here lieth the body of St. Mattw Appleyard, Knt, who at the time of his death was a mem. of the Honble. Howse of Commons of Engd., for the Corporation of Headon, and one of his Maits. customers for the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull; who departed this life the xx. day of Feby. an. 1669, in ye lxxij. yeare of his age, being a worthy favorite and assertor of the rights of the church and kingdom. Here also lieth the body of his vertuous lady, Frances Appleyard, who died the xxix. day Decem. an. 1683, in lxxvi. yr. of her age. Arms—In a field a chevron, between 3 Owls. Crest—a Wyvern. Alongside this stone is another large one, to the memory of Stephen Hatfield (see vol. 1. p. 412.) and Elizabeth his wife; between which there was a chevron, in brass, the Arms of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham, formerly Lords of Holderness; with the following inscription:—

Orate pro Anima Stephani Hatfeld Armiger filii Robti Hatfeld nuper de Hatfeld Armiger et Marescalli hospitii illustrissim i Principis Edwardi IIIth Regis Anglie et Escacitoris Libertatis de Holderness et Elizabeth Hatfeld nuper Uxorie sua, qui quidem Steph'us obiit xix Die mensis Junii Anno Henricii Septimi post Conquestum Angl 7^o et Anno Domi. mcccc.lxxxii. (for 1492) q' animabz propitiatur Deus pro sua Magna Misericordia Amen.^a

In Chancel.—floor stones—Mary Champney, of Nuthill, d. July 15th, 1776, æt. 61; also John, her husband, d. 18th August, 1780, æt. 66. Jno. Champney, Preston, d. July 3rd, 1803. æt. 62; Mary, wife of J. C., d. 6th Nov., 1819, æt. 69. Within Altar Rails—Wm. James, clerk, vicar of the cb. 33 years, d. Nov. 24th, 1723, æt. 64. Revd. Wm. Robson, late vicar of this church, d. 28th Mar., 1758, æt. 71; also Elizh. his dr. and wife of Geo. Carrick, butcher, of Hull, d. 21st Ap., 1792, æt. 80; also Geo. Carrick, d. 17th Mar. 1806, æt. 77.

There are numerous head-stones in the church-yard, which is bordered with fine old elms, in which a colony of rooks have placed themselves. The Vicarage, a neat pleasant residence, is situated nearly adjoining the south-side of the church; the church-yard is slightly elevated, but no prospect from it.

Burstwick has the interest arising from a sum of £20, amounting to 18s., distributed by the Overseers at Lady-day among certain poor persons of the township.

The site of the Castle of the Earls of Albemarle is said to have been visible on an eminence in the south park, with a moat surrounding it in 1782; but it is doubtful whether the moat may not be that which surrounded the old house which stood inclosed within it, and which forms nearly a square, comprising about four acres of land; the moat, although in some measure filled up, is easily defined. There are also the sites of two or

^a The brasses are all gone, as well as the inscription, which is preserved in the Warburton Papers, Lansdown Collee. Brit. Mus. This stone has been improperly assigned to the Duke of Buckingham, by the tradition of the place.

more fish-ponds to the south of the moat, but below the hill. Previously to 1722, there were still many head of deer in the south park. In the grant to Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, of the seignory. (see page 90, vol. 1.) *the Parks of Burstwick*, and all the fallow, deer, and wild game, are included. Forbisher, in the memoranda just before quoted relative to Vaux, states that he was to preserve the deer, and was not to commit any waste or destruction in vert or venison. In the south park, in Mr. William Constable's time, there still remained an old oak, thirty-six feet in circumference, and in which twelve persons could dine; there were in the recollection of living persons several other trees, or rather trunks of trees, of lesser circumference, but these have all long since disappeared.

In a survey made in 1722, by Cuthbert Constable, Esq., the north and south parks are thus described.—“The *north Park*, in occupation of Rauffe Ellercar and Francis his wife, for term of his life, containeth of meadow and pasture, vj^s lx. ac. and ij rudes, worth ijj^s and $iiij^d$. an acre, in all cx^l and payeth at the foresaid feasts after the reute nowe, viz. for the land before the house, lx^s . Trenches heede, lx^s . Jekes close, $iiij^u$. one close next thereto, lx^s . Th'ynge close, lx^s ; one close adjoining unto the yng close, c^s . Syke ground paith $xvij^u$ and the north-end $xvij^u$, in all $xlviij^u$; besides certain closes in his own hands not valued.^a Also Willm. Constable one part thereof, as the Thorney close, $viii^u$ the Cafe close, $iiij^u$. Th'ynge close adjoining, vj^u $xiiij^s$ $iiij^d$. The howle of the parke, xx^u and the greene mar, vj^u , in all $xlviij^u$ $xiiij^s$ $iiij^d$. The total sum of all the north park, after the first rate, is cx^u and pais by yeare at this day $iiijxv^u$ $xiiij^s$ $iiij^d$.

South Park is in the occupation of one Christoffer Mytcaulfe, which containeth of pasture and meadow $cclx$ acres, worth $iiij^s$ and ij^d . an acre, in all $liij^u$. painge by yeare. *Parke underwood*.—The same Christoffer hath a parcel of ground belonging unto the said parke, w'h is called p'ke underwood; that containeth vii ac. and ij rudes, in the rate aforesaid, l^e paying by the year at michaelmas and candlemas by even portions. The total sum of all the aforesaid parke, after the foresaid rate, is by the year lv^u x^s and payeth.....

Backhouse Mar.—This parcel of ground lying.....containeth $viiij$ acres, worth $iiij^s$ an acre in all $xxiiij^s$ and payeth.^b

The Rev. John Snaith, in speaking of these places, says, “In 1788, that Burstwick is separated from Skeckling by a common drain, about 100 yards south of the church. North and south parks are within the limits of Skeckling. The number of houses in the united townships are forty-three, seventeen of which may be called cottages; and there is one poor house. The church is in the vill. of Skeckling.” In the present day the principal part of the houses in Burstwick are a little distance from the church. The houses are well built: it is a neat respectable place, and many farms lie scattered. A Methodist meeting-house is in Burstwick. A chalybeate spring is said to have been discovered here some few years since, in the fold-yard of “Gospel Farm,” belonging to Mrs. Craggs; the spring is 16 feet deep, having a temperature of 80 degrees. Burstwick is very elevated, and from some parts of the township there are most extensive views. Louth church and spire, in Lincolnshire, are visible from Burstwick Garth.

^a This no doubt refers to the owner, Cuthbert Constable.

^b Cuthbert Constable died about 20 years after this rent-roll or survey was made; and there is a receipt given by one Metcalf, in 1747, for £20, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. annuity given him by W. Constable; being the increased value of rent for the farm at *Nuthill*, promised by Mr. Constable to Metcalf, on condition that Metcalf quitted it. There was at this time no homestead on the farm, and the *Nuthill* mentioned, was the part on which the homestead now stands, occupied by Mr. Richard Iveson, to whom the author is indebted for this information; and the reader will remark is a very different place from Nuttles subsequently alluded to.

Christopher, M. D. of Burstwick Garth, died at London, buried at Burstwick.	Thos. buried at Trinity Church, Hull, 7 July, 1163, the day of his baptism.	Matthew, died in London, buried at Burstwick.	Jane, dr. of Wm. Ramsden, of Hull, merchant, buried at Burstwick.	Ann, wife of — Sunderland, had a legacy of £1500 under her father's will.
Matthew Appleyard, ob. at 30, at Burstwick, bur. there 20 July, 1684.	Jane, bap. St. John's, Beverley, 23 Aug. 1692.	William, bap. St. John's, there 17 Oct. 1691.	Francis Appleyard, a capt. died at Beverley, buried at Burstwick, 18 Dec. 1751.	Ann, dr. of Wm. Taylor, of Norwood, in Beverley.
			Christopher, bur. at St. John's, 15th Jan. 1653.	Ann, John Lambert, rector of Leven.
			Jane, living 1752, unmarried.	Frances, 2nd wife of Rev. Thos. Jackson, son of Mr. Jackson, vicar of Hedon.
				John, ob. 1781.
Francis Appleyard, Esq. bap. St. John's 20 Oct. 1724, died at Witham, in Essex, buried at Burstwick, s. p.	Christopher, d. at Beverley, buried at Burstwick.	Ramsden Appleyard, gent. bur. at St. John's, Beverley, 2 May, 1754, et. 27 yrs.	Jane, wife of Mr. Geo. Laurence, bap. 31 Oct. 1723.	Margaret, bap. 17 Mar. 1728, at St. John's.
			Thomas, bap. 25 Feb. 1730, at Beverley.	Matthew, bap. St. John's, 17 March, 1721.
				William, bap. 20 Sep. 1725.

- (1.) A pedigree in the Harleian MS.S. No. 1052, p. 44, states that John Appleyard, of Heslington, married Margaret, d. of — Fortham, of Grimsby, whilst *Glover* is followed in the text, which states he married Grace, dr. of — Pemberton.
- (2.) The Harl. MS.S. ped. again states that Nicholas married a daughter of — Holdenby.
- (3.) Thomas Appleyard was sheriff of York, 1542, and twice Lord Mayor. in 1551 and 1563. He bought the estate at Heslington, of his eldest brother's son, John Appleyard, then of Burstwick. Adam Appleyard gave a silver wine bowl, with a cover, gilt, weighing 16 oz. to the corporation of York.
- (4.) By will, proved 4th March, 1562, she desires to be buried in All Hallows, Skeepling, now commonly called Burstwick.
- (5.) John Appleyard, Esq. registered his ped. in 1584. In 1597 he names in his will his nephew Francis Boynton, Esq., and his cousin Ralph Headlam, gent. He devises his manor of North Frothingham, jointly to his daughters, Jane and Katherine, and settles lands on his sons, Thos. and Willoughby. His connection with the Willoughby family does not appear. The following entry is in the register of burials at Welwick, "Thomas Willabye, knt. 20 Mar. 1629." His w. is not at York.
- (6.) Thomas, s. & h. of John Appleyard, of Heslington, was admitted a benchler of Gray's Inn, 7 Feb. 1630.— Harl. MS. 1912.

In the spring of 1802 the Old Hall of Burstwick Garth becoming dilapidated, it was taken down and a new farm house erected on its site; some part of the original building was of that construction known to architects by the name of *Calimanca and post and petril*, and was probably the last remaining specimen of the domestic architecture of the middle ages, in Holderness. Some of the rooms had been panelled, and the large hall is described as having been spacious and well lighted at this time; much of the moat which was well supplied with water, was filled up, although its boundaries are distinctly visible at present. A new farm house an arrow shot from south park. The family were living here at the beginning of the last century, and appear to have made Beverley their chief place of residence shortly afterwards, occasionally visiting their paternal seat at Burstwick. The family has collateral descendants in Holderness. The property has been divided into three parts. The part now called Burstwick Garth will comprise between two and three hundred acres of land, and belongs to the Misses Hunter, of Beverley.

NUTTLES.—Notele is a berewick, in Domesday, of Burswick, of two carucates. It is considered to be in the middle division of the wapentake, see p. 162, but in the parish of Skeepling. In the time of H. I., William le Gross gave it to his man Morvan, (homini suo Morvano.) all the lauds of Nutell.^a In a confirmation of a

^a Cart 215, 28.

grant to the Abbey of Thornton, Co' Line', lands in Nuttall are named, *of the gift of Morcan*, the Abbey paying 2s. per ann. The family of Nuthill possessed this manor through many reigns. 3, E. I. John de Nuthill held as of the hon. of Alb. in capite, 2 carucates of land, in the vill and territory of Nuthill, which are the whole of the lands mentioned in Domesday. Kirby's inquest returns Peter de Nuthill as holding 2 carucates.—He had also grant of free warren here, 9, E. I.^a 7, E. III. John de Nuttall held of the King in capite, by the service of the twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee, 2 carucates and 6½ oxgangs in Nuttall, Preston, &c. 15, E. III. Joan, wife of Robert de Nuttall, acknowledges to have received of Robert Hildyard, and Peter his son, executor to Alice, relict of Peter Hildyard, a legacy of 12 marks of silver; dated at Nuthill, on Wednesday on the morrow of the circumcision.^b 26, E. III., Peter de Nuthill was high sheriff of Yorkshire. This manor also escheated to the Crown, in consequence of the attainder of Sir Anthony Nuthill, as stated vol. 1, p. 314.—He was the last male representative of this ancient family, and acted a conspicuous part in the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The indenture referred to, p. 314, made 10th June, 18, E. IV. betwixt Elizabeth, sister and heir of Sir Anthony Nuthill, wife of Henry Stothill, of Ryston, gent., and John Barnby, gent., and Agnes his wife, being possessed and seized of divers lands in Ryston, Sutill, Nuttill, &c. &c.; expressly naming this manor, there can be little doubt it followed the disposition of the other estates of the family. The reversal of the attainder, 17, E. IV. was obtained in consequence of a petition which sets forth as follows:—

To the Kyng our Liege Lord humbly besetleith your highness, your humble subject, true, liege woman, and bedewoman Elizabeth Stothill suster and heire to Antony Nuttill late of Ryston in Holdernes in the said County of York Esquier son and heir to the seid Antony, of your haboundant grace and pite, to have in your tendre consideration how that youre seid humble subjiect at all tymes sith the tymes hath been of trew and faithfull disposition and humble abeyance to you, Liege Lorde and to your laws in word and dede and your dayly bedewoman and ever shall be duryng her lyffe tyme, with the grace of God, howbeyt by force of an act made ayenst the said Anthony, by the name of Anthony Nutchill kn. and also ayenst the said Walter Nuttill by the name of Walter Nutthill, late of Ryston in Holderness in the Counte of Yorke Esquier in youre parliamente holden at Westminstr the 4 day of Novembre, in the first yere of most prosperous reign the same Anthony and Walter, among other persons, was convicte and atteynted of high treason; and that the seid Anthony and Walltler should forfeit to you, Sovereigne Lorde and to your heirez, alle castelles, maners, lordshipes, londes, &c. &c. The prayer of the petition, which is lengthy was granted in the pleasing words to the petitioners. "Soit fait come il est desire."^c

In the 15th Eliz. Ann Alford held the manor of Nuttles, and other messuages in Preston, &c. of the Queen by knight service: Wm. son and heir.^d It came to the Withams; Matthew Henry was living at Nuttles Hall in 1785, wh. was afterwards the property of Thomas Champney, Esq. who sold it to Mr. Todd, of Tranby Park, near Hessele. It is entitled in the old conveyances, "the Manor and Manor House estate at Nuttles." There is only one good house here, which would have commanded a noble extent of prospect had it been placed a few yards nearer one of the fine eminences in this level district, it was built about twenty years ago by Mr. James Champney, of Nuttles. This place must be distinguished from a place called Nuthill, formerly part of the South Park in this parish, previously referred to as occupied by Mr. Rd. Iveson.

The Chapel of Nuttles, or Nuthill, being dependant upon the mother church of Skeckling, paid thereunto in token of subjection to it, the annual pension of 2s. to the rector or proprietors of the church, and one mark to the vicar of Skeckling. It belonged to the

^a Hold. Inq. 161, 162.

^b Leiger Bk. at Winestead, p. 79.

^c Rot. Parl. vol. 6, p. 175.

^d Ridley, Escheats, 4, 122. b.

patronage of the family of Nuthill, Knts.; and on the^a 12 calends, Novem. 1332, the chantry in the chapel of Nuthill was appropriated to the church thereof.^b [Torre's East-Riding, p. 1539.]

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
Ides July	1301	Dns. Hugo de Preston, Presb.	Peter de Nuttill	
		Dns. Hugo de Nuttill		Resig.
3 Nones Oct.	1330	Dns. Ws. de Wolfreton, acolitus	John de Nuttill	the same
2 Ides Aug.	1342	Dns. Joh. de Swyna, Cap.	Peter de Nuttill	the same
22 Aug.	1350	Dns. John de Balderston, Cap.	Idem Petrus tunc miles	Do. pro vic de Pagula
13 Oct.	1351	Dns. John de Kildale, Pres.	the same	
15 Nov.	1363	Dns. Steven Leveneth, Cap.	Thos. de Nuttle	
20 April	1396	Dns. Ws. Gower, Presb.	the same	
12 June	1469	M. Thos. Betson, Cap.	Arch. per lapsum	Resig.
25 April	—82	Dns. John Frere, Cl.	W. Copley, of Doncas- ter, gent.	Mort.
26 November	1521	Dns. Richd. Boswell, Pres.	Charles Barnby, Esq.	Resig:
9 March	1528	Dns. John Bentley, Pres.	the same	
		Dns. Brian Tod, Presb. buried at Lowthers	the same	Mort.
25 June	1546	Dns. Brian Jackson, Clerk	the same	

In 1535 the church was demolished, but the proceeds of the living was stated to be £2. per ann. In the survey of the churches in Holderness, in the reign of Elizabeth, this parsonage was rated at four marks, and returned as in the patronage of Mr. Copley and Mr. Barnby.^c

Mrs. Elizabeth Raines, of Nuthill, by w. d. 25 July, 1725, bequeaths "to my cousin Dorothy Erwin, £5. with my gold cross; to Mrs. Mary Thorp and Mrs. Mary Metcalf, seniors, a guinea each; to John Thorp, Esq. my clerk, to Mrs. Mary Brigham, and to each of my God-children that I have named, a guinea each. With several other legacies, to this will is attached the following munificent, though singular, bequests in a codicil, she being a Roman Catholic:—To the priest who shall assist at my death, at Nuthill, £150, to be by him put out, with the approbation of the superior of the secular clergy, and the interest to be employed for the use of the said priest and his successors, being clergymen. To Mr. Metcalf, £50 in trust, and for the use of poor Catholics in Holderness, the interest of £50. To the poor assisting at her death, £5. To each secular priest in Yorkshire, 20s. to pray for her own and her husband's soul." Mr. and Mrs. Raines resided at one time at Garton Hall, and were buried at the Roman Catholic chapel at Marton, he in Feb. 1717, the 30 day of Sep. 1730, as appears on their tombstones in the chapel yard of that place. This Mr. Raines was a Branch of the *Wyton* family.

RYHILL, or Rial, in this parish, some times improperly called Ryhill cum Camerton; the latter place being in this parish instead of that of Paul.

Robert de Rosse is returned in Kirby's inquest as holding lands in Ryhill, 9, E. I. The old feudal family

^a Less. Roll of Walter Grey, p. 226.

^b Reg. Abp. Melton, p. 317.

^c Tanner, No. 150, p. 209.

of Boothbie, or Boothby, possessors of this manor, are first alluded to in the Nomina Villarum temp E. II. and also in the attestation of a grant from William, at Grainge, to John Holme. 18, E. II. Robert Boothby held this manor of the hon. of Alb., as well as lands in Camringham. 23, E. III.^a Nicholas de Boothby held the manor of Ryhill, Camerington, and lands in Ottringham and Sunthorpe, of the hon. of Alb.^b

Peter de Grymsby, Thos. Disney, and Rd. Vavasour, grant and confirm to John de Boothby, of Ryhill, and Lora his wife, two oxgangs of arable, and thirteen acres of land and meadow, with two butts upon yngs dyke, with a sellion in le Brat, in Camerington; and also a toft there, and pasture for twenty bidentes in Ryhill, and a rent of 8s. yearly; and lands in East Halsham and in Ottringham, tested by Sir Gerard Ustloet, Sir John Constable, of Halsham, Sir John Headon, Sir John Constable, of Frismersk, knts.; Gerard Suthill, Thos. Holm, Thos. Nuthill, d. at Ryhill, on Fryday, the feast of St. Gregory, 46, E. III. 1371. 9, R. II. John Bothebie de Ryell, lord of Ryell and Camerington grants to Wm. Holme, of Holme, and others, his manors of Ryell and Camerington: tested by Sir John Constable, Halsham, knt., Sir Robert Hilton, Sir Robert de la Twyer, dated at Ryall, 9, R. II. 1385.^c In an indenture, dated 2, R. II. from Thos. Nuthill, of Fitling, it is recited that there was a chapel of St. Margaret, in the manor of Ryhill.^d The arms of Boothby,—argent, on a canton sable, a Lion's paw erased in bend. Thomas Holme, of Huntington, Esq., by indenture, dated 23rd July, 1499,—14, H. VII. demises and lets to farm to Henry Salesbury, of Ryhill, a tenement and close called Holme close, and three bovates of land, from lady-day next, for 20 years, at the yearly rent of five marks; paying reserved rents to the different lords of 12s. 6d.—23rd July, 14, H. VII. The pedigree and account of the Holme family will be found under Paul Holme. The Piersons, of Ryhill, were early located here.—In 1604, Mr. John Holme, of Camerton, gent., by w. d. 8th Jany. 1604, leaves the tuition of his daur. Ann, to Dionis. wife of John Pearson, of Ryall. In St. George's visitation of Yorkshire, 1612,—

John Pierson, of Ryhall, living, 1612.—Jane, daur. of — Achan, of Saltgh.

Arms granted to Pierson, of Ryall, in
Hollins by R. I. St. George.—Azure 3
stars proper, inter 2 poles, wavy ermine.
(cf. J)

Thomas, of York, living 1612. Elzt. daur. of John Knowles, of Headon.

Richard, son and heir, Oct. 14, 1612.

Richard Pierson, of Ryall, buried at St. Mary's, Hull, obiit. 2nd Augt. 1695.

The Hamlet of Rial, says the same authority frequently referred to, is in the parish of Skeeckling cum Burstwick, although best known by the latter name; and contains 28 houses, eighteen of which may be called cottages.^f It is in the present day a respectable place; the manor farm belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes. There is a neat farm-stead, newly erected on the site of a very old one, and it is surrounded by fine antient elms, with a rookery: it occupies the spot where once stood "the old manor house." There is a methodist meeting-house in the village.

RIDGEMOND, otherwise Rugemont, appears by the conveyance of the abbat and convent of St. Martin's, Albemarle, to the abbey of Kirstall, to have been a large tract of pasture ground at the period referred to; and from a previous transaction relating to a portion of this property, [see vol. 2, p. 36.] it does not seem to have been clear to which manor it belonged, whether to Burton Pudsey, or Burstwick.

12 E. III. The king granted to Wm. de la Pole the manor and vill of Burton Pidsey; and a question having arose, which created a doubt, "an 20 bovāt terræ vocatur Ridgemond sint membrum vel de pertins diet manerii seu ville de Burton Pidsee;" and it not being imprinted (non imprimantur) in the letters patent of the

^a John de Boothby, rector of Kayingham, resigned that rectory to Meaux Abbey; vide Kayingham.

^b Burton's Escheats, MS. vol. 5. Nos. 36 and 41.

^c Meaux Chart.

^d Ibid.

^e Harleian MSS. 1487, p. 387.

^f The Rev. John Snaith, (1788.)

said manor of Burton, at the supplication of the said William de la Pole, for satisfaction to be made in this respect, the king granted to him the said 20 bovates of land, not as parcel thereof, [of the said manor] but for compensation thereof, according to the extent made or to be made.^a

This property belongs to Sir T. A. C. Constable, bart.; and it appears, 25 Eliz. pat. 12, that the queen pardons Joseph Constable for entering upon Rigemont, left under his father, John Constable's will, without licence. It is considered to be in the parish of Skeckling cum Burstwick; it pays poor and church-rate to Skeckling vel Burstwick, but is in the constabulary of Burton Pidsea. The farm, *i. e.* Rigemont, maintains its own public roads, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; land tax, assessed taxes, and county rates are paid to Burton Pidsea. The farm consists of about 800 acres; when the respected family of Stickney first occupied it, 300 acres were under water, 200 acres in whins, and the rest, only, was land of any real value. The present Mr. Stickney, when a boy, used to skate from Rigemont to school at Roos, during the winter months, from which circumstance some opinion may be formed of the then condition of this part of Holderness. It has now a handsome, large, modern-built farmstead, which has quite the appearance of an elegant villa, erected about fourteen years ago, on the site of the old thatched house; cottages for labourers are attached, and altogether forms a sort of little village of itself. The land is in a high state of cultivation; in the gardens are some fine specimens, the produce of other climes. Mr. Stickney, his father and grandfather have occupied this property upwards of 100 years, as yearly tenants, no lease ever having been executed, a fact alike honorable to both parties, they being of the Society of Friends, their landlords Roman Catholics. Mr. Wm. Stickney is now in his 77th year, and his present landlord Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, the fifth that he himself has known. Mr. Stickney is an excellent practical agriculturist, and has written a treatise which obtained him a silver medal from the Agricultural Society. He was the sole commissioner of the Holderness Drainage, is president of the Hedon Agricultural Society, a man of excellent taste as an ornamental farmer, and universally known and respected throughout this division of the county. Mrs. Sarah Ellis, wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis, the missionary, author of "Polynesian Researches," and daughter of Mr. Stickney, whilst Sarah Stickney, became favourably known in the literary circles by the publication of three series of "Pictures of Private Life;" and since her marriage she has published a well written and useful work, called "The Women of England." There is much close observation, knowledge of mankind, and playful humour, in all Mrs. Ellis's writings, although it is to be hoped, for the credit of humanity, that some of the characters in her first series of "Pictures" are purely imaginary. Mrs. Ellis has also written some very sweet poetry.

^a Ridley, 1, 83, 84, 85, 86. Claus 12 E. III. p. 3. m. 11.



BASINGTON HALL. (1793.)

EASINGTON,

WITH THE HAMLETS OF DIMLINGTON, OUT-NEWTON, HOTON, AND NORTHORP.



ASINGTON.—In Esintone, Morcar had fifteen carucates of land to be taxed; and there may be there as many ploughs. Drogo has now there one plough, and thirteen villanes, and four bordars; having three ploughs and one hundred acres of meadow. To this manor belongs the soke of these—Garton and Ringeborg, eight carucates of land to be taxed; and there may be as many ploughs there. Baldwin now has of Drogo himself there, one plough. There is a priest and a church there, and sixty acres of meadow.

Easington, the east town upon the water, because it lay east of Skeffling, is one of those manors which has not been separated from the seigniorship. The custom of the manor is the same as that of Burstwick, except as follows:—When a copyholder dies seized in fee, and leaves several daughters and no sons, the elder of such daughters inherits the estate, in like manner as the eldest son would. When a wife dies seized in fee, her husband holds the lands for life, in case they have a child born alive. No minor under the age of twenty-one years, can surrender. The courts for the manor are held in the village, at a public house there.—The under-steward presides, and is attended by a penny-grave for each township, in like manner as at Burstwick.

After opening the court with the usual proclamation, he proceeds to call over the copyholders' names, who, either appear, or send their essoins; the court leet jury is next empaneled and sworn, consisting of eight substantial men from each township, being twenty-four in the whole; and three of these, viz. one for each township, are sworn officers. A Homage jury, of eight, is also sworn for each township, and generally the same as the court leet jury, if they are all copyholders; if not, the number is made up out of the other copyholders there present. The head courts for this manor are usually held the first or second Monday after Michaelmas and Easter. There is another court usually held about the second Monday in December; at which court the penny-graves pay in the copyhold rent due at Michaelmas preceding. Within the township of Easington is a small manor, called *the manor of Thornton, in Easington*, now (1769) in the hands of the Crown; and there are several small copyhold estates held of this manor, all without impeachment of waste. There are also some small estates in Kilnsea and Skeffling which are held of this manor. There is another small manor called *the manor of the rectory* in Easington, now (1769) belonging to the Revd. Henry Goodricke, clerk, M. A., and some small estates here are held of this manor, all without impeachment of waste; and also another small manor in Skeffling, called the manor of Burstall Garth, (in 1769) the property of Marm. Prickett, gent., being the remains of the estate formerly belonging to the dissolved Abbey there. Some small estates in this township are held of this manor, all without impeachment of waste. The township contains freehold, copyhold in bondage, without impeachment of waste. The arable lands pay three-pence per acre, and the pasture in Firholme sixpence per gate. The office of penny-grave is executed by messuages and parts of messuages,

in the following order: 1769 Thos. Carrick, for Hawis mess. 1770 Henry Bride, for first Cook. 1771 Robert Taylor, for second Cook, late Jefferson. 1772 Mrs. Read, for Blashall mess. 1773 Sir Wm. Milner, for Rolling messuage. 1774 ———, for Sampson messuage. 1775 Pennock Dunn, for Swift mess. 1776 Gibson mess. 1777 John Porter, Esq., for Green. 1778 Henry Bird, for Bradley Garth. 1779 Pennock Dunn, for Roger mess. 1780 Mrs. Craven and Henry Bird, for Bradley and Nunnington mess. 1781 Mr. Porter and Pennock Dunn, for Cook and Bird, mess. 1782 Sir Wm. Milner, for Firbus mess. *Castle Hill.*—1783 Henry Bird, for Galloway mess. 1784 Rob. Ransom, for Swift mess. 1785 Mr. Porter, for Williamson mess. 1786 The same for Leason mess. 1787 The Revd. Mr. Stephenson, for Newark mess. 1788 Mr. Porter, for Stephenson mess. 1789 Thomas Carrick, and so on.^a

Old enclosure in the Lordship of Easington, the property of Sir Wm. Milner, Bart.

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
1 Near Enham's...	14	1	36	13 Half Closes....	8	0	13	72 Do. Arcy's Homestead	1	1	30
2 East do., Plowed	17	0	25	37 Wafe Close....	7	1	26	107 So. Hall Garth	1	0	23
3 Do. Pasture	34	1	4	40 Six Acres....	150	0	27	119 Marsh Lane Close	4	1	27
4 Crooked Nook	13	3	27	41 Five Acres....	5	1	7	123 Marsh Close	5	0	28
5 New Close	19	1	22	46 Booth Close	13	3	17	145 Next Close	3	3	25
10 Crake Garth	4	3	22	46 Two Mill Closes	22	3	37				
19 North Gate Close	1	0	25	54 Town Garth	0	2	9				
								Total....	331	2	0

Tythe rent of the old enclosure, 331a. 2r. 0p. £21 7s. 3d. Open fields, firth holme waters and common, 88a. 2r. 12p. £10 12s. 0d.—Undivided land next the sea cliff, 4a. 1r. 21p. £0 11s. 8d.—Total, 434a. 1r. 33p. £32 10s. 11d., dated Hull, 21st January, 1771; signed Chas. Tate.

Easington was enclosed 10, Geo. III.—Renewed July 4th, 1771, to the Rev. Mr. Goodrick, his own life, then aged 54; and Newton chapel ——— John Dickenson, his own life, then aged 21 years, son of Wm. Whitley, Catharine Dawson, relict of Thomas, 47, his exors. adms. &c. The commissioner did award to H. Goodrick and assigns, during the continuance of his then lease, and from the determination thereof to the Lord Abp. of York, and his successors, 1a. 3r. 8p. for land lying in Firtholme, in Easington, in lieu of, and as a comp. for the right of the s'd Abp. and his lessee, of and in and to any part of the soil of the waste and commons within the rectory manor of Easington; also in the west field of Easington, in allotment of 26 acres, 20 perches; and also in the said west field one other allotment of 22 acres and 12 perches; and also in the east field of Easington, an allotment of 31 acres; and also in Firtholme, an allotment of 28 acres 2 roods; which five allotments of 136 acres and 32 perches, are in lieu of the then glebe lands and common rights of the said Abp. his lessee, and a yearly payment of £197 10s. 1d., payable to the said H. Goodrick, as lessee to the Abp. by the owners of lands in Easington, in full for the comp. tythe rent of 2s. 6d. per acre, by the said act directed to be issuing and payable for every acre of the said Firtholme, waters, and common, and out of the antient enclosed lands in Easington; and of 1s. an acre out of the ground called Dimbleton firth, subject nevertheless to several deductions or abatements by the said commissioners, directed to be made in case of lands so gained or wasted by the sea.^b Mansion house and demesnes.—Vicarage excepted, reserved rent £48 10s. 8d.—Rent to vicar £20.—H. Goodrick from paying £4 yearly rent out of the rectory, for certain chantries to the

^a The foregoing is an exact copy from the book of the Franchises, B. C. Lib.

^b The tythes of Easington and Out Newton belonged to Mr. Taylor, of Easington, whose daughter and heiress married the Rev. H. Goodricke.—Mr. Goodrick married secondly Miss Harland; and she surviving her husband, s. p. resumed her maiden name, and afterwards married Mr., eventually Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.; but dying without issue, she devised her interest in them to her heir at law, Mr. Clough, of York, who assumed the name of Taylor, and now resides at Kirkham Abbey, in the North-Riding. Mr. Wm.

King. If the tenant breaks the covenant with respect to the reserved rent, or the minister's salary, then the Abp. may re-enter upon the premises.

The most important particulars relative to the church and township are obtained from the *Liber Melsæ*, which has preserved an account of places in the parish, which have for centuries been overwhelmed by the waters of the German Ocean. These facts are recorded in consequence of Easington church becoming the property of the abbey of Meaux.

It appears that *Hoton, Northorpe, Dymilton, Out Newton, and Ravenser Odd*, were situated within this parish. The description of Ravenser Odd will be found under the head of Ravenser. The devastations are referred to the year 1360, when, says the Chronicler, "Huius diebus (1360) villa de Ravenser Odd in paroc' de Easington ex cuius Incoles et habitantibus maxime pars proventuum ipsius Ecclesie de Esington pervenire consueverit per fluctus Humbrie et inundationes magne maris, totaliter adnullabatur." That the church of Easington, in consequence, diminished in value to the abbey to the amount of £50 per annum, no small sum at the period referred to; the losses were so serious that no exertions were spared to induce the king to relieve them from their taxation, to which they were subject, and which was charged upon the church of Easington, according to its previous value. Application was a length successful. A writ was directed, by the king's command, to Lord John, then abp. of York, ordering him to return the real value of the said church, and to certify the same under his own seal. The archdeacon of the East-Riding was deputed to make enquiry, and an inquisition was held for the purpose, when it was found that the church of Easington was taxed at the value of £40 annually, and that on account of the loss of the township, of *Odd, Hoton, Northorp, parts of Dymilton and Out-Norton*, by the inundations of the sea, which were *in and of the Parish of the church of Easington*. That the profits arising to the said church from Easington Marsh, and a place called *Le Hawenn*, (the haven) and other fruits to the said church belonging, were so reduced from day to day from the aforesaid inundations, and which it was feared would continue for the future, that reckoning the various pensions annually paid out in all ordinaries, and by the inventory of the chaplain there in all extraordinaries, amounted to 30 marks, and with which the said church was perpetually burdened; and that out of all the annual fruits, rents and profits, of the said church, there scarcely remained to the abbey receipts to the amount of 20 marks, and the inquest was returned, certified by the abp. to the king.

"John de Cottingham, the last rector of the church of Easington," says the *Liber Melsæ*, "used to sit upon a tombstone in the churchyard of Easington, and there receive of fifty inhabitants of Odd, the tythes, &c. of that place." Also, by reason of many lands being entirely lost and destroyed, in Easington, and in Newton, Dymilton, Hoton, and *in the manor of Northorpe*, in this parish, from which great profit arose to the church, and the taxation, on account of the loss of Odd and its chapel, and the destruction of the above lands, is reduced to £30.

THE CHURCH was given by Edw. I. to the abbey of Meaux, in part of recompence for the manor of Myton and town of Kingston-upon-Hull, which that monastery passed to the crown. It was appropriated to the abbat and convent thereof by Wm. de la Zouch, archbishop of York, who, in recompence of the drainage done thereby to this cathedral church, reserved to himself and successors the annual pension of 60s. 6d., and to his dean and chapter 33s. 4d., payable by the said abbat and convent at Pentecost and Martinmas, out

Child is the lessee under Mr. Taylor, and resides at the rectory house, adjoining the church-yard. The old house, a primitive structure, was taken down about 70 years since. The late W. Child, also lessee, was an excellent artist and antiquary, and left behind him several valuable drawings of places in Holderness.

of the fruit of the church for ever; and on the 7th March, 1346, the said archbishop ordained that there be in this church one perpetual vicar, whose collation shall be in himself and the archbishop of York for ever. The portion of the vicarage shall consist in a competent mansion and other houses for the vicar's habitation, the first time erected at the costs of the said abbat and convent. Also in 21 pounds^b sterling, payable by them in the church quarterly, for which the vicar for the time being shall find bread and wine, lights and incense, for the great altar in the church of Easington, and chapel of Out Newton. Also two chaplains, one whereof he shall find at his own costs, and also books, vestments, and other ecclesiastical ornaments, with their washings and mendings, when need requires, and shall be tyed to no other burdens, ordinary or extraordinary, but the said abbat and convent shall bear them, and stand to the repairs and re-edification of the chancel of the church; and also pay his archdeacon, his procuration, and synodals. 25 July, 1355, letters were directed to the abbat of Meaux, to gather up the bodies of the dead, buried in the chapel yard of Ravenser, and by reason of inundations there washed up and uncovered, and bury the same in the church-yard of Easington.^d

In 1355, John de Cottyngnam remitted 14*l.* for a chantry to be supported by the abbey of Meaux, in the church of Easington, for a daily mass for the souls of Robert de Cottyngnam, formerly rector of Easington. In 1356, the abbey agreed to pay a new pension of 8*s.* 4*d.* out of the church of Easington, besides the old pension of 23*s.* In 1395, Abbat William rebuilt the south door of Easington church, and placed glass windows and stone work in the same.^e

THE RECTORY of Easington, belonging to the late abbey of Meaux, was by Henry VIII. settled upon the archiepiscopal see 32 H. VIII. 20 Nov. the king, under the seal of his court of augmentations, leased the parsonage to Launcelot Alford, gent. for the term of 21 years. 1st Eliz. Nicholas, abp. of York, demised unto Geo. Palmer and Robert Strood, gent. two of his household servants, the parsonage of Easington and chapel of Out Newton, with all houses, glebe lands, &c. (excepting the great and underwoods, and the advowson of the vicarage), for 21 years, to commence after the expiration of the former lease, rental per annum £43. 10*s.* 8*d.* 4 Jan. 18 Eliz. Edward, abp. demised unto Blaise Bate, of Kingston-upon-Hull, gent. for the term of 21 years, this parsonage and chapel of Outer Newton, rent per ann. £43. 10*s.* 8*d.* 2 Oct. 25 Eliz. Edwin, abp. renewed the same lease of the parsonage unto Blaise Bate, for the term of 21 years, at the former rent. 25 March, 33 Eliz. John, abp. demised the parsonage to Thomas Bate, of Easington, gent. for the term of 21 years; rent per an. £43. 6*s.* 8*d.* 7th October, 39 Eliz. Matthew, abp. demised the rectory unto Richd. Bowes, of Gray's Inn, gent. for the term of 21 years, at per an. £43. 6*s.* 8*d.*^f This living was augmented by a grant of £200 in 1768, by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in 1810. by a parl. grant of £200, and by a further p. g. of £1200 in 1819. In 1835, it is returned by the commissioners at the net value of £51 per an. E. Taylor, Esq. being lay impropriator, and church room for 500 persons.

^a F. 27, *i. e.* a book of appropriation to certain monasteries, penes dean and chap. and A. f. 15, *i. e.* resig. of Wm. la Zouch, from 1442 to 1452, bk. register.

^b This seems to be an unusually large amount, but it is so in Torre.

^c A. f. 185, as the last registration.

^d F. 74, *i. e.* a vellum book, endorsed, a Book of Registers per Capitulum, the see vacant, 1352 to 1355.

^e Meaux Chart.

^f Torre's Minster, pp. 426, 427.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1 Nones March	1231	Sir Wm. de Eboraco	Wm. de Fortibus, Com. Alb.	
Ides May	1305	Dns. Rob. de Cottingham Dns. John de Cottingham	Ab. Com. Albemarle	
28 February	1313	Dns. Hugo de Blounvill	Edw. III. Ab. & Con de Alb. in Manu.	
20 July	1348	Dns. Jno. de Sutton, Cap.	Abp. of York	Resig. pro. Goodmanham
August	1348	Dns. Manger de Grimston	the same	the same
August	1359	Dns. Jno. Snipehouse	the same	
1 December	1417	Dns. Wm. dell Wall, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
2 September	1419	Dns. Rob. Bedale, Pbr. Dns. John Waghen, Pbr. Dns. Robt Coke, Pbr.	the same the same the same	Mort. Resig.
11 September	1471	Dns. John Milner, Cap.	the same	
15 November	1505	Mr. Hump Gascoign, B. L.	the same	the same
23 June	1509	Dns. Thos. Nalson, Pbr. Thos. Young, ob. 1533	the same the same	the same Mort.
12 June	1502	Henry Jackson	the same	
21 March	1583	Walter Jones, A. M.	the same	Death.
16 June	1596	Jas. Crake, Clk.	the same	the same
6 May	1625	John Wilkinson, A. M.	the same	Cession.
December	1639	Henry Collier, A. B.		
No institution since 1639; Fox ejected for non-conformity, in 1662; Calamy says he was a man of holy life.				
	1715	Alexander Jamesan, Licensed	the same	
20 December	1725	Christr Coulson	the same	
	1769	Geo. Groundrill	the same	Death.
	1775	Wm. Mackreth	the same	the same
	1779	Wm. Potchett	the same	Resignation.
7 March	1801	the same *	the same	Death.
17 August	1813	Geo. Inman, A. M.	the same	Present Incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1436, 14th February, John Waghen, vicar of Easington, w. p. 18th April, 1437: to be buried in the far side of the church-yard. 28th June, 1448, John Byngar, rector of Holmton, m. w. p.

* The Rev. Wm. Potchett, M. A., was born at Skelling, in Holderness, of which place his father was incumbent 34 years, educated at Beverley Grammar School; and having distinguished himself at the university of Cambridge, became tutor to the Marquis of Exeter, by whom he was presented to the vicarage of Grantham, in Lincolnshire. In 1825 he became a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. He is chiefly known in the literary world as an acute and learned controversialist.

15th July, 1448, in the church. 1532, 20th September, Sir Thos. Young, vicar, m. w. p. 21st May, 1533, in the quire.

THE FABRIC is of the early English style, and was probably built in the twelfth century; many subsequent additions and alterations have, however, been made. It consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, and had formerly a chapel on the north side of the latter. On the south side of the nave are four arches, of the early pointed style, springing from piers, alternately cylindrical, and of three clustered columns, with deep cap mouldings, forming a pleasing and graceful contrast. On the north side are three widely sweeping arches, springing from three very thick circular pillars, without mouldings, or any other ornaments, probably the oldest part of the church; from the west to the east arch, is twenty-one yards, and nine yards from pillar to pillar. The south aisle is seven yards wide, and the north five yards. The chancel thirteen yards by seven. Few of the Holderness churches are so capacious. Under the south-east window was once an altar; and a piscina, with some deep mouldings, still remains; and near it, under the same window, is a fine specimen of the aumbry, excavated in the wall, about eight inches in width, and a foot and a half deep, with a curious turning in the wall of about the same dimensions. There are three good clere story pointed windows on each side of the nave, which is battlemented. On the south side, one early pointed window of two lights; and a square headed window of three lights, quite modern and barbarous; and one pointed window of three lights, with some plain tracery. Five large square headed windows light the chancel, without any foliations, which appear to have supplanted older and doubtless more elaborate workmanship.^a The east window is a splendid specimen of the perpendicular style. It fills nearly the whole of the east end of the chancel, being of five lights, and filled with richly diversified tracery. The roof is of fine oak. On the south side the chancel is a small door; and on the north side a low square headed door-way with a fine moulding round it, now blocked up. This once led into a chapel, now fallen into decay, the foundations of which are visible, and a portion of the wall still remaining. This small fabric was twelve feet by twelve, inside measure, and had been built of the usual stone, sea cobbles from the seashore. A circular door-way on the north-east side had formerly been approached by a flight of steps, and opened into the rood loft. It is now partly filled up, and can only be seen from the north aisle. In 1802 a fantastic gallery, in the most debased style of village architecture, was erected at the west end of the church, which now obstructs the view of a fine western window, and in a great measure conceals the dimensions of a noble arch. The south-west corner is used as a school, and contains a window of one large narrow light with a trefoiled head. The tower is built of

^a In 1584 the Heralds noticed certain arms in "Esington Church," which no longer exist, and probably the windows which contained them have perished.—Harl. MSS. 1394.

Roche abbey stone, and has a venerable and imposing appearance; it is not of equal antiquity with the north side of the church, although the three square-headed windows of two lights, and without tracery, are not older than the sixteenth century. The tower contains three bells. The door-way is probably of the twelfth century, and well merits religious care; nor is the tradition unlikely, that it was brought hither from Burstwick, on the dissolution of that Priory.

FUNERAL MONUMENTS.—There is one, an antient flag stone, within the altar rails, and three of a similar description in the middle aisle, probably to the memory of a Palmer or Overton, both antient families here. On the south-east corner of the church, under a canopy of wood, intended to preserve the monument, with a spiked iron railing in the front of it, designed for a similar purpose, with pillars and other architectural devices of the seventeenth century, is a tomb to the memory of John Overton, Esq., and Joan his wife, with this inscription:

This monument speaks the memory of the deceased but never to be divided John Overton, Esq., and Joan his wife, who lived beloved and died lamented; their sacred dust one grave contains, until the trump of glory shall unite their bodies to their souls.

Pretio Præsentia Præstat.

Ne famam perimat marmor longæva vetustas
Venturis memora nomina gesta viris
Non opus hoc artis conatv pingere tanto
Inclyta virtutes sunt monimenta tibi
Nil decorat longo censeri sanguine mentes
Sed quæ nobilitat mens generosa viros
Quid multis lector veræ virtutis imago
Conditur hic, sine qua stemata spreta jacent.

Be index marble to their fames,
Record their virtues with their names,
Which art needs not to represent
Virtue's its own true monument,
For blood not minds, but minds adorn
Their blood: who're better than great born:
If so, know Reader, in one word,
Here's more than Madame or my Lord!

Robertus, filius mærens,

Scripsit, Anno 1651.

The tinctures of the arms are much faded, they appear to have been on the first shield, az. 3 Unicorn's heads, erased, betw. chevr. erm. impaling or 3 Eagle's heads, caboshed or erased, betw. a chev. erm. a mullet for difference.—On the second shield, az. 3 Unicorn's heads, er. betw. a chev. erm. impaling on a chev. 3 cross crosslets arg. betw. 3 Leopard's faces. The large shield surmounting the monument, charged with az. 3 Unicorn's heads, er. betw. a chev. erm.—The crest, a dexter arm in plate armour, grasping a gauntlet, pp. In the chancel are three marble monuments recording the deaths of the Pattinsons, of Easington, a Yeoman's family of some respectability here. On a table in the chancel is the following record. "Memoir.—The late Robert Pattinson, of Easington, has vested in trustees a close called Stockhill, situate in the east field of Skeffling, late the property of the testator, containing four acres: and has directed that the rents thereof shall be applied for ever under the direction of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Easington for the time being, in the education of, and in the provision of books for, the children of the poor of the parish. The deed of trust is enrolled in the court of chancery."

This benefactor was the eldest son of Robt. Pattinson, a proctor, and lessee of the tythes of Easington, ob. Mar. 16th, 1740, æt. 40, by his wife, Jane daur. of Mr. Bylith, ^a of Out-Newton; he died celebs 15th August, 1808, æt. 82. His niece Emma, was married at Burton Pidsea, 2nd July, 1810, to Humphrey Senhouse, of Nether Hall, Co. Cumb. Esq., and has issue. At the west end of the tower are five altar tombs of no great antiquity, to the memory of the Taylor's of Ploughland.

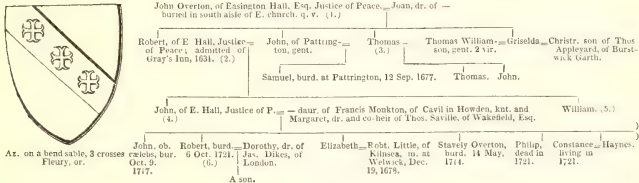
^a Vide Skeffling.

An antient custom prevailing in Holderness, but now exploded, has still left a relic in Easington church.—From a pillar are suspended some pairs of white paper gloves, which have been here considerably more than a century, and were placed in their present position in memory of some of the brides or belles who had in early life paid the debt of nature.—The custom is beautifully alluded to by Washington Irving, in his Sketch Book. In the church-yard is the base of a cross, the shaft is gone.

Owing to the increased value of land, the tithes of Out-Newton ^a are now rated at 5s. per acre. In 1833 Easington Church to the sea was 968 yards; northfield gate, between Easington and Kihusea, 237½ yards.

The Old Hall of the Overtons still remains in the principal street of the village, but as its chief characteristics were destroyed forty years ago, the foregoing cut, which was previously taken, will serve to convey an idea of the Old Manor House. It consisted of a centre, and two projecting wings, with a large entrance hall; and one parlour was ornamented with portraits of kings and queens of England, from the Conquest to the reign of Charles II. painted on oak pannels, and let into the wainscot. The heads of King Stephen and Charles I. are still preserved, the others have been destroyed. There is a tradition generally prevalent in the village, that Charles I. slept one night here during the rebellion, under the roof of Col. Overton; but it does not appear on record that Charles ever proceeded into Holderness during his persecutions, and probably the tradition, which had its origin in some now indistinctly remembered fact, may be referred to one of the earlier kings, who is well known to have landed on the coast of this neighbourhood. The arms on the hall differ from those in the church, being a bend, with three crosses, moline.

PEDIGREE OF OVERTON, OF EASINGTON.



- (1.) He appears to have been a steady and consistent adherent of the king during the political convulsions of the 17th century. He was an aged man when the designs of Cromwell became developed, and not likely to fall in with the times. In the early part of the rebellion he acted as a magistrate, but appears to have been removed during the usurpation.
- (2.) He distinguished himself in the republican cause, and at an early age took up arms against the king. He was one of the few in Holderness who did so, and seems to have been influenced by Sir Wm. Constable, of Flambro', Bart. who signed the warrant for the king's execution. In 1643 *Captain* Overton was stationed

^a At the enclosure the tithes of Easington were compounded for, at the rate of 2s. 6d. and 3s. per acre; but in consequence of the opposition of a rich Quaker, the tithes of Out-Newton were not included in the composition.

at Hull, and in favor with Sir John Hotham, but adhered to Cromwell when Hotham deserted him. In 1645 *Colonel* Overton was appointed governor of Pomfret, and his proceedings during the siege were impetuous, arbitrary, and altogether unjustifiable. His conduct to lady Cutler, the unfortunate widow of Sir Gervaise C. of Stainbro', is a blot in his character which cannot be effaced, but nothing high-minded or generous could be expected from a fifth monarchy man, and the bravery of the soldier who offered indignities to a defenceless woman, is more than questionable. Pomfret castle was demolished in 1649, in an old account of the materials sold and debts owing is the following:—"Col. Overton, by an order from the Lord Generall, for the publique service of *Hull*, for timber, £8. 6s. 3d." It is probable that Overton was at this time governor of Hull. Having adhered to his party with unbroken constancy, he feared the consequences of the restoration of Chas. II and justly suspected General Monk of paving the way for that event. He repeatedly warned the garrison of Hull in private, that, the *Prelates, Cavaliers, and Stewarts*, had a friend in the hitherto rebel Monk, and dreading the re-establishment of "Monarchical Bondage," at length addressed on the subject, Col. Fairfax, Col. Bethell, and Major Smithson, subscribed by all his officers in the garrison, designed to divide the army, and to confirm the soldiers in their disloyalty. Overton had however reckoned without his host, at that critical period Lord Fairfax was in secret correspondence with Sir Geo. Booth, to restore the exiled king; Bethell and Smithson had also adopted their views. The governor from that moment was a marked man. Monk demanded an explanation of Overton's proceedings in Hull, and gave private orders that he should be seized, if he offered any opposition. He was ultimately displaced by General Monk, and required to leave Hull in 24 hours. Ostensibly to give an account of his proceedings, and the posture of the garrison, he delivered up the town to Lord Fairfax, repaired to London, and was immediately committed a prisoner to the tower, March, 1660. He is supposed to have died there shortly afterwards, as no notice is taken of his fate, either by Whitelock, Clarendon, or any of the authorities usually referred to for an account of the transactions of the period. His will is not registered either at Doctor's Commons or at York. He resided, during the life time of his father, at Easington; and in 1653-4-5, the Right Hon. Robert Overton, Esq. justice of peace, ratified the civil contract of marriage for parties in Holderness.

3.) He bought lands at Elsternwick of Thos. Sampson, 24th November, 1659; on the 3rd October, 1678, mess. and lands are conveyed to him as Thomas Overton, senr., gent.

4.) He appears to have inherited his father's military spirit; he published a work entitled "English Military Discipline, exactly described by copper cuts, in 48 postures of the musket, and 36 of the pyke, by John Overton, Esq.; 4to, 1672. Dame Margaret Monkton was the sister of Elizabeth, grandmother of Thomas Wentworth, fifth and last Earl of Stafford; Sir Francis M., was g. grandfather of the first Visct. Galway.

5.) Living and unmarried at Easington in 1666, and declined registering his arms and pedigree before Sir Wm. Dugdale. [ex. inf. T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon.]

6.) He sold his estates to the Milners, of Nun-Appleton, and died in Hull. His w. d. 20th November, 1720, he gives the greater part of his property to his wife Dorothy, late the daur. of James and Susannah Dikes, of London, and to the son which he had by her, not mentioning his name; to his sister Constance Haynes, one shilling, "she having behaved disobediently;" legacies to his friends, Mr. Holmes, of Skelling, and Henry Waterland, of Heaton, whom he appointed ex'ors, proved in the Excheq. Court of York, 12th March, 1721, o. s.

The estates of the Overtons mentioned in the foregoing notes, were purchased about the end of the seventeenth century by Wm. Milner, Esq., Mayor of Leeds, father of the first Bart. of that family. In the year 1799 Easington was sold by Sir Wm. Milner, the third Bart., to — Taylor, of Ploughland, gent.; and in the year 1809, was purchased of the trustees, under his will, by Robt. Linsdall, of Winestead, gent., and is now enjoyed by his daughter Phebe Linsdall, of Winestead, gentlewoman, as the sole heiress of her brothers John

and Robert, sons of the aforesaid Robert, and who both died unmarried. Easington is stated in 1782 to have been a mile from the sea and the same distance from the Humber.

DIMLINGTON.—In Dimelton there are five carucates of land to be taxed, and as many to be ploughed: it belongs to Hesintone, value in king Edward's time thirty-two pounds, now eight pounds. Dimlington lies rather more than a mile north of Easington, its position is marked in the map on the immediate border of the German ocean. Here the Monks of Meaux had twenty oxgangs of land and messuages appertaining. Galfrid Gilwyn, a nobleman. (nobilis vir.) in the south of England, gave to the fabric of the church, (Easington,) twenty oxgangs here, which he had in exchange of the Earl of Albemarle, given him by that nobleman, Alicia de Romily, *Aunt* of Earl Wm., son of Wm. de Fortibus; the said Earl confirmed the grant, &c. It appears from the court rolls of 1313 and the computus, that this land was so fertile that the Abbat received eight marks sterling for a fine, "ingressus," paying a rental and the accustomed services, i. e. a fine of £5. 6s. 8d. besides rent and services. Of the above twenty oxgangs which were daily wasting by the action of the sea, 55 acres were entirely lost, and which were worth 2s. 6d. per acre. This diminution took place between 1291 1396, from 20, E. I. to 20, R. II.; during the reign of the latter an inquisition was held at Beverley, when it was found the Abbey had remaining, non consumpta, three tofts and ten acres of arable, the tofts at 12d. and the land worth 2s. 6d. amounting to £1. 8s. only.^a The Earl of Albemarle granted to his niece Euphemia, wife of Robert de Brus, and their heirs after his death, the lordship of Dimbleton, attested by Robert Hutton, vicar of Apelby.^b 19, E. III. Richard Atte See, held here the day in which he died in his demesne, as of fee, one mess. one bovat of land, with their appurts. in Dimbleton, with the reversion of a third part of a mess. and land of the King by fealty and service, paying to him annually at his manor of Burstwick, at the terms of St. Andrew, Easter, Xmas, and St. Jno. Bap. day, in equal portions, 6s. In 1415 Easington *cum* Dimbleton contributed, as a fifteenth to H. V., 100s.; a proof of the wealth and importance of the district, being amongst the largest sums raised. There have been no evidences met with by which the descent of this manor can be traced, it is still considered a separate manor. Geo. Shedforth holds the land upon which the manor court is held; the proprietorship is much divided, Mr Walker, of Sand Hutton, is the principal proprietor; the lordship does not consist of more than 400 acres, and is fast wasting by the sea,—it is shaped like a fan, with the open side towards the sea. In 1833 the distance from Dimlington beacon to the cliff was only 48 yards. From Dimlington height the cliffs descend to Out-Newton, where they are about 30 feet high. Between Out-Newton and Holmpton, there is a surprising appearance of a fresh water deposit of marly clay on the top of the cliff, about twenty feet above high water mark; beyond Holmpton the cliff, though still low, rises a little towards Owthorne.

OUT NEWTON.—In Newton Ligulf had five carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be six ploughs there; Drogo has now there one plough and four villanes, with one plough and twenty acres of meadow. One mile long and half broad. This parish, is mentioned in the reign of H. IIF. It appears by a deed, that^c Alice, widow of Galfrid Vernon, son of Galfrid, *Lord of Outnewton*, had her thirds in lands in Hilston, Beningholme, &c. This is the first allusion to the lordship which occurs; the deed is attested by Sir Fulco Constable, and Sir John de Bilton, knts. 4 E. I. Geoffry Berkland, or Bercherd, held of the king in capite, at Newton, in Holderness, 12 bovates of land, and 3 acres by foreign service.^d There are so many Newtons in Holderness, it may have been doubted whether this Geoffry Berkland held lands in this hamlet or in one of the other places so called; but in Kirby's Inquest, 9 E. I. the heir of Galfrid Berchard held in *Out Newton* and Hatfield, 6 carucates and 6 oxgangs, where 48 carucates made a knight's fee 6 E. III. Alicia de Coles held 3 bovates of land here. 8 E. III. the king, for the faithful service of Galvanus de Suthorp, his valet (valetto suo) committed the custody of all the lands and tenements, with their appurts, which were of the

^a Meux Chart.^b Dods. MSS. 7 v. fo. 43.^c B. C. Lib.^d Harl. MSS. No. 708, fo. 34. b.

inheritance of Wm. Berchard, an idiot, in Newton and Skeffling, in Holderness, and that, &c. to have as long as, &c. at the rent of 12 marks per ann.^a 23 E. III. Geoffery de Redmere, held the manor of Out Newton, as of the hon. of Alb. A long period of time elapses before any other information occurs relative to this place. In 1575, Stephen Thorpe sold the manor of Out Newton to Richard Legard, for £80. 18 Eliz. (as appears from the evidences of Mr. John Thorp, of Danthorp, May 1655.) Christopher Legard, by w. 27 Dec. 1588, p. 11 Mar. 1593, directs for the better payments of his debts, that his wife shall receive all his rents of his manor, lands, &c. in Out Newton, *alias Torthorp*, and other places for 10 years.

The following lands were given to the Priory of Bridlington:—R. Talun gave four perches of land in this field to St. Mary's Brid. doing foreign service as much as belongs to the King and Earl, tested by Reinaldo, presbr. Geoffrid Talun, Baldwin de Hatfield, (p. 234.) Rd. Talun, son of the above confirms, attested by Gilbert the priest, Serlo bror. of R. Talun, Geoffry Plompton, &c. (p. 234.) Gilbert, son of Luke Silver, of Brid., quit claims his right in 2 oxgs. in Hute Newton, attested by Sir Simon Constable, knt., Sir Jas. More, knt., John de Meaux, Walter de Burton, &c. (p. 234.) John, son of Galfred des Fribois, of Newton, quit claimed 2 oxgs. which Wm. son of Gervas held in the territory of Newton, test Sir Wm. de Skeffling, John de Thorn, Roland de Twyer, Hugh de Rysom, John de Fribois, of Holmpton, &c. (235.) Galfrij de Berthout confirms. (235.)^b

In 1782 there were seven farm houses here, the principal proprietors were Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Buck, about £25. per an.; Mr. Binnington, (Quaker,) about £50; Dr. Waterland, of Headon, &c.; all traces of this manor appear to be lost—it has been stated that Mrs. Walker is lady of this manor, but such is not the fact; her son holds here about 100 acres of land, which was common land before the enclosure, and which he purchased of Mr. Stark; the premises are all new. The old manor garth may be referred with some propriety to Mr. Webster's premises, situated near the remains of the old chapel, and there are foundations of old buildings which have been moated round. An end wall of the chapel is still remaining standing upon a raised piece of ground, about half an acre, claimed by the Abp. of York. The township consists of about 600 acres. There are two small pieces of land, containing about two acres, under the management of the overseers of the poor of Easington, who receive the rents and carry the amount to the poor's rates. In 1833 the remains of the chapel were 147 yards from the sea.

HOTON AND NORTHORPE.—The vills. of Hoton and Northorp are both mentioned in the surrender of Wm. de la Pole to Edw. III. (see vol. I, p. 63.) 25 E. III. the king commands Peter de Grymsby, his escheator, in Holderness, to take the fealty of Wm. son and h. of Agnes, who was wife of Matthew de Hoton, deceased, for 1 mess. 5 tofts, and 11 bovates of land, which was held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. being in the hands of the king, by the service of paying 10s. at his manor of Burstwick, taking security, &c. Northorp, which is called a manor in the Liber Melsæ, perished with Hoton, and was all gone in 1396. Both these places, from the same authority, were in the parish of Easington.

^a Abbr. Rot. orig. p. 85.

^b Brid. Reg.

HALSHAM.



ALSEM, a berewick belonging to the manor of Ottringham. There are six oxgangs of land to be taxed, and there may be — ploughs. Gumar has now there of Drogo four villanes and one bordar, with one plough, and four acres of meadow. Four quarentens long and the same broad. It is also returned as one of the four berewicks of the manor of Patrington.

Halsham, ancient Saxon haliz, holy and ham, a dwelling or village.^a It will be seen from the pedigree, that the family of Constable held the place from a very early period, although they were not at first in possession of the entire vill, known by the names of East and West Halsham. The manor of *East* Halsham was given by Stephen de Halsham to the abbat of Meaux, who sold it to Luke de Hedon,

which Luke sold it to Walter de Hedon, whose granddaughter married Sir John de Melsa, and thus became Lord of East Halsham.^b The following is the translation of a short surrender of the manor.

I, Thomas de Meaux, knt. have quit claimed to John Constable, of Halsham, knt., all right in the manor of East Halsham, which John de Meaux, knt. formerly held, dated 2 R. II.^c which was thus confirmed:—I, Ralph Hastings, knt. have confirmed to Sir John Constable, of Halsham, my manor of Halsham, given at East Halsham, 2 R. II.

The manor has continued in the Constable family to the present day, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable is the present lord.

Among the Halsham papers is a singular grant to the ancestor of the Cobbs, of Ganstead, of a corrody. Sir John Constable, and Agnes Constable, his wife, by deed dated 1 June, 20 H. VII. grant to Robert Cobb, of Ganstead, a corrody, to be received of them and their assigns, within the manor of Burton Constable, or wherever they shall keep house, every day for his life, viz. That the said Robert may sit and eat and drink well and honestly at the valets' table, every day with the valets, and partake of such meat and drink as shall be for them provided, and shall have a gown of the same livery cloth worn by the same valets, once a-year, or at the time the said valets have such gown, delivered at the manor of Burton, dated as above.^d

At what time the family quitted Halsham is not ascertained, although it seems not to have been before 1620, as appears by the will of Wm. Wright, of Ploughlands, under which Mr. Ralph Constable, of Halsham, is a legatee.

^a The difference, says Mr. Watson, in his History of Halifax, p. 198, is this, *ham* was a mansion house of the lord, and *ton* the dwelling of tenants or farmers.

^b Burton's MS. vol. 8.

^c Glover's Collectanea, A. pp. 60, 61. *Heralds' Coll.*

^d F. No. 68, p. 102.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—H. III. Nicholas de Helmhams held of the King, as of the hon. of Alb. 1 mess. 1 oxgang of land, in his demesne as of fee by knt. service. 16 E. I. Beatrix de Chamberton held in fee 2 tofts and 2 oxgangs of land here of the King, by knt. service.^a 19 E. I. Richard de Halsham held in Halsham a toft and half a bovate of land of the hon. of Alb.^b 19 E. II. Simon le Brokow held lands in Halsham. 16 E. II. John de Maldeby, of Halsham, held 1 mess. 2 bovates and a rent in Est. Halsham. 16 E. II. Peter Loid held lands here. 19 E. II. Nicha. Trismus held lands in Halsham of the hon. of Alb. 18 E. III. Rosa, wife of Peter Moie, held in Bond Brustwick and East Halsham.

GRANTS TO THE PRIORY OF BRIDLINGTON.—Ulbert Constable attests a grant of 4 oxgangs of land in Goxhill, from Ralph Goxhill to the prior and convent of Bridlington.^c Stephen de Huberdouney, of Halsham, granted to Peter le Vavasour, his heirs and assigns, five acres and a half of land in the field of Halsham south of the village, attested by Walter de Hedun, Wm. Vavasour, Simon de Humbleton, Stephen de Ottringham, &c. Peter le Vavasour, of Halsham, gave the land he bought of Stephen de Huberdouney to the priory; tested by Sir Wm. de Constable, Sir Fulco, his brother, Sir H. de Rise, Sir Peter de Frothingham, Alan, son of Stephen Randolph, his brother, &c.^d In 1314, 7 E. II. Wm. son and heir of Hugh de Bawtry, confirms the grant of Peter de Vavasour.^e Stephen de Huberdouney gave half an acre of land on the east side of his close in East Halsham, in which his capital mess. was situated, &c.

THORNTON COLLEGE.—Robt. Constable gave a bovate of land in Halsham to this abbey, which was confirmed by Rd. I.

THE CHURCH is a rectory, but no particulars are given of its ancient endowment by Mr. Torre; he has preserved, p. 1565, a list of the incumbents, which follow. It is one of the livings remaining in charge, and its patrons and proprietors, with its value in the king's books, will be found in vol. I. p. 104. It is returned by the parliamentary commissioners, in 1835, as having church room for 300 persons, the net value being £631. and that there was a glebe house attached to it, *fit for residence!*

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
		Mr. Alan de Cotum, Presb. Dns. Hugo de Nottle, Presb. Richd. Smith		Mort.
16 April	1558	Wm. Johnson	Sir John Constable, knt.	
4 July	1560	Dns. Richd. Johnson, Cl.	the same	the same
19 March	1571	Thos. Edward, Cl.	the same	the same
24 July	1579	Mr Wm. Moore, B. L.	Henry Constable, Esq.	Resig.
13 August	1600	Roger Barker, M. A.	Idem Henry tunc miles	the same
3 April	1633	David Lyddell, M. A.	Assig. of Hen. Viscount Dunbar, viz. Willm. Wright, of Plowland, Esq., p. b. v. by grant amerced from Henry Viscount Dunbar.	Mort.

^a 16 E. I. eschts. B. C.^b Burton's MSS. vol. 6.^c Charters, vol. 5, p. 142.^d Brid. Reg. p. 227, 8.^e Burt. Mon. p. 232.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
3 July	1696	Henry Dealtry, A. B.	Ralf Rand, of Skirlaw, gent.	Resig.
1 October	1696	Richd. Fiddes	the same	Resig. 9 Jan. 1722, and instituted again.
5 March	1722	Richd. Fiddes, S. T. B. ^a	Lord Cardigan	Death
28 June	1726	John Lambert, A. M.	the same	the same
26 January	1737	James Young, L. L. B.	the same	
24 August	1768	John Snaith, (per Mackley, succ. J. Young)		the same
11 June	1770	Charles Mace	Duke of Montague	the same
21 March	1825	John Ion	John Dyneley, Esq.	Present Incumbent

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—17 Nov. 1407, John Constable, knt. Lord of Halsham, m. w. p. 3 Mar.; in the chapel of the church among his ancestors. 1 Sept. 1419, Matilda, late wife of Sir John Constable, of Halsham, knt. m. w. p. 14 Nov.; body interred in the church of All Saints, near the body of John, her husband. 23 Nov. 1449, John Constable, knt. m. w. p. 17 Jan. 1451; soul ut supra, under the marble stone, viz. in the chapel where his progenitors are buried. 6 Mar. 1497, Rad. Constable, of Burton Constable, Esq. m. w. p. 5 May, 1498; in the chapel of *St. John of Beverley, annexed to the ph. ch. of Halsham*. 13 Nov. 1571, Rd. John, clerk, parson of Halsome, m. w. p. ult. Jan. 1571; in the church. 13 May, 1579, Sir John Constable, of Kirby Knaoll, knt. m. w. p. 9 Sept. 1587; in the church of Halsham. 8 Nov. 1625, John Constable, of Burton Constable, gent. w. p. ult. Jan. 1625; in the church. 26 Nov. 1574, Margaret Hardie, single woman, of Halsham; body to be buried within the church; to poor folke, 6s. 8d. 22 Jan. 1613, Thomas Raines, of Halsham, w. d. body to be buried in All Saints Church; to poor people of Halsham 10s., to same at Frothingham 5s., to Mr. Roger Barker, to preach at my funeral, 10s. Katherine his wife, and Roger Catherall, of Halsham, exrs. 1614, Ralph Ellerker, Esq. buried in Halsham church.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel with chantry chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end. *Exterior.*—The tower is of three stages

^a Richard Fiddes, D. D. was born at Scarborough in the year 1671. He was a learned and laborious divine, and appears to have enjoyed the friendship of the principal literary characters of the reign of Queen Anne. He succeeded to the rectory of Halsham, and in the dedication of a sermon to Dr. Smabridge, then dean of Carlisle, he speaks of “this dark corner of the world,” which leads to the conclusion that he was then residing here, which at that period might, perhaps, be so described with truth. He was the author of several sermons, dedicated respectively to Sir Fras. Osbaldeston, knt. (his godfather), Archbishop Sharpe, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Finch, Dean of York, &c. &c. The Earl of Thanet, although unknown to him, gave him some promotion; he was the author of several other works. The Dr. died at Putney, near London, in 1725, æt. 54. Mr. Thomas Barker, of St. John’s College, Cambridge, the indefatigable antiquary and collector, wrote to Humphrey Wanley, Lord Oxford’s librarian, informing him that he had sent to Mr. Anstis about Dr. Fiddes’ books, &c. It should seem that Wanley was desirous of securing the Dr.’s MS.S. for his master, but it does not appear that he was successful. There is much sound Theology and valuable matter in Dr. Fiddes’ publications, but his style being somewhat involved and devoid of ornament, his works are less known than they deserve to be.

principally of cobbles, with double buttresses, terminating in angular ones at the corners. There is a pointed window in the lower stage of the west-side, of three lights, trefoiled, an empty niche above it. A pointed belfry window in each face of the upper stage, of two lights, and finished with a plain stone battlement. The south aisle is formed into three divisions, by buttresses. Two flat-arched pointed windows, of three lights, trefoiled, with another at the east-end of the aisle, all placed on a tablet running round the buttresses. A small modern brick porch (enclosing the south door, a plain pointed one) occupies the western division, made by the buttresses, which are of two set offs, with a basement moulding. The north aisle has three buttresses of four set offs, and two square-headed windows of three lights, trefoiled, with a pointed door-way, having an oggee crocketed head, and crocketed buttresses on its side; the north and south aisles are of hewn stone. The chancel is similarly formed into divisions by buttresses; in the centre division is a pointed doorway, and a square-headed window of three lights above it; in the other divisions, is a pointed window of two lights, plain. The east end rises to an apex, with a cross, and has a large pointed window of four lights, with a drip-stone, and resting on a tablet. The north side of the chancel is a bare wall, with indications of a water drain and doorway. The chantry chapel, which, according to the will of Rad. Constable, in 1497, was called the chapel of St. John de Beverley, has a modern circular-headed doorway at the west side, its key stone being sculptured with a death's head and cross bones; above is a common circular window, and another on the east side. *Interior.*—The tower is open to the nave by a large pointed arch; it is not, however, in the centre of the nave, being close to the south side. The south aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, on plain octagonal piers. The north aisle is separated from the nave by two massive arches, resting on a low circular pillar, with a plain capital, and the arches are much lower than those on the south side, and not unlike those in the church of Aldbro' in shape and thickness, and have every appearance of the remains of some former building. The nave has a neatly boarded rafter roof, with coloured bosses. The chancel is large, and has a coved ceiling, corresponding with the flattened or elliptical arch of the chancel. In the south wall is a crocketed piscina, mutilated; and three sedillias, surmounted by a large oggee crocketed arch, enclosing rich flowing tracery, and appears to be unique. On the south wall is an hatchment of the late Wm. Constable, Esq.; and on the north wall is a marble mural monument to the Rev. J. Snaith, with a small aumbry underneath it. The chantry chapel has opened into the chancel by two pointed arches, now blocked up. In the east wall is a large double piscina, and in the west wall is a pointed arch, blocked up, having communicated with the north aisle of the nave. A granite octagonal font, with quatre foil panels, is at the west end under the tower. The pulpit has the date 1634; the church is neatly pewed.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.—In the corner of the chantry is a fine alabaster table monument of a knight in a recumbent attitude, his hands clasped in prayer, his head rests on a helmet, having a mutilated crest of what appears to be a dragon's head, his feet rest on a hound. His head bare, on his neck a collar of SS., he has a mail shirt underneath a surcoat, with an ornamented belt, the sword is broken and gone; plated thigh and leg armour, the feet in sollerets, spurs broken, length six feet. The side, or dado of the tomb, has pinnaced niches, with angels holding shields. The effigy is placed on a large black marble slab, seven feet by four feet, which has the indent of brasses of a knight and lady with shields at their heads. This stone does not belong to the effigy under which it has been placed. There is an image of the Virgin Mary and child in a niche at one end of the table. An account of the Monuments, &c. in this church, taken in 1652, is preserved among the Warburton papers, Lansd. Coll. Brit. Mus. which states—"In the east end of the north aisle of the church is a spacious vault under the ground, where the corps of the deceased family of Constable, Lords of the place, are interred in coffins of lead or wood; and above are all these monuments remaining. On the right hand as you go out of the chancel into the sepulchral, a decent monument of stone, on the top whereof a fair large grave-stone, and on the north side thereof, the picture of a man armed cap-a-pee, in brass, with scotcheons at head and feet, but the brass thereof is gone, as also all the finbriate on that side, save only these words engraven "*Matildis quondam*," and on the south side on the brass finbriate, is remaining "*Anno Dom. millimo CCCC.....quor aiabz propicietur Deus*." On the same south side, above the (brazen) effigies of the woman, "*Matild*" wife of the man, the portraiture of whom, in stone (some report it was the effigie of one of this family, buried in Thornton Monastery in Com. Linc. and at the dissolution of that monastery, 31 H. VIII. preserved, brought over, and here placed, by the care and charge of the last Sir John Constable) under this effigy of stone, so mounted, the top stone was removed by Lord Dunbar, 23rd Aug. 1652, there is insculped ye sculpture, which has been for the effigies of a woman in brass, the brass is gone and over her a scotcheon, Barry of 6 impaled with a chief indented. On each side of this woman are four scotcheons, not engraved, and if they had depicted the colours and charges, are by time worn out. At the entrance, on the floor just before the door on the south side, on a fair grave-stone, the picture of a woman in brass, under whom a scotcheon; gu. a cinquefoil and the field semee de cross pattee or, Umfreville. impaled with Barry of 6 or. and az. by the name of Constable. On the north side of that stone, the picture of a man armed, in brass; on the top of the west end of the stone gone, on the brazen finbriate remaining on the north side Halsham qui obiit.....die mensis.....Anno Dom millesimo CCCCLXIII et domina Elizabeth mater dni Johannis Constable Militis que obiit IIII die mensis Martii Anno Dom millimo CCCCquor aiabz propicietur Deus Amen.

On the east window of the chancel, Barry of 6 or. and az. a mullet for difference, Constable; same coat a martlet for difference, Constable; same coat on a window in the south side. On the south side of the church in the south aisle in glass, Gu. 3 Chev. braced on a chief varee A. and B. Fitzhugh. Varee Ar. and B. a fess. gu. Marmion; Ingrailed with Barry of 6 or. and az. Constable."—[*Warburton*.]

In the chancel, a mural monument in south aisle in memory of Thos. Owst, of Halsham, ob. January 26th, 1816, æt. 69; also Mary Ann Owst, daur. of Thos. and Ann Owst, died Oct. 2nd, 1814, ag. 26; also Ann, the wife of Thomas, died Oct. 27th, 1827, ag. 71; with arms. In north aisle, mural, Eliz. w. Peter Day, died 24th Aug. 1726, ag. 25. In the church-yard are many head stones and table monuments. Table, Thos. Owst, 22nd June, 1746, ag. 66; Thos. Owst, d. 18th July, 1782, ag. 62; Ann his w. 3rd April, 1783, ag. 70. On another large table monument close to this, no inscription; arms, a plain shield; crest, a horse's head. Table, Wm. Webster, d. 15 Dec. 1804, æt. 73; Margaret his wife, d. Oct. 7th, 1828, ag. 85. Table, Wm. Harrison, of Sunk Island, 2nd Mar: 1837, ag. 64, as an agriculturist he had few to excel him, &c. &c.

The chantry chapel, called the chapel of St. John de Beverley, was always used as the place of interment of

the deceased members of the Constable family until 1802, when on the 23rd August the bones were collected and transferred to

THE MAUSOLEUM, which is a circular building of the Doric order; it is built of the best white free stone, and situated to the east of the church, (looking north,) upon a gentle eminence in a plantation of trees. The dome is of stone, and crowned with an ornamental cross. The interior is faced and floored with black polished marble, in the centre is an elegant white marble urn, inscribed *Gulielmo de Constable*, standing on a pedestal of veined marble, surrounded by an iron railing; on the wall above are the Arms of Constable; a skylight of stained glass throws a chastened light throughout the whole of the interior. There are 78 shields of arms of the family and connections ranged round the entablature. It has doric pilasters of black marble, and recesses round the whole. In the basement floor there are twenty-six repositories for coffins, seven of which are closed, and inscribed: 1. Bones of the ancestors of the family of Constable, collected in the old vault adjoining the church of Halsham, and transferred to this mausoleum on the 23rd August, 1802. 2. Cuthbert Constable, Esq. ob. 14th Mar. 1747, æt. 66. 3. Winifred Constable, ob. 23rd May, 1774, æt. 47. 4. William Constable, Esq. ob. 18th May, 1791, æt. 69. 5. Katharine Constable, relict of the late Wm. Constable, Esq. ob. 6th April, 1804, æt. 75. 6. Mary Ricard, ob. 18th Feb 1789, æt. 58. 7. Mary Honoria Chichester, b 16th August, 1834, d. 27th April, 1836. The fabric was commenced in 1790 and finished in 1800, at a cost of £10,000.



THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL were founded by will of Sir John Constable, of Kirby Knowle, in this County, dated 13th May, 1579, and confirmed by letters patent of the 28th March, 26 Eliz. 1584, as a free school for eight poor scholars: and a hospital for eight poor men and two poor women. The endowment consists of a yearly rent charge of £80 per an. granted, or given, for a term of 1000 years, out of North Park, in the parish of Burstwick, and other places. 4th August, 1590, Dame Catharine Constable by will gave the sum of £10 yearly, for ever, for the maintenance of a scholar, to be sent from Halsham school to Trinity College, Oxford, and to receive the exhibition for seven years; and also £6. 13s. 4d. for apprenticing another boy, yearly; but

these bequests have never been demanded. Boys admitted as free scholars to the school, are children of poor persons at Halsham, and they continue at school from six to fourteen years of age. There are other scholars, who are paid for by their friends. £20 is allowed to the schoolmaster; £3 to each of the eight scholars; £4 to the almsmen; and £2 to the women.—The building contains eight cells or apartments, but so small they are seldom occupied; but the hall and rooms above are used by the schoolmaster. The hospital is a large irregular building, nearly adjoining the church, and appears to have been built at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The present rectory is a small and mean looking cottage of brick, of one story, at the east end of the church, and has not been occupied by a rector in living memory. The Rev. John Ion has proposed, it is said, to the patron, to be at half the expence of erecting a suitable residence on this valuable and important living, which would derive great benefit from the rector residing among his parishioners. There are no remains of the old mansion house of the Constables, which was pulled down; it stood about 70 yards north of the church, the site may be ascertained from the uneven state of the ground; there were many large stones dug up about 60 years ago, which had formed part of the foundations. The field is still known by the name of Mass Garth. On forming the foundations of the mausoleum, a tumulus was opened in which several urns were found, containing a great number of copper coins; the urns were taken to Burton Constable with some of the coins, the rest were carried away by the workmen. At the same time there was a considerable number of skeletons found, with the urns placed at their heads; the tumulus is situated east of the church. No further particulars seem to be preserved of this important and curious discovery. An earth-work was also in existence in the recollection of an old inhabitant, who gives from memory a description of it, but too vague for any great reliance to be placed on it; it is now ploughed up and all vestige of it destroyed. A large and singular key of brass was found not far from this same earth-work. It was supposed to be the key of a military chest; a few silver coins were also found near the same spot. This place has lost the distinctive appellation of East and West Halsham. About a mile and a half from the church to the eastward may yet be seen the moats entire, which once surrounded the old mansion of East Halsham; it is now only an indifferent farm-house, and retains nothing indicative of its former importance but the moats.

HOLMPTON.



N Holmetone, Ode, Welp, Alestan Azor, Grimchel had eight carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be as many ploughs there; Walter has now of Drogo himself there, one plough and four villanes, and five borders, with two ploughs and sixteen acres of meadow.—One mile long and one broad; value in King Edward's time eight pounds, now twenty shillings.

The word "*habuit*," so often used in Domesday, is a word of most expressive meaning, as before remarked, when applied to the Saxon holders of lands in

Holderness; here are no less than five Saxon proprietors swept away, and Walter, who held of Drogo when the record was compiled, held the whole of this place, worth then only twenty shillings, which had previously yielded to the industry of its former masters no less than eight pounds: these circumstances afford melancholy proofs of the devastating influence of the Norman conquest. The name of this place is clearly derived from Holme, enclosed meadow; and tun, town, and the manner in which it is spelt in subsequent evidences, points it out as being the Holme town.

In 9 E. I. according to Kirby's inquest, Wm. de Chestreunt is returned as holding here. 9 E. II., the prior of Bolton is found to be the principal proprietor according to the *Nomina Villarum*. Wm. de Malgum, and Alice his wife, gave their lands and possessions, rents, escheats, wards, &c. to Bolton Priory.^a Dr. Burton states that the Albat of Thornton held the manors of *Holmetun* and North Frothingham in the reign of Edward III. and it would seem probable that it would so continue until the dissolution;^b but John Constable, of Frismarsh, called also of Holmpton, purchased this lordship in the reign of Henry VI. as stated in the pedigree of this family, vol. 1, p. 437; and at a much earlier period the advowson of Holmpton was demised and released by Sir John Routh, knt., and John Arnold, of Ottringham, to Dame Eliz. Constable, of Frismarsh,^c although the family do not appear to have used the right of presentation.

The descent of this manor subsequently, is extremely difficult to ascertain; it appears to have been in possession of the Wrights of Ploughland and their descendants. It is not until 1782 that any other evidences have been obtained, when Philip Wilkinson, of Whitby, became Lord of the manor by the death of two maiden ladies of that name in Hull; Mr. Prickett afterwards held it, of whom it was purchased by a gentleman of the name of Haworth, residing near Devizes, in Wiltshire, who sold it to Mr. Liddell; this gentleman sold it to Mr. Lacey, who disposed of it to the Rev. Wm. Potchett, vicar of Grantham, the present Lord of the manor.

^a Burton's Mon. p. 117.

^b Burton's MS.S. v. 5, vide North Frodingham.

^c Vide Frismarsh, sequens.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—12 E. II. Walter, son of Peter Atte See, held 3 acres of land in Holmetun. Sir John Fribois, knt. gave towards supporting one monk in the abbey of Meaux, and increasing the number to 50, 6 bovates in Holmetun.^a Sir John Routh, knt. and John Arnald, of Dringhoe, release to Dame Elizabeth Constable, of Frismersk, and John her son, 3 bovates in Hollym field here, with the advowson of the chapel when it shall happen.^b 24 E. III. the king commands Master Peter de Grymsby, his escheator, that he take security for his reasonable relief of John, son of William Carleton, heir of Richard de Pensthorpe, deceased, for his part of two messuages, three tofts, and two bovates of land, with their appurtenance in Holmetun, held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of 170th and 190th parts of a knt. fee.^c 8 H. VIII. John Constable held here 20 mess. 30 cotts. 40 bovates of arable, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, and 100 other acres, with their appurtenances; and in west land, of Thomas Cardinal, Abp. of York, as of his manor of Patrington, by knt. service.^d 2: H. VIII. Thomas Hanby held here a capital mess. of the king in capite; and from an inquisition of the same date, Richard Hanby, gent. of Holmeton, and Nicholas, his son and heir, held lands here.

THE CHURCH.—18 R. II. the Abbat and Convent of St. Martin's, in Normandy, assign an annual pension of 10s. due to their abbey from the church of Holmeton to the abbey and convent of Kirkstall, as well as lands, &c. in Holmeton; and here the information relative to the antient endowment of this church ceases. There are 14a. 2r. 9p. of old enclosed land, and 49a. Or. 29p. of new enclosure, called the glebe, as well as 49a. 3r. 20p. of land given in lieu of tithes of both old and new enclosure, which took place in 1800 and 1801, pursuant to act of parliament. Holmeton is therefore now tythe free. The glebe and tythe land belonging to the rectory are let at the yearly rent of £150. This living is returned by the parliamentary commissioners as worth £152 per annum, with church room for 300 persons, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
7 Cal. Feb.	1288 Dns. Rd. Wiveton, Pbr.	Ab. & Conv. de Albem vel procuratores eorundum.	
18 July	1317 Dns. Thos. (fil. Johs.) de Holaym, Maners in Penisthorp, acolitus	the same	Mort.
4 September	1349 Dns. Alan Bole, de Kilness, Cap.	the same	Resig.
17 October	1364 Dns. de Clyderhowe, Cl.	the same	Mort.
26 May	—68 Dns. Thos. de Belot, Pbr	the same	the same
3 December	1372 Dns. Peter de Bylton, Pbr.	Edwd. III. Rex.	Resig.
28 April	1410 Dns. Rd. Arnald, Pbr.	Ab. & Con. de Kirkstall	Resig. pro Withornwyk.

^a A MS. says that Sir John Frybois built the church of Holmetun, and that there was a chantry aisle belonging to a chantry house, John Constable of Catfoss being the owner. The MS. is without date or reference, B. C. Lib. ^b Penes Lord Denbeigh. ^c Abbr. Rot. Orig. ^d Pat Rot. H. VIII.

^e Mr. Richardson is the present tenant.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
28 January	—25	Dns. Thos. Parker, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
17 July	1425	Dns. Johs. Rynger, Pbr. ob. 1428	the same	Mort.
17 July	—28	Dns. Johs. Bowtham	the same	Resig.
16 June	1454	Dns. Robt. Cooke, Pbr.	the same	
16 December	1461	Dns. Ws. Baxter, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
24 May	1472	Dns. Robt. Baxter	the same	the same
21 May	1515	Dns. Thos. Emere, Pbr. ob. 1547	the same	
		Dns. Robt. Collingworth		
13 March	1587	Henry Harrison, Cl.	Elizabeth Regina	the same
22 July	1612	John More, B. A.	James Rex	the same
20 September	1633	Henry Keepe, M. A.	Ch. I.	
13 March	1683	Robt. Wilson, A. M.	Chas. II. Patron, in full right, rex. per laps.	Deprivation. (Here ends Torre.)
<i>(Reg. Office & Abp. Sharpe's Books.)</i>				
22 April	—92	John Bower	Rex. & Regina.	Cession.
11 December	—95	Andreas Watson	Rex.	
		Josias Tookerman		Death
15 February	1710	Robt. Jellison	Regina.	Death.
9 January	1713	Wm. Holliday, M. A.	the same	
20 November	1739	John Snaith	Rex.	the same
12 June	1770	Peter Atkinson	Geo. III.	the same
	1781	Joseph Hudson	the same	Cession.
4 February	1784	Robt. Barker	the same	Death.
27 January	1819	Charles Cornelius Chambers	the same	the same
15 February	1826	Charles Randolph, B. A.	George IV.	
	1831	John Vaughan		
	1834	John May	the Crown	Present Incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1515 Robert Baxter, rector, w. p. 15th April, withburial. Richard Handby, of Holmton, gentleman, by w. d. 12th April, 1529, p. 9th June, do—Soul as above burd. in the chapel of St. Nicolas, Holmpton, best beast mortuary. To every church between Holmpton and Headon 6d. —to do. inter. Holmton and Albrow, 4d.—to the Parson of Holmton for tythes oblite, 3s. 4d.—dr. Jane, 20s. for her mar. portion.—to Lawrence, my son, the profit of 40s. land when he comes to years of discretion for life, lying in Penshorp field of either side the town, and also 10s. when twenty;—his lands as by purchase as inheritance, he gives to Nicholas, his son and heir;—heir looms to remain, a pair tied stocks, two side boards in the hall, a lid, a mashe fat, a pair of iron gallows with three crokes, a spit, a pair cobb yarns, and a pair of rings to his heir;—his best silver spoon, and a pair of coral beads with silver gaudes, a stake of corall tipped with silver, a gold ring with a precious stone, (an agnus dei,) and two small gems of silver, 4s. to be dealt in penny dole on my burial day, desires Edwd. Holme, of Holme-Garth, to be supervisr. residue to Jane his wife, and children. 1547, Thomas Emerye, rector, w. p. 16th August, 1547, in the church-yard. 1573, John Hanby, gent. w. p. 8th April, 1573, in the north aisle. 1588, Robert Collingworth, rector, w. p. 26th April,

1588, in the quire. 1612, Henry Harrison, rector, w. p. 29th September, 1612, in the chancel, under that stone where his predecessor lies buried, with a remembrance of his burial engraven on brass, framed in the said stone, containing his name, degree, and function, and the day and year of his death.

There was a chantry founded in the church of Holmpton, at the altar of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelists.

The following is a list of the Chantry Chaplains or Cantarists.

<i>Inducted.</i>		<i>Cantarists.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>How vacated.</i>
9 December	1374	Dns. John Smith, Cap. Dns. Ws. Sprotley, Cap.	William de Hoton	Mort.
11 November	1434	Dns. Thos. Fraunceys, Pbr. Dns. Robt Dyves, Cap.	James Hoton, Esq. the same	Resig. Mort.
14 July	1480	Dns. Ws. Golding, Cap.	the same	Mort.
Ult. August	1499	Dns. Ws. Penisthorp, Cap.	William Hoton, Esq.	the same
2 May	1501	Dns. Rd. Gartham, Cap.	the same	Cession.
23 May	1506	Dns. Ws. Bretten, Cap.	the same	Resig.
14 January	—7	Dns. Robt. Tolle, Cap.	the same	the same
22 May	1511	Dns. Milo. Fairburne	the same	Mort.
25 November	—18	Dns. John Dixon, Presbr.	Gardian of John Hoton	Resig.
12 August	1521	Dns. Thos. Marshall, Presbr.	Rector de Holmton, per Lapsum	

[Torre, p. 1482.]

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a modern tower at the west end. On the south side of the nave are four windows, two below and two immediately over them. On the north side two others, with a smaller inserted to throw light on the pulpit. The chancel has a depressed pointed arch window at the east end, of three lights, with perpendicular tracery. The entrance is by a doorway in the west face of the tower,^a which is of brick in three stages, having a small belfry window on each side, and battlements. The nave and chancel are tiled, pebble-dashed, and built of hewn stone. The interior is very neat: the nave and chancel are nearly the same width; the pulpit is placed in the north-east corner. A small gallery is at the west end, and both chancel and nave are ceiled. In the south wall is a plain circular archway, resting on two low circular piers, buried in the wall, and apparently having, formerly, opened into a chantry. The Commandments are placed on each side of the east window, and there is a small modern font at the west end.

MONUMENTS.—On south wall, chancel, mural to Mrs. Elizabeth Nockalls. dr. of Mr. Robt. Martin, gent. of this place, d. 7th May, 1767, æt. 85. On the north side, another to John Deweker Frampton, fifth son of Wm. Frampton, of London, Esq. 5th June, 1836, æt. 22. On the chancel floor, a stone with a cross, which has been appropriated, and inscribed "Here lieth the body of Wm. Honday, M. A. who died May 2nd, 1739,

^a Over which is inserted, "This tower was built in 1832, Thos. Sowersby, churchwarden.

æt. 56." South side nave, a neat marble mural (by C. Rossi, R. A. London,) to Mary Ann Walter, second daur. of Samuel Walter, of Holmpton, Esq. 5th September, 1820, æt. 74, an inscription, Arms azure a fess dancette, Gules, between three eagles displayed, or. On north wall, on a board, "Mrs. Eliz. Nockalls, by will and codicil bearing date the 1st Nov. 1766, gave unto the minister and churchwardens of Holmpton, for the time being, the sum of £40, the interest thereof to be applied at their discretion, in putting poor children of the same town to school, or to the relief of the poor there in sickness, as they shall think proper. The said £40 by the accumulation of interest, is now increased to £50, 1st January, 1833. Three floor stones in nave, Job Buck, d. 13th Nov. 1722, æt. 66; also Sarah is wife, d. 18th January, 1718, æt. 44; and Susannah his dr. and wife of Jno. Wray, of Hull, April 25th, 1747, æt. 51. Mary, wife of J. Thompson, of Selby, gent. 26th June, 1791, æt. 50. Geo Thorp, d. April 28th, 1757, æt. 48, and his wife. Within altar rails, a floor stone to J. D. Frampton, (see above.) Under chancel arch, John Feaster, 6th October, 1832, æt. 48. In the church-yard, table tombs, to Jno. Ellis, of Plewland, and Rebecca his wife. Edwd. Thornhill, of Whitton, Esq. in the west riding, 2nd August, 1814. Headstones, Christ. son of J. and Mary Sherwood, and nephew of Geo. Sherwood, gent. of Ryson Garth, 7th September, 1814, æt. 18; others record the names of Sowarsby, Richard-son, Hastings, Bilton, Ingram, Cockerine, Gill, Tangate, &c. The communion plate belonging to the church was presented by the rector's family and Mr. Raines's; it consists of a handsome silver cup and salver, which bear the following inscription.—"The gift of the Rev. Richard Nockalls and Mrs. Nockalls, Mr. Wm. Raines and Mrs. Raines, to Holmpton Church."^a

Holmpton Hall was the property of the late Samuel Walter, Esq., he bequeathed it to his daughter, Mary Ann, she dying unmarried, left it to Richard Lacy, Esq., formerly a captain in the Cumberland militia, who married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker, M. A. vicar of Hollym. Mr. Lacy sold the house to the Rev. Wm. Potchett, vicar of Grantham. It is now occupied by the Rev. P. H. Wilton, as tenant to the former gentleman. The house appears to have been built about the time of Queen Anne. There is little to interest the antiquary in this village. A respectable family among the inferior gentry, of the name of Black, resided here, it is said, in the 17th century; but the evidences are too loose and unconnected to attempt a table of descent; they were connected with another of the same name at Saltagh, of which, Thomas Black was buried at Kayingham, Nov. 1, 1694, and James, his son, Dec. 18, 1698.

The rectory house is close to the east end of the church-yard; it is a handsome new villa in the cottage style, having a verandah in front, with neatly laid out gardens around it. The Wesleyans have a meeting house here, built in 1820. The village is but a short distance from the sea; Holmpton church to the cliff, measured by Mr. Tuke, of York, in 1786, was 1200 yards; in 1833, by the Rev. James Hatfield, curate of Sproatley, was 1130 yards, a loss of 70 yards having occurred within the periods.

^a See Wyton Family ped.

HOLLYM, WITH RISOM GARTH AND NEVILLES, INCLUDING WITHORNSEA.



OLLYM is returned in Domesday as Holam, a soke of one carucate to Witforness. Holayme, Holey, Holym, as it is variously written in the middle ages, may, perhaps, have been derived from the British word *lyn*, or *lym*, a pool or lake, which according to Professor Phillips, were frequent in this part of Holderness.

The first Lord of Hollym, of which any memorials are left, was Sir Adam St. Martyn, who is a subscribing witness to an indenture between Sir William de la Twyer, *knt.*, and the rector of St. Sepulchre's, dated in 1256.^a In 45 H. III. he attests a grant from Wm. Verder, of Out Newton, to Sir Simon, Constable, *knt.*^b It appears, also, from a release of Isabella de Fortibus, dated 48 H. III. that Adam de St. Martin was one of the executors under the will of Wm. de Fortibus.^c 9 E. II. Henry St. Martin is returned

by Kirby as holding Hollym. 17 E. II. Thomas de St. Martyn held in Holey as of the hon. of Alb.^d 13 E. III. Thomas de Holey, parson of Holmpton, grants to John de St. Martyn, of Holey, *gent.* his right and title in a toft and bovate, with its appurts. in Holey; tested by Thomas and Adam de St. Martyn, Stephen, son of John, son of Stephen de Holey.^e 23 E. III. Thomas de St. Martin held lands here.^f 26 E. III. John, vicar of the church of Withornsea, gave 6s. 8d. for a license to have a certain plot of ground, containing 1 rood and 8 perticates of land, with their appurts. in Hollym, of John de St. Martyn.^g 27 E. III. John de St. Martyn was Lord of Holym.^h 28 E. III. the manor was still held by the family of St. Martyn. A long interval now occurs before any evidence can be adduced of the possession of the manor, but in the interval it is not at all improbable that it escheated to the chief lord of the fee, as in the third year of the reign of Ph. and Mary, 1556. Philip Gascoigne held this manor of the Earl of Westmoreland, as of his manor of Burstwick, by knight service.

After the lapse of nearly another century and a half, in 1698 the manor passed by purchase to the family of Sykes, as appears from a conveyance bearing that date, from Samuel Wilkinson to John Marshall; and another from Matcham to Robt. Simpson; and also a deed of conveyance from Robert Simpson, of lands in Hollym, dated 7th May, 1755, to Sir Mark Sykes,ⁱ D. D., grandfather of the present respected Lord of the manor, the Rev. Christopher Sykes, of Roos.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—19 E. III. Alice, who was wife of Wm. Atte See, held at her death 1 mess. 4 bovates of land, 50 acres of meadow, and 50 acres of pasture, with their appurts in Holaym, of the king in capite

^a B. C. Lib.

^b Ibid.

^c Dods. MS.S. vol. 7. fo. 251.

^d Inq. ad qd. dmn.

^e Meaux Chart.

^f Burton's MS, vol. 5.

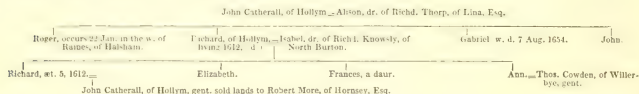
^g Ibid.

^h Ab. Rot. Orig. p. 225.

ⁱ Evidences, penes Rev. C. Sykes.

as of the honor of Alb. by homage and fealty, and by the service of the 48th part of a knt.'s fee for all services remaining, whereof John, son of John, son of Peter Senior, and Margaret, wife of the same John, son of John, and the heirs of the bodies of John and Margaret, are. Also she held as above, of the king in capite, of the honor aforesaid, in form aforesaid, 13 acres of land, with its appurts. in the same vill, by the service of paying to the lord the king, at the manor of Burstwick, 10½d. for all services. Also she held as above of the king in capite, as of the honor aforesaid, by the service of one thousandth part of a knt.'s fee, and by the service of paying to the fabric of blessed Mary of Wythornse, 4d. per ann. and that John, son of John, son of Peter Atte See, is son and heir of the said Alice.^a 21 E. III. Johanna, wife of William, son of John de Holayn, held of the king as of the hon. of Alb. at her death, of the inheritance of Matilda, who was wife of Simon Gernage; Alice whom John Howson married; Ida, whom John Brokeour married; Johan, whom Peter Percy married; Katherine, whom Wm. Wakke married, daughters and heirs of the said William, by the service of paying to the king 7s. 7d. at Burstwick, at the four annual terms, 1 mess, 3 bovates of land with their appurts. in Holaym.^b 25 E. III. a writ was issued to Peter de Grymsby, the king's escheator, to take the fealty of Wm. sen and heir of John Wake, of Holaym, deceased, for a certain plot of land called *le Avenum*, in Holaym, containing 33 acres, of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb. being in the king's hands, by the fealty and service of 12d. to be paid annually at the manor of Burstwick, and to take security, &c.^c

The Catheralls of Hollym were a family of some antiquity and respectability, and bore for arms Gu. a griffin comb. p.p. John Catherall, of Hollym, gent. had large possessions in 1584, and held of Mr. Gascoigne, lord of the manor, and the family entered their pedigree in the Herald's coll. as follows:—



THE CHURCH.—The *Chapel* of Hollym, within the parish of Withornsea as it is antiently called, was formerly a rectory of the patronage of the Abbat and Convent of Albemarle, or their procurators, till it came to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall, by grant from Albemarle. On the 11th April, 1409, license was granted to the inhabitants of the town of Holym, *being parishioners of Withornsea*, by reason of their distance from their parish church, and other hazards of ways and inundations, to have divine service celebrated in the *chapel of Hollym, and to bury their dead in the chapel yard* for the future, and at this time became parochial. [See Torre's East-Riding, p. 1481; also, Abp. Bowet's register, dated 1406, 8 H. IV. p. 165.] The chapel of Hollym is included in the large purchase of Holderness churches, described under the head of Burstall priory, and therefore it is clear that at that period Hollym had not parochial rights, and its chapel would be dependant upon Withornsea. The church, or chapel of Hollym having been built of less durable materials than the generality of the neighbouring churches, after an existence of little more than three centuries was taken down, and a modern structure erected on its site. The living was given to the Corporation of Beverley, by Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.; the grant bears date 17th February, 1710. The advowson of Hollym,

^a Inq. p. m. 20 E. III. n. 5.

^b Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 247.

^c Abbr. Rot. Orig. p. 325.

^d Richard Catherall, of Hollym, gent., m. w. d. 16 June, 1629, desires to be buried near his pew in the church of Hollym, and leaves 20s. to the poor of Hollym, to be disposed of at the discretion of his brethren. Roger, Gabriel, and John.

with Withernsea, was purchased of the Corporation of Beverley, who held it in their own right beneficially, by the Rev. Robert Barker; who it will be seen on referring to the list of incumbents, was twice presented to the living by the Corporation. The list of incumbents will be found under Withernsea.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—Richard Catheral, of Hollym, gent. w. p. 2nd October, 1629, in the church of Hollym, near this place. Gabriel Catheral, gent. by w. dated 7th August, 1654, in the church of Hollym.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was pulled down, and re-built in 1814, partly by subscription, and partly by a rate; but the sum raised being insufficient, the sum of £100 was borrowed of a Mr. Edward Coates; to repay which, it was resolved at a vestry meeting, to devise to him a close called the church close, situate at Withernsea, and containing about three acres and sixteen perches of land, which according to tradition was originally given to provide a salary for winding up the church clock; to which use the rents were applied until the clock fell into decay, when the rents were afterwards appropriated to the repairs of the church, and which close was to be held for twenty years at the nominal rent of one penny per annum.

THE EDIFICE consists of a tower, nave, and chancel, of light coloured brick, with vanes and pinnacles, it is slated. The tower is of three stages, having a circular headed doorway in the west face, and a window in each face of the upper stage. On each side of the nave are three circular headed sash windows, and one on each side the chancel, with another at the east end. A smaller window is at the west end of the nave on each side of the tower. *The Interior* is ceiled and neatly pewed. The pulpit is under the chancel arch; a gallery is at the west end; and a small new font. The west end of the chancel is occupied by boards, having the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments, so that the window is not visible.

On the north wall is a small mural monument to the Rev. Peter Atkinson, d. 6th October, 1779, æt. 48. Ann Atkinson, relict of the above, 17th June, 1784, æt. 38, and four infant children. On south wall, another to Rev. Robert Barker, A. M., of Sydney Sussex Coll. Cam. b. January 21st, 1750, d. January 1st, 1816, thirty-five years vicar of this parish; also, Ann his widow, February 1st, 1829, æt. 60. In the Warburton papers, the west window of the old building it is stated had lozengy A. and G. in each A. four ermines. The old font of the church has been removed to a garden at Hedon, belonging to Mr. Iveson, to grace an artificial ruin there; it has round it "Johannes Talun, Vicarius de Hollym dedit, orate pro eo MCCL...." There is stated also to have been in the old church, sable, a cinquefoil or, pierced atexty argent, inter three cross mullets of the second.—Barry of eight argent and gules, over all a fleur de lis sable.—Two fusils gules afile azure; the Hildyard MS. penes nuper, Mr. Beckwith, of York, is quoted as the authority. The church-yard is elevated, and has a good prospect from it; in it many head stones. Table tomb to G. Cook Pape, d. 18th October, 1814, æt. 78; Jane his wife, October 17th, 1814, æt. 75: others to Dearlove, Browns, Binks, Hutchinsons, Dixon, Westerdale, Kennedy, Gell, Sowarsby, Futtly, Galloway, Major, Marshall, Stephenson, Marr, Preston, &c.

CHARITIES.—The sum of £47, part of a sum of £63, the amount of antient benefactions to the poor of Hollym, the remainder whereof was laid out in erecting certain poor's cottages; a donation of £21 from Mr. G. C. Pape, in 1805, and a further sum of £13 contributed by the inhabitants, have been thrown together into one fund, called the town stock. Of this fund, £49. 10s. is lodged in the hands of the overseers for the time

being. The interest of this fund, £4. 1s. is appropriated to the benefit of poor widows, 6s. of which being laid out in bread, is given to poor widows first Sunday in each calendar month. Three small tenements adjoining the church-yard of Hollym occupied rent free, were purchased as above; also an annual payment of 10s. issuing out of a farm in the parish. George Cook Pape, left by w. 31st January, 1813, to the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of Hollym, £300 upon trust, towards putting to school and educating poor children of Hollym, for ever. The parishioners of Withernsea, as well as those inhabitants of Holmpton who are not in the parish of Holmpton, pay half as much of the Hollym church-tax as the inhabitants of Hollym do. It has been usual for a churchwarden to be annually appointed for the township of Hollym, and a sidesman for Withernsea; a sidesman also for that part of Holmpton, which in the parish of Hollym with Withernsea, with the parish of Holmpton is somewhat mixed up with Hollym, as a part of the former township belonging to the parish of Hollym cum Withernsea.

The Reverend Peter Atkinson, vicar of Hollym, purchased an estate here of 344½ acres of land, to the west of the village, and built a house upon it, which is the present residence of the Rev. Charles Barker.^a There are several freeholders who have estates here; it is a neat village, about three miles from Patrington. A Wesleyan meeting house was built here in 1824.

RYSON GARTH in this parish, is mentioned as early as 44 H. III. when John, the lord of Rysom, attests, with many others, a grant of lands from William Verder, of Out-Newton, to Sir Simon Constable.^b 31 E. I. John de Rysom and heirs, had a grant of free warren here, and in Rimsell.^c 23 E. III. John Thornton, of Rysom, held the day in which he died, 200 acres of arable, 7 acres of pasture, 8 acres of wood, in Risum de Rege, in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. being in the king's hands, by the 100 part of a kn't's fee doing suit at the Wapentake court.^d It has not been ascertained at what time the Rysoms quitted this place, but the family held lands at Patrington down to the middle of the last century. April 29th, 1723, John Rysom, gent., of Patrington, vested lands, &c. in trustees, on his marriage with Ann Acklom, of Hornsea;^e a memorandum states that a John de Rysom was buried 200 years ago in the church of Holmeton.

Rysom Garth belonged to the Carews, of Orpington, in Kent, for a long period, and appears to have come to them originally by purchase. It passed to the father of the present possessor, G. H. Sherwood, Esq. from Mr. William Gee, of Orpington, also by purchase. The tythes were bought of Sir Charles Hotham, of Scorb'ro', by Richard Gee, Esq. in 1731, although not registered until 1737; and from subsequent arrangements made at the enclosure, between 1800 and 1807, Rysom became free of all incumbrances, excepting a small fee farm rent of 11s. 8d. per annum. Rysom Garth is a distinct manor, the greatest part of the land being in Hollym, the other part in Holmpton, except a small portion in the parish of Skeffling. It is finely situated on rising ground, and commands an extensive prospect of the German ocean, the Lincolnshire hills, and the rich plains of Holderness. The present house is supposed to have been built at various times, the oldest parts about the reign of Charles II. Here are some good portraits of the Bee's, the father of George II. Sherwood, Esq. having married into that family, whose pedigree will be found under the head of Skeffling. The remains of a moat are pointed out, and from the quantity of spear heads and broken pieces of iron which have been turned up by the plough on the estate, it is conjectured that some important military engagement has once taken place here.

^a This estate was bought of Yarbro' and Lodge trustees, for the children of Leonard Metcalf, late of Foulforth, who died on 24th April, 1772, the father of the present Rev. Charles Barker having married a daughter of the Rev. Peter Atkinson.

^b B. C. Lib.

^c Chart. Rolls, Turr.

^d Harl. MSS. No. 708, fo. 272.

^e Patr. Court Rolls.

NEVILLES.—Sir William Hustler, knt., by deed of lease and release, 9th and 10th May, 1687, conveyed the manor of Nevilles in the parish of Withernsea, with its appurts. and the several closes called Nevilles Pasture, the Carr, the Low Close, the Lunleys Broome, the Parson Broome, lying in Withernsea or in Holmpton, or in one of them, and a close of two acres in Holmpton aforesaid, for £510, to James Oats, of Dringhoe Marsh. The next account of this property is found in the marriage settlement of Ann Sawyer, niece of Robert Bee, Esq. of Skeffling, upon her marriage with George Sherwood, Esq.* the settlement was executed 9th October, 1769. Mr. Sherwood held the Nevilles estate some time in his possession, and upon purchasing Rysom Garth, he sold it to Mr. Richard Mann, near Bridlington; who again resold it to Miss Storm and her sister, the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Routh; these ladies are now residing in Hull,—it is at present rented by a Mr. John Sherwood.

WITHORNSEA.

WITFORNES.—Morcar had eighteen carucates of land, and six oxgangs to be taxed, where there may be fifteen ploughs. Drogo has now there one plough and four villanes, and five bordars, and two priests. All these have together two ploughs, and one hundred acres of meadow. To this manor belongs the soke of these, Andrebi, two carucates; Bortune, seven carucates; Danetorp, two carucates and six oxgangs; Fidlinge, six carucates; Sprotle, five oxgangs; Grimestun, four carucates; Waxham, six oxgangs; Tunestal, one carucate; Torne, five oxgangs; Holam, one carucate; Rotmare, three oxgangs. To be taxed together thirty-two carucates of land, where there may be twenty-five ploughs. Drogo has now there ten sokemen, and ten villanes, and two bordars having seven ploughs. Value in King Edward's time fifty six pounds, now six pounds.

This is one of those manors which have not been separated from the royal fee; the custom of the manor is the same as in the manor of Burstwick, except that no minor under the age of 21 years can surrender. The courts for the manor are held at Owthorne, otherwise Seathorne. The under steward presides, attended by the penny-grave for Withornsea and Owthorne. The Court Leet jury consists of thirteen substantial men, for both townships; two of these, the foreman and another, are sworn affeerers; a homage jury is then sworn, of six copyholders. The head courts for this manor are usually held upon the first and second Tuesday after Michaelmas and Easter. There is another court, usually held upon the second Tuesday in December, at which court the penny-grave pays in the copyhold rent, due at the Michaelmas preceding. In the township of Withornsea is a manor called the manor of *Withornsea and Owthorne Prior Hold*, parcel of Kirkstall, supposed to have escheated to the ancestors of the present lord. There is a copyhold rent payable out of this manor of 4d. per acre. All the lands in this manor are without impeachment of waste, and pay a fine to the lord of two years copyhold rent. The township contains freehold oxgangs and copyhold, being all in bondage. The copyhold rent is 4d. per acre for the arable land, but the quantity in each oxgang cannot be ascertained, so much being washed away, and the rent of the houses varies. The office of penny-grave is executed by the owners of oxgangs in rotation; 5 oxgangs priorhold and 10 oxgangs of copyhold, computed at 11 acres to an oxgang, which would measure 10 acres.

* See Skeffling, Bee's pedigree.

12 Ed. III. the inhabitants of the town of Withornsea petitioned the crown for a market to be held within the town; and on 20th November, 17 E. III. the same day on which a mart and fairs were granted to Skipsea, a market on Thursday, in every week, and two fairs of four days continuance, were also granted to Withornsea, then in the King's hands, provided this market and these fairs, in the usual phraseology of the period, were not injurious to the neighbouring markets and fairs; the one fair to be held on the eve and on the day of the assumption of our lady, (14th and 15th August,) and the other on the eve and on the day of the nativity, (24th and 25th December.) William le English, Bailiff of the manor of Burstwick, was to proclaim the market and fairs in all places within his bailiwick.*

THE CHURCH of Withornsea was at first a rectory, belonging to the patronage of the Abbat and Convent of Albemarle, or their cell of Birstall, and by the Abbat of Albemarle granted to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall, unto whom it was appropriated, and a vicarage therein endowed.^b On the 8th November, 1444, a commission issued out to examine the parishioners of the church of Withornsea, whose church-yard being so nigh the sea, that by the violence of its waves beating upon it, in a certain tempest was destroyed, that they might make choice of another foundation whereon to build them a new church. Accordingly, 8th December following, they certified that the place called Priest Hill, within the lordship of Withornsea, was very convenient for erecting a new church upon; whereupon the Archbishop then decreed that the parish church should be built on the said place, which being done, on the 28th July, 1488, a commission was directed to William, Bishop of Dromer, to consecrate the same, then newly built. [Torre, p. 1477.] The present church is here spoken of as consecrated in 1488, and is held with the living of Hollym. As the chapel of Hollym was originally dependent upon Withornsea, it is not improbable that "Duo Presbyteri," the two priests mentioned in Domesday, may have referred to these *two ancient rectories*.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS

See placed under Withornsea, according to Mr. Torre's arrangement. (Torre's Munster, p. 914.)

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
9 Cal. October	1291	Dns. Ws. Twyer, Deaconus	Ab. & Conv. de Alb.	
3 Non. May	1324	Dns. Adam de Folkwardby, vel Forkerdy, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
28 October	1349	Dns. Daynes de Walton, Cap.	Ed. III. Rex. Prior de Kirkstall	In Manu. Sua.
		Dns. Thos. de Sancto Martin	the same	Resig. pro Eccles. de Barton.
22 June	1370	Dns. Willms. de Malton, or Bel-ton, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
12 April	1376	Dns. Hugo de Hoton, Deacon	the same	
1 May	1400	Dns. John de Hoton, Pbr.	Ab & Conv. de Kirkstall	Resig. pro Barton, Com. Linc.
16 April	1440	Dns. Johs. Brig, Pbr.	the same	Resig.

* 17 E. III. 3. m. 15, p. 2, in Turr. Lond. asservata.

^b In 1359, John de St. Martyn, of Hollym, gave to the vicar of the church of Withornsea a certain plot of land with its appurts. in Hollym.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
17 September	1460	Mr. John Lancastre, B. L.	Abb. & Con. de Kirkstall	Resig. pro Kirby-Underdale.
16 December	—61	Dns. Wm. Bulkyn, Pbr. ob. 1478	the same	
		Dns. Thos. Preston	the same	Mort.
8 October	1509	Dns. Lawrence Peyke, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
30 March	—12	Dns. John Coltman, Pbr.	the same	the same
5 February	—12	Dns. Henry Takson, Cap.	the same	the same
24 June	1513	Dns. Wm. Bengson, Pbr.	the same	the same
10 March	1515	Dns. John Hudson, Pbr.	the same	
		Dns. Ralph Bell, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
		John Stapleton, p. h. v. by grant from the Abb. and Con.		
13 July	1549	Dns. John Hall, Cl. (1.)	Assig. Abb. & Con.	
26 March	1557	Dns. Robt. Mell, Cl.	Ph. and Mary	Mort.
15 September	1573	Gabriel Richardson, Cl. presented to Hollym cum Witherusea	Thos. Thorp, by grant for his life, from Xr. his father	Resig.
17 December	1604	Jacobs Swayne, M. A.	John Hotham de Scorbro'	Mort.
13 July	1632	Daniel Bushel, B. A.	idem nunc Barton	Resig.
6 September	1634	Leond. Conyers, B. A.	the same	the same
17 June	1637	George Conyers, M. A.	the same	Cession.
5 November	1640	Carolus Hotham, M. A.	See Vacant.	
6 October	1644	Henry Lake, in Torre, (Lathley, in Mackley)	See Vacant.	Mort.
1 July	1687	John Wilson, Cl.	Charles Hotham, Esq.	See Vacant.
1 July	1709	Robert Steell, B. A.	Sir Charles Hotham	Death.
5 April	1718	Richd. Nockalls, A. B.	Mayor & Ald. of Beverley	the same
21 March	1763	Peter Atkinson, M. A.	Peter Atkinson of Beverley, Esq.	the same
25 March	1780	Robert Barker, M. A. (2.)	Mayor and Aldermen of Beverley	the same
	1784	the same	the same	the same
6 June	1816	Charles Barker (3.)	Hy. Barker, Esq. & sd. Chas. Barker, Clerk	Present Incumbent.

(1.) 29th March, 1543, Mr. John Hall, Cl. upon the Bps. collation, admtd. to the prebdt. of Barnby, 16th May 1566, inst. to ye rectory of Burgwallas, and 18th February, 1566, to Donington, in Cleveland.—Torre's Munster, p. 914.

(2.) Edmund Henry Barker, Esq. son of the above Rev. Robert Barker, M. A. vicar of Hollym, was born in Holderness, in 1788; having received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar School of Beverley, he was entered of Trinity Coll. Cam. and became B. A. 18 M. A. 18 and fellow 18 He

was the friend and biographer of Dr. Saml. Parr, Editor of Stephens' Thesaurus, the Classical Journal, (enriched with many learned articles from his pen,) Lempriere's Dictionary, and author of numerous useful publications. He was distinguished for his erudition, and was well versed in many of the languages of modern Europe. He died at Thetford, in Norfolk, 1839.

(3.) Rev. Charles Barker, M. A. of Clare Hall, Cam. younger brother of the above, and son of the last vicar, was inducted to the living in 1816, in which year the old church was taken down, and the present building erected. Mr. Barker is the author of a charity sermon preached on behalf of the distressed Irish peasantry, in the church of Hollym, July 21st, 1822; and of a sermon preached at Headon, June 25th, 1824, at the visitation of the Ven. and Rev. R. Darby Waddilove, D. D., Archdeacon of the East-Riding.—These sermons are distinguished for their eloquence, piety, and sound church principles.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1382, John Redmer, m. w. p. in the church. 6th July, 1546, Ralph Bell, late vicar of Withornsea, m. w. p. in the church, before the high altar, at Holme. 8th April, 1462, Wm. Bulkyn, vicar of St. Mary here, made a deed of his goods and chattels, and lands, to Wm. Betson, clerk, and Martin del See, &c. proved 12th August, 1478. 6th September, 1479, Peter Athill of this place, m. w. p. ult. Sep. 1479, in ye church.

A few years ago a seal of lead, about the size of a half-crown, though thicker, was found in a field here, having on it two profiles of extremely rude design and execution, with the letters p. p. iiii behind the heads. The reverse, blank, and the whole without ornament or decoration. This was a Papal seal, and had been fixed to some *Bull* sent from Rome. The titles of the secular clergy were always given by the authority of Papal Bulls to the monasteries, and this might have been attached to some transaction relative to the priory of Burstall and the church of Withornsea. "The Popes," says Mr. Moule, 'have two seals; that which is used for the *Bulls* is always impressed in lead, and represents the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul.—The private seal is in red wax.'" [Introd. Hist. Eng. Cathedr. p. 7.] The letters and numerals above, may refer to one of the Popes, and not to the two Apostles; but the whole is of much greater antiquity than the sixteenth century, when *Paul IV.* and *Pius IV.* enjoyed the Pontificate.*

THE FABRIC, dismantled and a ruin, known as one of the sister churches, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, the former building, just spoken of, having been dedicated to St. Mary.



It consists of a nave, side aisles, a capacious chancel, and tower at the west end. Its

* Mr. Little of Patrington, is in possession of the seal.

situation is remarkably good, and is some few fields distant from the sea. It was unroofed during a dreadful storm in 1609, and has been allowed to fall into decay ; its desolation is noticed in the Warburton papers, where the writer says :—" The church is deserted of the parishioners, and its roof all ruinous and uncovered, for my spaniels had sport here with a rabbit." *Exterior.*—The tower is of two stages, with angle buttresses of three set offs, terminating with the first stage ; a pointed belfry window in each side, and another at the west end. Three clerestory windows, pointed, trefoiled, of two lights, on each side the nave. There have been three on each side of the aisles. North and south doors with a porch, and angle buttresses at the corners. On the south side of the chancel an angle buttress, and two pointed windows ; north side, one window and one door ; another at the east end, and one at the east end of each aisle. It has been built of the usual materials, sea cobbles ; the chancel faced with stone, and a block cornice on the top of the nave. *Interior.*—There are four pointed arches, resting on three octagonal piers, on each side. Arch to the chancel pointed, springs from brackets of angels, bearing blank shields ; a winding staircase at one corner for ascent to the tower. This describes the present shell of the structure.

A floor stone in the nave, broken and nearly hidden by tangled weeds and grass, bears this inscription :—" Hic jacet Willus Copland armiger qui obiit tertio die mense Maii Anno Dm. millimo ccccxxxvi. ejus aie propitiatur Deus, Amen." There are a few interments and two head stones in the church-yard. Grimston Cookman, yeoman, late of Owthorne, d. 4 June, 1820, æt. 73 ; and Elizabeth his wife, d. July 9, 1798, æt. 55. Francis Cookman, late of Owthorne, 17 Oct. 1782, æt. 83 years. The church-yard is still used as a place of sepulture.

There can be little doubt that the old township of Withornsea stood beyond that which is now the cliff, and that the row of old enclosure, called the Row Garths, were all that remained of the situation at the time of the enclosure. It cannot be supposed that the edge of a cliff would be originally chosen for making enclosure. The houses of the old town would undoubtedly stand about the situation of the *old* church. The present condition of Owthorne shews the probable fate of old Withornsea.⁴ The present place is a straggling hamlet near the cliff. It may not be improper to remind the reader once more, that the number of acres, population, &c. are with other particulars contained in the population returns, vol. 1, p. 142. In 1832 the ruins of the church were measured by the Rev. James Hatfield, the authority often quoted, and found to be 417½ yards ; middle of the highroad, 278 yards ; Intak farm-house, east end, 312 yards from the sea.

⁴ Correspondent of Dade,—date uncertain.

OWTHORNE,

WITH SOUTH FRODINGHAM, RIMSWELL, WANHOLME, NEWSHAM, AND FOOTHEAD GARTIL.



and cottages, varies. The office of penny-grave is executed by the owners of oxgangs, in rotation, in the same manner as previously referred to, &c. Three and a quarter oxgangs freehold, computed at twenty acres to an oxgang, both freehold and copyhold, and would measure sixteen acres. Copyhold rent fourpence per annum, and the same for priesthold.

Meaux, of Owthorne, a branch of the family of Meaux, of Bewick, (see vol. 2, p. 21,) held this manor: Philip de Meaux is returned in the Nom. Vill. as holding this place. In the reign of E. III. when the seigniori was in the king's hands it appears from an inquisition taken at Owthorne, 28th day of May, 9 E. III. before Simon de Grymsby, the king's escheator, within the liberty of Holderness, it was found on the oath of the jurors. "that Philip de Meaux, deceased, held neither lands nor tenements of the king the day in which he died: but they say, that he held conjointly with Elena his wife, the manor of Outthorn, with its appurts. of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by military service, viz. the twelfth-part of one knts. fee, rendering per ann. for sheriff's gild. 7^d. and doing suit at the wapentake court in Holderness every three weeks. In which manor was a capital messuage, containing one acre of land; and there are in the same messuage one hall, (aula,) one chamber, and one grange, one ——— (torale). The messuage worth, beyond the support of the houses, 2s. per ann. And there is also one toft in demesne, containing one acre of arable land, worth in all its issues 3sh.: and there are in demesne five bovates of arable, worth per ann. in all issues, 10s. And there are three acres of meadow in demesne, each of which are worth 10d. And one wind mill, worth in all issues beyond the support of the same, 6s. 8d.; and there are twelve free tenants, paying 8s. 2d. per ann. viz. at the feast of Pentecost. And there are two tenements in fee tail, viz. William de Meaux, and Katharine his wife, who hold two messuages, ten tofts, six bovates, and two acres of land, and half of one messuage, with its appurts. paying for the same one rose per ann. at the feast of the nativity, and St. John the Baptist, for all services. And who holds also in fee tail one messuage, one bovat of land, paying for the same one penny at Christmas for all services. And there are three tenements for the term of life; viz. Peter de Thorn, who holds one toft and one bovat of land, paying yearly 1d. at Xmas.: Stephen del Hou, who holds also for the term of life one bovat of land, paying yearly xis. vi^d. at the two terms, viz. at Easter and Michaelmas, in equal portions; and John

WTHORNE, otherwise Seathorne, as it is termed in the account of the manor of Withornsea, is named in Domesday as a soke to that place, under the name of *Torne*, as consisting of five oxgangs only; as a manor belonging to the royal franchise fee it still remains attached to the seigniori. It contains freehold oxgangs, and copyhold in bondage. The copyhold rent sixpence per acre for the arable land; and for messuages

de Hilstern, who holds also for the term of life one bovate of land, paying annually xis. vii^d. at the two terms, viz. at Pentecost, and St. Martin's in the winter, in equal payments—And the pleas and perquisites of court are worth yearly 2s. 6d. Sum total £4. 18s. and the rental of one rose, and in re-payments per annm. for sheriff gild 8^d. And so the value of the aforesaid manor with its appurts. in all issues, is £4. 17s. 4^d. The jurors also say that William, son of Philip de Meaux, est heir of the said Philip deceased, and is of age of 30 years and upwards. In witness whereof the Jurors place their seals to this inquisition. Given at the place and day above written.^{1a} This is another of those inquests which give the particulars and value of a manor in the olden time. Peter, the last of this branch of the family of which any account is preserved, held lands here as of the hon. of Alb. he died without issue, and the manor would escheat to the king, as lord of the seignior.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—14 H. VII. Martin Hildyard, inter alia, held here and in Lysset, 12 messuages of the King, as of the manor of Burstwick, by military service. Christopher, son of Martin Hildyard, on the death of his father, had livery here and at Lysset, of the third part of a messuage, valued at £20. per ann. to be held of the King in cap. by knt. service. 21 H. VIII. Wm. Hoton held two messuages and 53 acres of arable here by knt. service, as of the manor of Burstwick. 24 H. VIII. Sir John Rudston, knt. held a messuage in Owthorne, as of the king's demesne, of Holderness, by military service.

Grants to Meaux Abbey.—Peter de Melsa, a novice in the Abbey, gave two oxgangs, with two crofts; Thomas his son confirmed the grant of the other bovates, and the men and all their sequel in Owthorn which the abbey held, afterwards let to fee farm for 12d —(temp. Hugh 5 Abbat.) John, son of Peter de Melsa, gave towards the building of the monastery a toft in Wythorn, and two in Owthorne and Withorsea.^b 1639, Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Hardy, of Hilston, gent. deceased, held an oxgang and a half of land, late John Strelley's, Esq., here. The said Jane held lands in Roos, the manor and advowson of Hilston; and also appears to have presented twice to the living of Tunstall. She carried her large estates in Holderness, into the Carliel family, having married John, second son of Randle Carliel, of Sewerby Hall, Esq.; bap. at Bridlington, 14th December, 1630.

THE CHURCH of Owthorne, alias "Sister Kirk," was given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the priory of Burstall, being a cell of the abbey of Albemarle, in Normandy; and on the 18 R. II. was by that abbat and convent granted in free alms to the abbat and convent of Kirkstall. On the 6th October, 1453, William, Archbishop of York, newly ordained and decreed that the vicar of the church of Owthorne, before appropriated to the abbey of Kirkstall, shall have yearly paid him by the said abbat and convent, in the name of the entire portion of his vicarage, twelve marks sterling yearly, a moiety at Easter and another at Michaelmas, by equal portions; and that the vicar also shall have that mansion house which was antiently assigned to the vicarage, and the said abbat and convent, proprietors, shall in right and name of the church receive all kind of tithes, oblations, profits, and emoluments to the same pertaining, and shall bear all the burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, whatsoever are incumbent on the church. By this endowment all former compositions, &c. are revoked and declared void.—[Torre's East-Riding, p. 1511.] It appears from this statement that the prior of Burstall had secured the appropriation of the large tithes of the parish before A. D. 1292. The church was dedicated to *St. Peter*,

^a Inq. p. m. 9 E. III. n. 31, 1 Nrs. in Turr Lon. assrevata.

^b Meaux Chart.

and seems to have been less opulent than the neighbouring church at Withornsea, as the vicar of Owthorne contributed only seven, whilst the vicar of Withornsea contributed *twelve* marks towards the equipment of Edward I. in his expedition to the holy land. In 1535 the living was valued at £11. 6s. 3d. per ann. In 1706 the Rev. Enoch Sinclair certified that the vicarage daily diminished by reason of the sea. In 1835 the commissioners reported the net value to be £282.

This church was known as "the Sister Church," and that of Withornsea by a similar name; the two being generally called "the Sister Churches." The origin of the term is lost in obscurity, but tradition states that the manors of Owthorne and Withornsea, in a remote age were possessed by two sisters, who determined on building a church for their tenantry and dependants; and as the two manors were contiguous, it was concluded that one church would be sufficient for both. The site of Owthorne church was accordingly fixed upon, and the building favorably rose to a certain height; but, alas! Virgil had discovered long before the humble parishioners of Owthorne, that

..... varium et mutabile semper
Fœmina

for the sisters now grew contentious, and their views respecting the exact style and design of the proposed church were most discordant, one desiring to fortify the church with a tower, and the other to ornament it with a spire. To allay the strife, some good monk doubtless, suggested that each sister should build a church within her own manor, at a very moderate distance from each other, which was done. Such is the tradition current in Holderness, in some parts clearly incorrect, as no *spire* ever graced either church in living memory, nor have the names of the ladies been ascertained from history. Both churches are, or rather were of early English character, St. Mary's of Withornsea being of larger dimensions and better built than the other. A few years since, before the sea engulfed the last relic of Owthorne church, a more touching and interesting spectacle could scarcely be witnessed by a reflecting mind than these "Sister Churches." Owthorne church standing like a solitary beacon on the verge of the cliff, perpetually undermined by the billows of the ocean, and offering a powerless resistance to their encroachments. The church-yard, and its slumbering inmates, removed from time to time down the cliff by the force of the tempest: whitened bones projecting from the cliff, and gradually drawn away by the successful lashing of the waves: and after a fearful storm, old persons tottering on the verge of life, have been seen slowly moving forth and recognizing on the shore the remains of those whom in early life they had known and revered. The old church still remained; but the wide fissures in the walls, and the shattered buttresses, plainly told it must soon fall in the common wreck. In 1786 the sea began to waste the foundations of the church-yard. In 1787 there were two bells in the tower, and the third broken. In 1796 the church was dismantled; and in 1816, after an awful storm of unusual violence, the waves having undermined the foundations, a large part of the eastern end of the church fell with an awful crash, and was washed down the cliff into the sea; many coffins and bodies in various states of preservation were dislodged from their gloomy repositories, and strewn upon the shore in frightful disorder. Amongst the rest, one coffin particular, arrested the notice of the Rev. James Robson, the vicar, now vicar of Ainderby Steeple, and Dr. James, of Burton Pidsea. He had it was thought been a person of some distinction, and probably the founder of the church. His remains, which had been covered and protected by a large coarse stone in the chancel, were exhumed: the body had been embalmed with various fragrant spices and aromatics, and even after exposure to the air had not lost its original odoriferousness. It had been closely swathed in bandages of seared cloth, and afterwards folded in a thin sheet of lead, which, from some obscure remains of gilding, was supposed to have been embroidered and painted. The head appeared to have been covered with some more frail materials than the rest of the body, as the skull alone remained, the vertebrae being dissevered from the trunk. A large

portion of the back hair, which had been originally black, but thickly scattered with grey, still adhered to the scalp, and in the course of the day fell off. This venerable skull, and part of the hair, are supposed to be in possession of Dr. Raines. No official insignia were found deposited in the coffin.—The body had been enclosed in a thick leaden coffin, which remained in considerable preservation, and probably an outer chest had perished. These relics of departed greatness found a new place of sepulture at Rimswell. In 1822 the chancel, nave, and part of the tower were gone. In 1838 there was scarcely a remnant of the church-yard left.

From the sketch given of the old church in the initial letter, the fabric appears to have been of some size. Five square headed clerestory windows of three lights, on the south side. On the south aisle a porch, a chantry with a pointed window of three lights, and two square-headed windows; and two pointed windows of three lights on the south side of the chancel, with two buttresses. Tower, three stages, with angle buttresses: pointed belfry windows; finished with a battlement and flag-staff, &c.^a

There was a monument within the altar rails, with the following inscription:—

“Hic Jacet Corpus Eliz Lister Viduæ et Relictæ Willms. Lister nuper de South Frothingham in Com. Ebor. Armig. Obiit quinto die Aprilis A. D. 1714, ætatis suæ 83.”—

Inscription upon the old font:—

ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ

νεψον ανομημα ην μοναν οψιν

Lava peccatum non solum faciem lava.—Wash away sin and not the face only.

Owthorne, from its exposed situation, appears at various times to have suffered severely by the storms which assail the coast: on the 11th October, 1634, from eleven o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, a dreadful tempest of wind did great and serious damage to the village, destroying wind-mills, blowing down houses, and scattering wheat, bean, and hay stacks in all directions, occasioning the greatest distress to the inhabitants.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
16 Cal. November	1289	Dns. Robt. de Killum, Pbr. Dns. Steven Fayrburn, Cap.	Abb. & Con. de Alb. Edw. III. Rex. in Manu Ab. de Alb.	Resig. pro Cant. in cryptis Ebor.
8 August	1347	Dns. John de Harpham, Cap.	the same Rex.	Mort.
12 December	1348	Dns. Bourdas de Wynagio	the same	Resig.
4 March	—48	Dns. Gerardus Peker, Cap.	the same	
25 February	1349	Dns. Ws. Andrewe de Ravensnod, Cap.	the same	Do. pro Vicar de Eders-towe.
11 July	1356	Dns. Rad. de Kynesse, Cap.	Isyabella Filia Regis.	
	1404	Dns. Richd. Brader, Pbr. Dns. Robt. Mapleton, Pbr.		Mort.
6 July	1454	Dns. John Man, Pbr.	Abb. & Con. de Kirkstall	the same
21 March	—90	Dns. Robt. Argrave, Pbr.	the same	the same

^a The drawing from which the cut is given, was taken in 1797, by Mr. William Little, of Patrington, whose kind assistance is noticed in that place.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
12 May	1506	Dns. Rd. Garthorne, Pbr.	Abb. & Con. de Kirkstall	Mort.
Ult. July 21		Mag. Ric. Bolton, B. L.	the same	the same
9 September	1537	Dns. Thos. Hopkinson, Pbr.	Assig. Ab. & Con.	
		Dns. Edwd. Bowes, Cl. ob. 1579.		the same
21 March	1570	Francis Abbat, Cl.	Elizabeth	
12 February	—72	George Kytchin, Cl.	the same	Resig.
13 February	—74	Rd. Horneby, Cl.	the same	Mort.
23 January	1604	Francis Ellys, Cl.	James Rex.	Cession.
	1641	Thos. Rawson, as appears by ye Register		
28 July	1642	Antony Rawson, M. A.	Charles I.	Mort.
27 August	1661	Richd. Cotes, M. A.	Charles II.	
17 March	1680	Enoch Sinclair, (<i>see the follow- ing narrative.</i>)	Rex.	Murdered.
17 February	1708	Richd. Sissison	Queen Ann.	Death.
6 February	1729	Joshua Scott	Rex. George II.	Mort.
15 November	1731	Oliver Naylor, A. B.	the same	Resignation.
	1746	Richd. Nockles	the same	Death.
	1763	John Snaith *	George III.	the same
			<i>(Torre's East-Riding, p. 1512.)</i>	
26 May	1812	James Robson	George III.	Cession.
27 September	1821	Wm. Bell Moises	George IV.	Death.
26 September	1826	Thomas Mounsey	the same	Present Incumbent.

Returned church room for 200, net value of Living, £282.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1348, John Harpham, vicar, by w. p. 8th Nov. 1348, soul ut supra, in the chapel of St. Mary the virgin, in the said church before her image. 1404, Ricd. Braden, vicar, by w. p. 3rd December, 1404, in the chapel of St. Mary, within the church. 1457, William Mapleton, vicar, w. p. 22nd June, 1457. 1570, Edwd. Bowes, vicar, by w. p. 13th March, 1570, in the chancel of the church. 1577, John Constable, of Rimswell, gent., by w. p. 16th April, 1577, in the church, before the quire door. 1604, Richd. Hornby, vicar, by w. p. 12th December, 1604, in the chancel. 1664, John Little, sen., of Kilnsea, w. d. 18th June, 1664, in the chancel, near his father. "William Raines in his will, dated 1613, 3rd June, orders his body to be buried in the church of Owthorne, gives to the poor of Rimswell 8s., and to the poor of Thorne. (Owthorne,) 6s. 8d., to be disposed of by Mr. Ellis, vicar of Thorne; and 5s. to the poor of Frothingham, to

* The Rev. John Snaith, M. A. of Clare Hall, Cam. born at Tunstall, of a respectable yeoman's family, received his education at Beverley Grammar School, and at an early age went to the University. He became curate to the Rev. John Pearson, of Burton Pidsea, in 1756, and in 1763 vicar of Owthorne, and incumbent of Ottringham. He was a good scholar, a considerable linguist, and a serious practical preacher. He was well acquainted with the antiquities of Holderness, and being intimate with the Rev. Mr. Dade, furnished him with much valuable information. Mr. S. left one son, the Rev. John Snaith, M. A. of Clare Hall, afterwards vicar of Skeckling, who died unmarried in 1811.

be disposed of by his good friend Marm. Stutte." Richard Medley, of South Frodingham, yeoman, w. d. 26th June, 1631, body to be buried in church earth of Owthorne; Ux. Isabel her thirds; three children of brother Thomas M. late of Hollym, lands at Roos; sister Dinah Baker, sister Kat. Wright, legatees.—Witness, Geo. Chambers, Xfer Mason, Matt. Mason, Wm. Jobson. The body of the Rev. Enoch Sinclair, was buried in the south aisle that joins the chancel, on the 23rd April.

The year 1708 was distinguished in the annals of this parish by the dreadful murder of the vicar, the Rev. Enoch Sinclair, who had been instituted to the living some years previously. His family consisted of two nieces, a male and female domestic. The servant, who will long be remembered in this place, under the name of Alvin, was now about twenty-five years of age, and having captivated the affections of the eldest niece, they entertained a reciprocal passion. Whether from the idea of removing the obstacle to his wishes, or of enlarging, at once, his fortune and his happiness, so it was, Alvin sought the destruction of his master— he disclosed the black design to the two sisters, who did not scruple to become accomplices in his guilt; the plot was carried into execution on the 10th, and the deed of darkness eluded all enquiries. The report circulated that he had taken horse the preceding day with an intent of returning, was corroborated by the horse being found at a distance from the house, saddled and bridled.—Every spot was examined without effect. The marriage between Adam Alvin and Mary Sinclair, the above-named niece, was solemnized soon after the death of her uncle; but so great was the general suspicion that Mr Sinclair was murdered by his own family, the guilty parties became alarmed, and left the country for the metropolis. For nearly four years they escaped the punishment due to such enormity. The younger sister, during a sudden and fatal illness, was so stung with remorse, being unable to articulate, by forcible and expressive signs pointed out where the body of her uncle might be found. Search was accordingly made, and on the 18th April, 1712, Mr. Sinclair's remains were found at the bottom of a ditch, within the yard adjoining the house. The criminals were soon hunted out in London, and conveyed to York, in order to be arraigned. Alvin's wife was found not guilty, but on him was pronounced the sentence of death. It is worthy of remark, that on the day preceding the execution, Mr. Mace, great grandfather to the late rector of Halsham, preached the condemned sermon,—his subject the heinous crime of murder; and Alvin with unparalleled hardihood loudly exclaimed, that he was innocent. The surprize and shock from the incident, proved fatal to Mr. Mace, he fell down in the pulpit and immediately expired. The convicted murderer was too artful not to take advantage of this circumstance, he reiterated his protestations of innocence, alledging in support of it, that the hand of God was now visibly displayed. *The spectators began to yield to this opinion*, which, however, lasted only till the next morning; for at the place of execution, Alvin confessed his guilt, and was launched into eternity under all the agonizing horrors of despair.

This place in 1786 is described as remaining in open fields, except two farms, Foothead Garth and England Hill. The church then stood in the township, the east end of the chancel being exactly twelve yards from the cliff, which was about seven yards high. A small vicarage house, about sixty yards to the west of the church; there were five farm houses, ten cottages, three poor houses, a mill, and a miller's habitation.

The vicarage house, a primitive dwelling, built of brick, with red brick floors and other marks of frugal times, still remains a few yards from the edge of the cliff. It occupies a critical and deplorable position, bearing visible marks of fearful and furious storms, notwithstanding which it is still inhabited by the present incumbent.

On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1785, a canoe was discovered in the clay, at the distance of about fifty yards south east of the church, perfectly entire, with a broad stern, twelve feet in length, and four feet broad. Two or three tides preceding the above discovery were extremely high, and set very hard upon the shore opposite the church. The shore being for many years, previously, a fine sand, which was totally removed by the action of these violent tides, and a blue clay appeared, upon which were prints of birds' feet, particularly swans, which

are supposed to have been imprinted on the clay centuries before, no swans having been noticed upon this coast within the last hundred years. An old man, says the narrator,^a remembered a canoe being found about sixty years before, but of much less size.

The spring tides, of about the 26th December, 1830, having laid bare to a great extent the bed of a morass or submerged forest, which lies at about $\frac{3}{4}$ ebb on the sea shore, off Owthorne, in Holderness, have thereby exposed to view the organic remains of a distant and unknown era, consisting of trees of various kinds, with their branches, bark, &c., more or less flattened by the weight of the superincumbent earth by which they have been covered; acorns, hazel nuts, leaves, and roots of reeds, &c. all embedded amongst decomposed vegetable matter. Adjoining these are beds of the shells of the river or fresh water mussel; but they are in such a state of decomposition that they will not bear removing; they lay embedded on clay which appears to have been the bottom of a fresh water lake. The morass likewise contains bones of various animals, and on the 28th December, a boy of the name of Robinson dug up a stag's horn, supposed of the elephant or red deer, which is in a most wonderful state of preservation; it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference at the root, the length to the top branches is 2 feet 2 inches; the top or leading branch was broken off in getting it out of the earth, and the brow antler was unfortunately cut off by the spade; the two lower inward branches, are one 12, the other 14 inches long; from the root to the top of the outward branch it measures 2 feet 9 inches.

There was lately found, also, by the Rev. Thomas Mounsey, at Owthorne, upon the sands near the foot of the cliff, from whence it had probably not been long dislodged, as it is in a most perfect state, an elephant's tooth, not having suffered in the least degree any abrasion, which would have been the consequence of long agitation by the waves.—It weighed nearly 7lbs. Is is a most beautiful specimen, and is in the possession of Mr. William Little, of Pattrington.

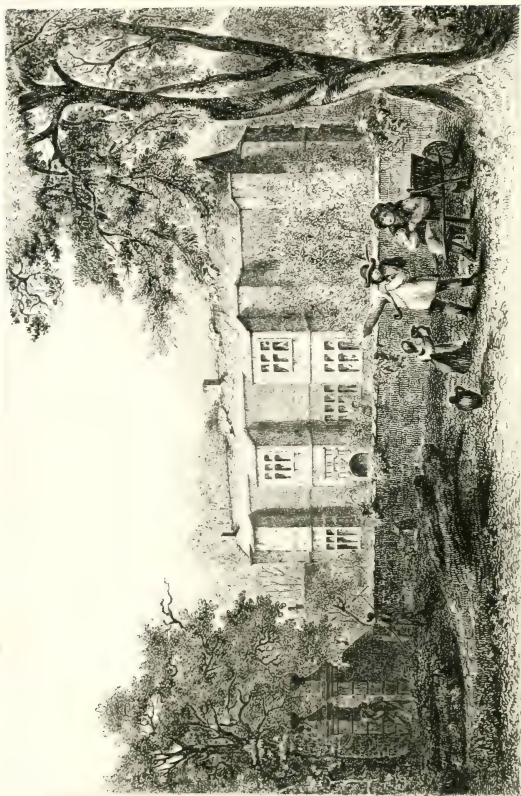
Between Withorntsea and Owthorne the pebbly clay sinks very low, even beneath low water mark, and the shore is maintained by the broken edges of a remarkable lacustrine formation. The mere, or lake, under whose waters, in antient times the clay beds and accumulations of peat and trees were here laid in a regular series, is still represented by a little reedy flat, partly covered by drifted sand. It has been conjectured that this little flat is a continuation of the winding level in which the Winestead drain is excavated, and that in this direction the sea once joined the Humber. But it appears to me, says Professor Phillips, that this antient lake was never connected with the Winestead level, but poured its waters into the sea, under the protection of cliffs which are no longer in existence; the sea line at low water, now crosses the middle of the antient lake, and washes the deposits which happened within it. At the bottom, immediately upon the pebbly diluvial clay, some blue lacustrine clay is found containing small specimens of *Anodon anatinus*; above this lies a vast quantity of peaty matter, full of hazel nuts and branches of trees; more rarely the bones of terrestrial animals occur, *especially of the stag*. This deposit ends towards the north, near the little projecting cliff, which is all that remains of the church-yard of Owthorne.^b

Sandley Mere, as its name implies, was formerly a lake; it is now a reedy flat, protected from the sea only by a broad beach of sand and pebbles thrown up by the tide. As at Owthorne, the sea now flows over a part of the bed of Sandley Mere, and covers with sand much of its clay and peat. In this lacustrine formation the bones of oxen and deer, with the horns of the stag, &c. have been at different times discovered. The diluvial clay cliffs *also furnish teeth of the elephant in considerable plenty*.

SOUTH FRODINGHAM.—29 E. I. the abbat of Thornton had free warren in Frothingham and Kilnsea, although the inhabitants of Holderness had in the 9 Edward I.

^a Mr. Dixon, in a letter to Mr. Dale, dated at Hilston, 26th January, 1786.
Coast, vol. 1, p. 63.

^b Phillips' Geo. Yk.



THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

petitioned the king that Holderness might be placed without warren, and that the free tenants there might have the privilege of enclosing the commons and wastes.^a

The petition appears to have been disregarded. In a low and warm situation, devoid of all prospect and shaded with dark and aged timber, stands Frothingham Hall, (*see plate*), the ancient residence of the feudal lords of the soil of the same name. Here they resided from a period not long posterior to the conquest, and continued without intermission down to the 17th century. The remains of a moat are very distinctly to be traced, and the front of the house is now approached by a substitute for a draw-bridge. The present hall appears to be durably built, and has some large and handsome rooms. Some parts of it were built by the Frothinghams about the time of Henry VIII., and the Listers appear to have made additions, from their arms in carved oak, still remaining over a chimney piece in a panelled room, viz.: on a fess 3 estoiles, with mantling round the shield, and the Torse Knight's helmet and crest above it; crest, a horse's head coupé pp. In the large hall window is some painted glass, and the following name, the tinctures faded:—

D. V. M. Henry Metcalfe,
1616.

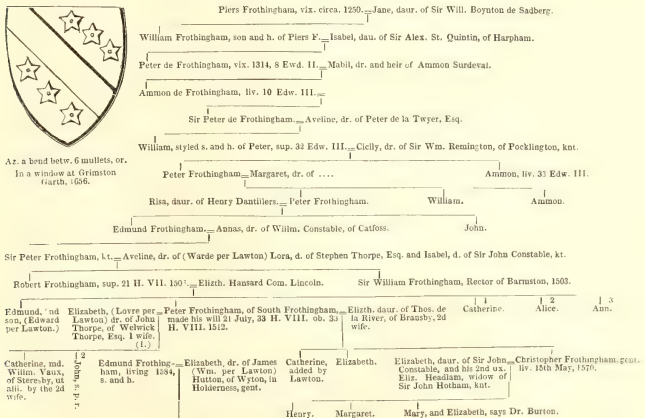
This may perpetuate the name of a former minister, as the letters *Dei Verbi Magister*, would seem to imply, or at least some clerical friend of the family. The following pedigree indicates the alliances and family history of the Frothinghams, as the place was anciently called.

FROTHINGHAM, OF SOUTH FROTHINGHAM.

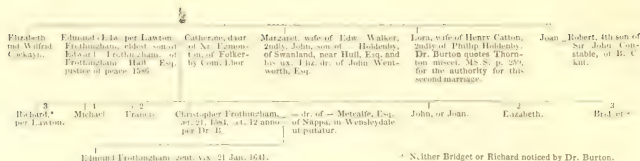
Hertsian, No. 1487, page 295.



Az. a bend betw. 6 mullets, or.
In a window at Grimston
parish, 1686.



^a Rot. Cart.



(1.) In the ped. of Thorpe, of Thorpe, is the following :

Lora, 3rd dau. of John Thorpe, and Elinor his wife, of Welwick Thorpe. — Peres (Peter) Frodingham, of Frodingham, Esq.

The successors of the Frodinghams here were a family of considerable opulence, obtained by successful mercantile pursuits in Hull. Sir John Lister was knighted by Charles I. was twice mayor of Hull, and M. P. for the borough ; where he liberally founded and endowed an hospital. He bought considerable property in Holderness, and made ample provision for his family. His descendants resided here about a century, and appear to have quitted Frothingham for fairer and more ample domains.

It appears by indenture, dated 5 July, 1625, 1 Car. I. that, Nath. Deards and Wm Legg convey to *John Lister, of Kingston-upon-Hull*, and Percival Lindsey, the manor of South Frothingham, with all the mess. lands, &c. and appurts. in South Frothingham and Newsam, and all the hereditaments of the persons therein named, sometime the lands of *Edw. Frothingham, Esq. and Chr. Frothingham, his son, and of one Edmund Frothingham, his father*. In another indenture, 27 May, 2 Chas I. he is styled Sir John Lister. 21 Dec. 1640, 15 Chas. I. it appears by the original bearing this date. that Sir John Lister had eight sons, viz.—John, Samuel, William, Hugh, Thomas, Walter, Robert and Benjamin. That John had issue, John, Eliz. and Frances. That Sir John had also daughters, viz.—Anna, married to Wm. Luton ; Margaret, married to John Headlam ; Mary, to Robt. Hodgson ; Eliz. to Lea Barnard, who had sons John and William, and a dau. Eliz. Chr. Constable, and Wm. Weddell, Esqrs. are called brothers in law ; Margaret was the wife of Weddell. The manor of South Frothingham, in an exemplification of a recovery, dated 1650, consisted of 8 mess. 1 columbar, 8 gardens, 300 acres of arable, 100 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 10 of wood, and 10s. rental, with common of pasture in South Frothingham, and at *Nesam* or *Newsam* in Holderness. Wm. Lister, the great grandson of Sir William, who resided at Beverley, and Frances his wife, conveyed his estate in South Frothingham to Bacon Morritt, Esq. of York. The lease and release is dated 18th day of Nov. 1727. The estates were conveyed by purchase from Bacon Morritt, late of Cawood, then of the city of York, and his eldest son, John Sawney Morritt, late of Cawood, then of Rokeby, to the Rev. Mark Sykes, of Sledmere ; this deed is dated Aug. 28, 1773.^a

Frothingham Hall, just described, and the above estates, passed by descent to the present possessor, the Rev. Christopher Sykes. The predecessors of this gentleman always considered the manor as belonging to them. The Hildyard family, of Winestead, hold in this township two farms, who also lay claim to the manor, but no cause has arisen so as to ascertain, legally, in which family the manor is vested. Thomas Lister, eldest son of Sir John Lister, of Hull, knt. fixed at Bawtry, and had issue by Barbara, his wife, John, who succeeded his

^a Evidences, penes Rev. Christopher Sykes, of Roos.

father, and whose descendants ended in two heiresses, Elizabeth and Judith, who sold the manor of Bawtry and Austerfield to Pemberton Milner, of Wakefield, Esq. in 1779.

RIMSWELL.—In Rimswele, Ode had five carucates of land and two oxgangs to be taxed, where there may be five ploughs. Baldwin and Guntard, have now of Drogo themselves two ploughs and twenty acres of meadow; one mile long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time sixty shillings; now forty shillings.

The hamlet seems to have received its name from some well or spring once belonging to its Saxon possessor. Both in Kirby's Inquest, and in the Nom. Vill., Herbert St. Quintin is returned as being the proprietor.

It is probable that Rimswell reverted to the crown, as among the various transactions between William de la Pole and Edward III., Rimswell occurs, but does not appear to be included in the surrender made by De la Pole to the King,^a but continued in the hands of the former. In the inquisition, 5 Ric. II.^b Katharine, relict of William de la Pole, was found to have died seized of the manor of Rimswell. It continued to be held by that family until the reign of H. VI., when William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, gave it to the prior and convent of the house and church of St. Michael of the order of Carthusians, near Kingston-upon-Hull, with other lands in Rimswell, which he held of the King in capite, &c.^c At the dissolution it reverted to the crown, and seems subsequently to have passed to the family of Lord Downe, who sold the manor and lands about the year 1764, then in four farms, to Mr. Denison, of Leeds, for £9000. It has been since purchased by George Liddell, Esq., banker, of Hull, who is the present lord of the manor.

A chapel was built at Rimswell at a very early period; and being given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, in 1115, to St. Martin's, was with their other Holderness possessions ceded to Kirkstall by deed, dated 10th October, 1395. In Archbishop Sharpe's survey, in the latter part of the 17th century, it is stated to be dilapidated; and being further removed from the sea than some of the neighbouring churches, now lost, it is probable that it had decayed away as the population decreased. After the loss of Owthorne church by the sea, a new

CHURCH similar in style to that of Hollym, was built here in 1819, and consecrated by the present Archbishop of York. The endowment and all the rights and privileges of the original mother church, the mother of many deceased daughters, (herself now numbered with them,) were transferred and secured to Rimswell church. The parish is of considerable extent, and this church is now designed to accommodate the inhabitants of Owthorne, Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxham, in all which places churches were once erected in wise and generous abundance.

THE FABRIC is of yellow brick, with a stone basement and slated, apparently a fac simile of Hollym; the account of one will therefore serve for the other.

A few headstones on the south side in the church-yard.—Thoms Wright of South Frodingham, 31st March, 1783, æt. 71. William Harrison, June 13th, 1819, æt. 70. Sarah Darrell, February 10th, 1827, æt. 82. Robert Stark, 13th January, 1816, æt. 62. Roger Darrell, 13th February, 1820, æt. 65. Sarah, wife of John Hilton, of Hollym, dr. of Robert and Sarah Stark of this place, 26th May, 1829, æt. 41. Henry Webster, late of England Hill, November 27th, 1782, æt. 27. Eliz. Webster, 24th December, 1780, æt. 27. Thomas Riby, 2nd September, 1810, æt. 48. Diana, dr. of Henry and Anna Maria Wright, of South Frodingham,

^a Vide vol. 1, p. 63.

^b p. 68.

^c Vide the particulars of the foundation of the Priory of St. Michael, p. 84, Frost's Notices.

22nd May, 1807, 6 months. Marmaduke Shields, of Hull, (late yeoman of this place,) May 21st, 1831, *æt* 76; and William his brother, June 22nd, 1832, *æt* 79. John Stutt, of Pattrington, 5th June, 1810, and wife.

In this church, as well as those of Sproatley and Hollyn, a very small portion of that exquisite taste and consummate skill possessed by the architects of the olden time is exhibited; a debased and utilitarian style of ecclesiastical architecture is too visible, and a deviation from the imposing appearance and reverent antiquity of the generality of the Holderness churches is very apparent: unfortunately they were rebuilt at a time when the national style of architecture was little regarded. This is certainly an era of church building, for since the twelfth century nothing of the same spirit, comparatively speaking, has been witnessed; and the principles, rules, and usages of the Anglican church in her architecture, are now better known; and it is to be hoped, *will be attended to* in any future alterations which may take place in this district.

John Constable, of Rimswell, by his will dated 21st January, 1577, desires to be buried at Owthorne, before the queer door; he bequeaths to son John, a yoke of oxen; to son Xpr. two steers aged four years; to son Robert, one brown filly with two white feet; and to each of them a pewter charger, &c. and £10 in gold: to Bridget, daur. of son Robert, a legacy; to son Xr. an oxgang in Rimswell field, with the third part of Londs Yng: to wife Isabel, a black cow; to Agnes, daur. of son Robert, a ewe and lambs; to son Robert, a paire of malte quearns; the two tables at the new house at the west end of Rimswell, to be *heir looms*; to Ellen Constable, of Catfoss, a whin three years old; to his brother Percival Constable, a cow gate in Swarkfield for life, &c. &c. Rimswell is stated in 1783 to be old inclosure, consisting of twenty houses, the greatest part of the lands being in the occupation of eight farmers; the same number had small parcels of ground belonging to their houses, and there was one poor-house. There is a small chapel, erected in 1827 by the Primitive Methodists.

WAXHAM.—In Washam Torchil and Tor had two carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there. Alelm has now there of Drogo six villanes and four bordars, with two ploughs and sixteen acres of meadow. One mile long and four quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time twenty shillings, now ten shillings. Six oxgangs are returned as soke to Withornsea.

Waxham is in the middle division of Holderness, but in the parish of Owthorne, derived perhaps from Saxon *wæoxan*, to grow, and holme, a meadow.

The first mention of this place after the above survey from Domesday, is in the time of H. II. when Simon de Merr gave a moiety of Waxham, with the capital mess, to Thornton abbey, in Lincolnshire,^a which was confirmed 52 H. III.^b by the king. It is one of the places mentioned in quo warranto, 21 E. I. (p. 63 vol. 2.) The family of Preston^c appear to have held the other moiety. 9 E. I. the heir of Henry de Preston is returned by Kirby as holding Waxham. 19 E. I. Henry de Preston, *inter alia*, held in capite by military service, 1 capital mess. 10½ oxgangs, and a close called Steven Prime's close.^d 21 E. I. John, son of Robert de Preston, held 6 bovates hereof Henry de Preston, per f. m.^e 9 E. II. John de Preston held here,^f 8 E. III. John de Preston held the day in which he died, in fee tail, the manor of Waxham, with its appurts. of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb.: and 2 mess. with their appurts. in Preston, of the king, by &c. of &c. as above.^g 23 E. III. Isabell, daur. of John de Preston, held the day in which she died the manor of Waxham, by the service of 9 parts of a knight's fee.^h 28 H. VIII. the king granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, the site of the priory of Watre, and the manor of Waxham.ⁱ 31 H. VIII. a pardon was granted to Wm. Knowles, for acquiring without license the manor of Waxham, of Thomas, Earl of Rutland. In 2 E. VI. it was still in possession of Sir Wm. Knowles, as it went from him by will to Stanhope, so to Alford, to Strickland, and to Grimston, the latter having received

^a Rec. abs. Rolls Chapel. ^b Cart. 89, 4.

^c Vide Preston. ^d Ridley, 6, 5.

^e Ibid, 1, 9.

^f Nom. Vil.

^g Ridley, 68, 9, &c.

^h Harleian, MS.S. No. 708, fo. 274.

ⁱ Ridley, 4, 1.

the manor of Waxham in marriage with the daughter of Strickland, the date of the settlement is 28 Nov. 1644, 20 Chas. I. In 1650 it was sold to Blount. A precept and concord was executed for a fine from — Blount, Esq. to Blount, of 2 mess. 2 cott. 110 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 100 of pasture, and pasture for four averis, and common of pasture for all beasts, with their appurts. in Waxham and other places. In 1765, Mr. Taylor purchased this property of Blount.^a The property is now in the hands of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, Mitford Osbaldiston, Esq., Mr. James Atkinson, Mr. Francis Clubley, and Mr. Wm. Harrison. There does not appear to be any manorial rights executed in the present day.^b

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—Circa 16 E. I. Simon le Constable, and Catherine his wife, demised to Randolph Mareschal, dwelling here, 2 tofts and 2 bovates of land in Waxham,^c for 15 years. 20 E. I. Sir Simon le Constable, and Catherine his wife, demised to Clement de Waxham, 1 mess. and 1 bovat in Waxham, for 5 years.^d Philip, son of Wm. de Willesbie, gave by his charter to Galfrid Lyoll, Burgess of Beverley, and Amicia his wife, and their heirs, 5 bovates of land here, at a rental of 1d. and 6 acres of arable.^e Wm. Hoton held here 1 capital mess. and in Welwick, of the provost of Beverley.^f 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, Brian Hopkinson gave to 4 trustees all he held in Waxham and six other villis, to the use of the said Brian, in tail, remainder to James Wardaile, in fee.^g

A *Chapel* existed in this place after the conquest, and 18 R. II. 1394, was given by the abbat and convent of Albemarle, like so many others in the seigniory, to Kirkstall; it was returned as dilapidated in the time of Wm. and Mary, and is now altogether demolished. The sea has made its encroachments upon this village in common with many others on the coast, which here as well as at Tunstall is called Sand le Mare, and no doubt gave name to the le Merrs. A coast guard station was established here in 1826.

FOOTHEAD, OR FOOTED GARTH, is situated at the north-west angle of the township of Owthorne, having Waxholme on the north, and Rimsell on the west. It appears, 4 Ed. VI. that Grace Footed held two oxgangs, and a parcel of that messuage with its appurts. in Catwick, and two oxgangs of land held of the King in capite, as of his manor of Rise, and another messuage in Gouxhill of the King, as of his manor of Burstwick by knight service. Grace and Elinor Footed were daughters and co-heirs of John Footed, and had livery of lands and tenements here in Catwick and Owthorne. One of these daughters married Francis Leeds, who is called of Footed Garth, and who entered his pedigree in the herald's college in the year 1584; the descendant of this branch of the family, Mrs. Betty Leeds, daughter of Edward Leeds, Esq., died at Royds Hall, near Bradford, in August, 1763; and in the same year this garth was advertised to be sold, and described as a freehold estate, consisting of a farm-house and out-houses, six closes of meadow adjoining the house, containing 49 acres, and two oxgangs of arable in Owthorne fields, containing 42 acres, with good common rights. The farm, &c. became the property of Mr. Prickett, of Bridlington; for an account of this family, who held considerable property in Holderness, see Burstall Garth.

NEWSHAM.—In Niuehusum Ernuin had five carucates of land and two oxgangs to be taxed, where there may be five ploughs. Drogo has now there one sokeman, and nine villanes, and seven bordars, with three ploughs and twenty acres of meadow; one mile long and one broad.—Value in King Edward's time sixty shillings, now forty shillings.

Newsom, or Newsham, situated in this parish, is another of those manors which appear to have been lost by the encroachments of the sea. 9 E. I. William de Brocus is returned by Kirby as holding in Newsham two oxgangs, by the rate of 4s carucates to the knight's fee; and William Holme as holding two oxgangs by the same rate; and also John de Newsham as holding two carucates by the same rate.^h From an inquisition held

^a Ex information Mr. Taylor.

^b Ex information Mr. Wm. Harrison.

^c Cart. 185, 38.

^d Cart. 185, 46.

^e Ridley, 4, 100.

^f Ibid, 4, 1196, 120.

^g Cart. 4to, 96, 15, and 97, 98.

^h Kirby's Inquest.

at York, 24th April, 32 E. I. it appears that Peter de la Twyer, among other lands, held of John Aldebot an oxgang of land, worth 6s. 8d. yearly, in Newsham, by the service of one penny yearly; and held also of William Brockhouse half an oxgang of land, worth 3s. 4d. yearly, with its appurts. here, by the service of one half-penny; he had of the said William, a wind mill, in Newsham, worth 15s. per annum, by the service of a clove gilly flower, for all services.^a 3 E. II. John Aldebot held the day in which he died, in Newsham, *juxta* Frothingham, one mess, and two bovates of land of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., doing suit at the wapentake court of Holderness, and paying to the King, as lord of Holderness, 1½d. to the ward of Skipsea castle, and 3½d. per annum sheriff aid. In the Nom. Vill. 9 E. II. Peter de Frothingham and John Aldebot are returned as holding Newsham and its members. 18 E. II. John Aldebot again occurs, as holding the mess, and two bovates named above.^b 28 Edw. III. John Brokehous, of Newsham, held two bovates of land here, as of the hon. of Alb., the name is here differently written, but, no doubt, was a descendant of Brocus, returned by Kirby. There was a chapel here also, as well as at Waxham and Rimswell, and 18 R. II. was conveyed to Kirkstall, with so many others in Holderness; neither its site nor any other vestige remains. In the subsidy raised in 1115 by Henry V. Frodingham, with Newsham, answered for 30s. At what time this manor was lost cannot be determined. In 1728, Mary Lister, by w. d. 1st March, devised to her nephew, William Lister, and his male heirs lawfully begotten, all her lands and tenements in South Frothingham and *Newsom*. The Rev. John Snaith, in a letter to Mr. Dade, dated August, 1783, says "Owthorne consists of four townships, Owthorne, Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxham; no person in the neighbourhood can give me any information of such a hamlet as Newsham." It is clear, however, that in 1728, from Mary Lister's will, lands were in existence then so called; and there is at the present day a farm belonging to the Hildyard family in South Frodingham, called by the name of Newsom.



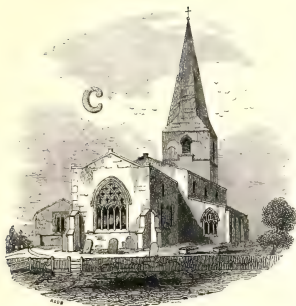
OWTHORNE CHURCH, 1846, (FROM THE SEAL.)

^a Inq. p. m. Burton's MS.S

^b Ibid.

KAYINGHAM,

WITH SALTAGH.



HAINGEHAM.—Toruere had eight carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be eight ploughs; Drogo has now there thirty villanes, having three ploughs. There is a church there and a priest, and twenty-four acres of meadow.—Two miles long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time eight pounds, now thirty shillings.

This township is another of those places which has not been separated from the seignior; it consists of 41 oxgangs, viz. 4 glebe, $4\frac{1}{4}$ freehold, $32\frac{3}{4}$ copyhold. The greatest part of the copyhold oxgangs are without impeachment of waste; but some few are all in bondage. An oxgang of land pays thirteen shillings and fourpence yearly copyhold, to the lord, and consists of ten acres in each arable field with Kirncroft, four acres in the Ings, four acres in each Carr, three

stengs or roods in the Saltmarsh, and three stengs in the common ground, being Balks and Marstalls in the fields. The office of penny grave is executed by messuages and parts of messuages, in rotation. These messuages pay no copyhold rent, and all, except one or two, are copyhold, without impeachment of waste, and pay a fine of one shilling and fourpence upon every change (or admittance); those in bondage pay fines as other lands in bondage. There are also a few cottages, some of which are in bondage, and others without impeachment of waste, that vary in the copyhold rent.^a

There are but few transactions relative to premises of less note recorded in early times. In 6 E. II. Robert Marsh, (de Marisco,) held of the King in capite, as of the hon of Alb. twenty acres of land here, by the service of paying yearly at Burstwick Manor 4s.; the premises worth 20s. 9 E. III. John de Kayingham held the day in which he died, in demesne as of his fee, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., by the fidelity and service of 3s. &c. one mess. in this place, containing two acres.

Grants to the Abbey of Meaux.—Circa 1200, William Pechy, great grandson to Asketillus, gave five acres of land in Keyingham Marsh. Henry, brother of William and Henry Pechy, confirms; and William, with his body to the abbey, gave ten acres there; and Richard their brother gave five acres, and all his share in exchange for a toft and six acres of arable and one of meadow in Waghen, on condition the abbey paid the Earl 9 pence farthing, &c. About 1240, John Taylor gave 20 acres of land in Keyingham Marsh, in a place called Pechyland, paying to the Earl 3s.^b

^a Manuscript of the Franchise fee, B. C. Lib.

^b Meaux Chart.

THE CHURCH was given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the abbey of Albemarle or its cell, viz. the priory of Birstall and the said church of Kayingham was given by Edward I. to the abbey of Meaux,^a in part recompence for the manor of Myton and town of Kingston-upon-Hull, which that monastery granted to the crown. Afterwards, 7th April, 1349, the church was appropriated to the abbat and convent of Meaux, whereby 26s. 8d. yearly pension was reserved to the Archbishop, and 13s. 4d. to his Dean and Chapter; and on the 13th June, 1349, William, Archbishop of York, ordained that there be in the church of Kayingham one perpetual vicar, secular, in priest's orders, presentable by the said abbat and convent, which vicarage was to consist of three portions, viz. in a complete mansion with a curtelage for the vicar's habitation, built at the first time at the cost of the said religious. Also the vicar shall have twelve pounds sterling per annum, paid by the abbat and convent in the church of Kayingham, at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal portions, for which the vicar shall find bread and wine and lights, for the great altar; and to be tyed to no other burdens, ordinary or extraordinary, on the church incumbent, all which the abbat and convent shall bear, and also be at the charge of repairing or rebuilding the chancel when need requires.^b

The Parsonage of Kayingham.—38 H. VIII. parcel of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Meaux was granted by King Henry to the Archiepiscopal See. On 30 Sept., Edwin, Abp. of York, demised unto Sir Henry Constable his rectory of Kayingham, for the term of 21 years, rendering per annum £14. 15s. 4d. 20 Nov. 36 Eliz., John, Abp. of York, demised his rectory unto his nephew, Edw. Greene, gent., one of her majesty's yeomen of the guard, rendering £14. 15s. 4d. per annum.^c The rectory appears to have been in possession of the Pultney family for a long succession, by the last will of Harry Pultney, general of his majesty's forces, Kayingham rectory was vested in Frances, wife of Wm. Pultney, Esq. of St. George's, Hanover square. Wm. Pultney, and Frances his wife, granted a lease of the tythe of Kayingham Marsh, to Wm. Constable, Esq. d. 8 July, 1777. The whole of Kayingham Marsh belonged to Wm. Constable, Esq. 1404 acres; no other proprietors. Kayingham is now returned as a perpetual curacy, the net income £92. per annum; the Archbishop of York both patron and impropiator.

^a Under the head Letters and Quit Claims, Kalendars of the Treasury, vol. 1, p. 45, Isabel, Countess of Albemarle, quit claims to Edw. King of England, the advowson of the churches of Easington and Kayingham.

^b Torre, who quotes a book of approps. of churches to certain monasteries, p. 87, T. C.; also the Chronicle of Meaux Abbey, 7 April, 1349; and the Register of the Dean and Chapter.

^c Torre's Minister, p. 129. The rent reserved, £14. 15s. 4d. payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. Salary to the vicar £20. per annum. If the rent or salary be unpaid thirty days after they are due and demanded, then the archbishop may re-enter upon the premises; tenant shall pay yearly £3. heretofore to the abbat and convent of Kirkstall: and to the church of St. John de Beverley, or those who receive the same, 31s. 2d. for fees and thraves, due and accustomed, and shall bear all taxes, charges, and impositions, except tenths, first fruits, and subsidies. The tenant to repair the chancel of Kayingham, and all houses; he shall have on the premises necessary hedge-boat, plough-boat, cart-boat, fire-boat, and necessary timber for repairing the premises, by appointment of the Abp.'s surveyor.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
16 Kal. Jan.	1279	Dns. John de Kengham, Sub.	Ab. and Con. de Alb.	
12 Kal. Oct.	1281	Dns. Hugh de Cava		
3 Kal. Nov.	1298	Dns. Wm. Carlton	Sir John de Melsa	
17 Kal. Jan.	1301	Dns. John de Eston, acolitus	Ab. and Con. de Alb.	
14 Kal. July	1306	Mr. Philip de Beverly, Pbr.	the same	
4 Kal. July	1325	Dns. Robt. de Silkiston, acolitus	the same	
6 Kal. Sept.	1326	Dns. Hugo de Glanville, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
24 Oct.	1343	Dns. John de Botheby ^a	Edw. III. Ab. and Con. Alb. in manu.	
		<i>Vicars.</i>		
3 June	1352	Dns. Wo. Maupas de Kaingham, Cap.	Ab. and Con. Melsa	
Ult. November	1392	Dns. Peter Maupas, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
24 Feb.	1432	Dns. Richd. Lacey, Pbr.	the same	the same
11 May	1465	Dns. Richd. Burgh, Cap.	the same	Resig.
3 Oct.	1467	Dns. John Westerdale, Cap.	the same	Mort.
3 Aug.	1479	Dns. Richd. Stokesly, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
14 Jan.	1480	Dns. Perkinson, Cap.	the same	
22 July	1509	Dns. Thomas Blyth, Pbr.	the same	ob. 1535
24 Feb.	1535	Dns. Wm. Norwin, Pbr.	the same	
14 Nov.	1554	Dns. Robert Towers, Pbr.	Ph. & Mary, Regina	
6 Aug.	1561	Dns. John Fitz Randall, (per Mackley)	Instituted by the Abp. York	

Thus far Torre.—There was no institution for upwards of 100 years; the following are collected from the registers. The first register book of Keyingham is the remnant of a long folio now in unconnected leaves, almost illegible from damp, and beginning with baptisms in 1590; the registers are lost from 1607 to 1613, and then commence with burials. There are no registers after 1624 until 1653, when marriages begin to be contracted before magistrates. The honor of uniting Christians after the most approved fashion of the heathens in this neighbourhood, was conferred upon the Right Hon. Robert Overton, (see Easington,) justice of the peace, 1653. Mr. Richard Southwick, mayor of Hedon, and J. P. 1653, 4. Mr. Hugh Bethell, 1654, 5, 6. Mr. Christopher Ridley, 1654. Mr. Thomas Styringe 1651; and Mr. Arthur Noel, J. P. of Beverley, 1656, 1605 and 1607, Mr. John Tetlowe, Minister.

Mr. Henry Baith, Clerk, buried 22nd April, 1614.

1614 and 1616, Mr. Alexander Bardon, Clerk.

^a John de Boothby, Rector of Kayingham, resigned it to the abbey of Meaux for 50 marks yearly for life, 1354. 28 E. III. Kayingham taxed at £17. 6s. 8d., tenth 34s. 8d., Vicar £12.—26s. 8d. to the Abp., 13s. 4d. to the chapter of York, 4s. Abp. synodals, 7s. 6d. Archdeacon, 4d. to the Lord for enclosing a lane in the rectory, 179½ of Oats to the provost of Beverley, 13s. 4d. to the abbey of Albemarle for the old pension, and 6s. 4d. for the new.—[*Meaux Chart.*]

	1616	Mr. Thomas Veryt, Minister, his name occurs at intervals as minister for thirty years. In October, 1654, he published a banns; and in 1655 and 1658, Mr. Thomas Veryt is "Register," when a marriage is contracted before Mr. Richard Southwicke, maior of the town of Hedon, and justice of the peace there.
October,	1653	Mr. Michael Taylor, Minister, interred January 29th, 1655.
	1661 and 1662,	Mr. Thomas Elist, afterwards Vicar of Albrough, where he died in Oct. 1683.
	* 1706	Mr. Robert Jillison, he died and was buried on the 7th October, 1717, in the school house, called St. Philip's Isle. (vide Philip Ingleberd, in note.)
June 29	* 1712	Mr. John Pearson, Curate, buried at Kayingham, Ap. 6, 1751.
	1756	Rev. Saml. Hudson, Minister.
	* 1763	Mr. James Dawson, allowed by the Abp. to serve this cure.
	* 1788	John Bennett, licensed by the Abp. of York.
6 April,	* 1793	Lamplugh Wickham, by the same.
	* 1821	Joshua Smyth, by the same, present incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—14th February, 1464, Richard Lascy, vicar, w. p. 22nd April, 1465, in yard, on the west side of the cross. 23rd May, 1526, Rob. Lascy, vicar, w. p. 27th July, in the church-yard. 26th Sep. 1537, Sir Thomas Blyth, vicar w. p. 27th June, 1535, in the quire of St. Michael. 15th June, 1554, Christopher Hildyard, within the chancel, upon the south side of the quire.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave, a chancel, with a south aisle or chapel, and a tower at the west end surmounted by a spire. *Exterior*.—The tower is of four stages, with a double buttress at the angles. In the middle stage of the west face is a pointed window, filled with common wood-work and glass; in each face of the upper stage is a pointed belfry window filled with weather boarding; a plain but rather heavy octagonal spire finishes the design, furnished with a vane and date, the whole about 100 feet high.—(see plate.) The nave has four square-headed clerestory windows on each side, of two lights each, cinquefoiled. In the south aisle there are three other square-headed or Tudor shaped windows, also of three lights, cinquefoiled, between which is a large porch; the south door within, as well as the north door opposite, are alike,—plain and pointed. The north aisle has six buttresses, between which are three pointed windows of three lights, cinquefoiled, with perpendicular tracery; and another at the east end of the aisle. Chancel, as well as the nave, runs to an apex on the east end. The east window is pointed of five lights, cinquefoiled, with good tracery; it is newly restored, and has a dripstone terminating in heads. On the north side is a blocked up square-headed clerestory window of two lights, and two others pointed of two lights, without feathering. On the south side there are two square-headed clerestory windows of two lights, beneath which is a large chantry, or south aisle; on the south side of which are two more square headed windows like the rest, placed between three buttresses. A small

Those marked thus, * supplied by J. Buckle, Esq., Register.



modern door has been inserted in the east side of the chantry,^a which is now the vestry, it was once the village school; there is another square-headed window at the east side of the chantry, and another on the south side of the chancel, below the clerestory. There are double buttresses of two set-offs at each corner of the chancel. *Interior*.—The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches on each side, supported by plain clustered quatrefoil columns, with plain capitals; a gallery at the west end, beneath which is placed the font,—it is rather large, circular, the sides fluted, and of granite. The pulpit is placed on the south-east corner; beside it is an iron frame-work, used to contain an hour-glass.^b There are carved grotesque bosses on the rafters of the roof; the pews neat; the floor brick. The arch to the chancel is large and pointed; over it are the Royal Arms, with Commandments on each side. The chancel has communicated with the chantry, or south aisle, by two pointed arches, now blocked up; a small water drain is in the south-east corner.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.—In the chancel floor is a slab, with a latin inscription to the memory of John Angel, ob. 29 October, A. D. 1647, æt. 28, with his arms above; and on the wall above is a mural monument, inscribed to this John Angel, son of Robert Angel, of London, merchant.—Erected by his only sister, Anne, wife of John Townson. Two small marble murals, on north-west chancel, two floor stones beneath to Francis Taylor Benson, son of F. and I. Benson, of Kenneythorpe, d. Jan. 12, 1820, æt. 3; also Isabella, d. April 28, 1828, æt. 36. A mural in nave to Edw. Ombler, of Camerton, Esq. son of E. and I. Ombler, d. 24 July, 1825, æt. 53 years; Arms—sable, 3 pheons arg. on a fess, or, a lion passant, gules, impaling Wright, barry of 6, arg. & az. in chief 3 leopard's faces, az.; crest—a lion passant, regardant. West wall, south aisle, another mural, to Edward Ombler, late of Saltagh Grange, who departed this life 25 February, 1802, æt. 27. Jane, his wife, d. 25 February, 1818, æt. 75 years. South aisle, a mural to Sarah, wife of Thomas Tindall, who died Feb. 13, 1831, aged 70 years. Floor stone in nave, to Francis Walker, d. 1794, æt. 73. Dorothy, his wife, d. Oct. 20, 1781. Wm. Carlin, d. Nov. 14, 1828, æt. 75; Mary, his wife, d. Nov. 16, 1827, æt. 74. Mary Elletson, d. 6 August, 1816, æt. 60 years. Jas. Jottin, s. Rev. Joshua Smyth, d. June, 1830, æt. 2 years. There are many table monuments in the church-yard, to Rounding. Richardson, Hutchinson, Ombler, Booth, Hall, Meek, Marritt, &c.

Philip de Ingleberd, or as he is called, Philip de Beverley, gave one mill, five bovates and a half, and three acres and a half of land, and two tofts and their appurtenances, in Kayingham and Paul, to the masters and scholars continuing and abiding in the Hall of University Coll. Oxford.^c He was rector of Kayingham, presented to it by Brother Radulphus, prior of Birstall, vicar general to the abbat and convent of St. Martin's

^a It is not improbable that this was the place which contained the tomb of Ingleberd.

^b The hour-glass was introduced into churches in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, preaching having been considered of minor importance before the reformation. During the usurpation few churches were without one, although furious zealots seem to have disregarded all time in the delivery of their harangues, as one of these sectarians has recorded of himself, "preached too long, being under a mistake a whole hour; I was employed six hours, not weary."—It would be assuming too much to conclude the same of his hearers. [Vide Diary of Mr. Oliver Heywood, 1678.]

^c See Gutch's Appendix to Wood's Oxoniensis. Philip Ingleberd was also a benefactor to the Grammar School of Beverley.—(See vol. 1, p. 452, in note.)

Albemarle, 14 cal. June, 1306, (Reg. Abp. Grenfield,) and was buried in that church; but it will be in vain to look for his monument, it being long since destroyed. An accident, however, which happened to the church, and is narrated in the Meaux Chartulary, proves it to have been in existence at that period. On the night following the nativity of St. John the Baptist, (24th June, 1392, 16 R. II.,) a terrible tempest of wind, thunder and lightning occurred on this coast, and struck the church of Kayingham; it threw down part of the tower to the extent of thirty feet,—tore the stones from the walls of various parts of the building,—split all the doors of the church, which were formed of the stoutest oak,—and committed havoc and devastation throughout the whole fabric. The sculptured part of the interior of the church, says the chronicler, was so broken and disfigured, that it appeared to have been done by hand, for the purpose of derision. In the south part of the church, *near the tomb of Master Philip Ingleberd*, formerly rector, (viz. 1321,) professor of sacred Theology, a stone was drawn out of the wall in so singular a manner as to appear as if no stone had ever been placed there. In the middle of the nave, the wooden pix and the *tablata* shone with great splendour, but were scarcely injured; and although there was a quantity of wood about the tomb of the said Philip, it was scarcely touched. The villagers who were aroused from their beds by this terrific storm, proceeded to the church and applied ladders to the walls, and with buckets attempted to stop the fire which had seized the building, in which it appears they were successful; and although a ladder fell with thirteen men on it, with such force as to break a heavy stone, yet no one was injured; and still stranger to relate, the tomb of Philip oozed out sweet scented oil upon the occasion, which was esteemed miraculous.—[Meaux Chart.] This divine was accounted, says Mr. Gutch, the most subtle Aristotelian in the University of Oxford.

Kayingham was one of the churches in which glass windows were placed by Wm. 18 abbat of Meaux. This church, with Ottringham and Patrington, are of use to mariners as land marks, and are the only spires in Holderness. There is an extensive prospect from the church-yard, in every direction, particularly of the Humber and the Lincolnshire Wolds in the distance.

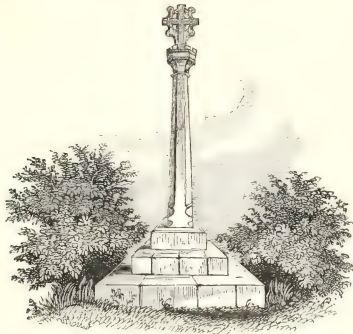
1471, On Edward IV. returning into England and landing at Ravenspurn in Humber in Holderness shore, the Holderness men, endeavouring to oppose him under Sir John Westerdale, vicar of Kayingham, stopped his passage at Kayingham High Bridge; but Holingshead saith that the Holderness men were conducted by a gent Martin de la Mare, or de See, Lord of Barmston; but Edward pretending he only came to claim his Dukedom of Yorke, and not the crowne, in his passage to Beverley, sent to the mayor and burgesses of Hull, desiring they would give him entertainment, but they refusing he marched on to Yorke. The only other public occurrence was the landing stores here from the Providence store ship, sent to the relief of the unfortunate Charles.

In corn field west of the town is a stump cross, called St. Philip's Cross; and a few fields more to the west is a well, called St. Philip's Well; on a small stone are inscribed W. H. W. D. 1667. W. K. It is called the wishing well; and the country lasses were in the habit of dropping pins, or even a sixpence into it, for the purpose of ensuring to themselves either particular or general good luck. In the village street are the remains

of a stone cross, similar to the one at Hornsea, Hedon, &c.; it had formerly a shaft, the sides have blank shields. A neat national school-house, for 70 scholars, was erected a few years ago of white brick, with pointed windows and stone dressings, with the arms of the See of York in front, and this inscription, "This school was built by the land-



owners and occupiers connected with the village, by a grant of £25. from the National Society, and of £35. from the lords of His Majesty's Treasury in the year 1835. The ground was given by the Archbishop; there are two endowments to the school, one a legacy of £8. a year, arising from a legacy of E. Ombler, Esq., of Saltagh Grange, in 1802; and £10. a year from five acres of land, from a legacy of Edward Marritt, a late schoolmaster in 1807. Besides the Archbishop and Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., there are several other landowners in the parish, one of whom, Thos. Owst, Esq., has a fine stone cross (see cut) erected in his grounds, it is about 14 feet high, and around the capital



“*sit glia ihu tibi*,”—also, the old font from Winestead, used at the baptism of Andrew Marvel, and which had been converted into a horse trough when discovered; there are several other antiquities and fragments possessing some local interest which this gentleman has collected and placed in his plantations. The name of Owst is of Saxon origin, and the family have held possessions in Halsham, Kayingham, Owstwick, &c. for many generations. Halsham seems to have been their principal place of residence, as the register of burials in that parish contains their names from the commencement of the reign of Charles I. Mr. Owst is one of the commissioners of the Kayingham drainage, and is much esteemed by the rate-payers, who presented him, lately, with a piece of plate, as a compliment for his active and gratuitous services. The family are Roman Catholics, and the following certificate will be read with interest by those who are unacquainted with the disabilities under which persons of this religious persuasion laboured in the last century; yet it should be recollected that the events of the year 1745 rendered extreme vigilance

necessary on the part of those who were then striving to maintain the Protestant house of Hanover on the throne.

East-Riding of the County of York.—*Whereas*, Thomas Owst, of Halsham, in the East-Riding of the County of York, is a popish recusant, and therefore by the act of parliament cannot go and travel out of the compass of five miles from the usual place of his abode, unless upon necessary occasions on business, and first taking the oath and being licensed thereto as the act of parliament directs; *And whereas* the said Thomas Owst hath requested us, four of his Magesties justices of the peace for the said riding, with the privity and assent of one of the deputy lieutenants of the said riding, to grant unto him a license to travel from his said usual place of abode, to Drax, in the West-Riding of the County of York, to see his wife, who is very ill there at the house of his son-in-law, and he having made oath thereof as the act directs. These are therefore to becase the said Thomas Owst to go and travell this day from his usual habitation to Drax aforesaid, and to return to his said usual habitation on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, or sooner.

Given under our hands and seals this eighteenth day of December, 1745.

FRAN. APPLEYARD, HUGH BETHELL, JAMES GEE, R. BARNABY,
MARM. CONSTABLE, Deputy Lieutenant of the said Riding.

The village is large, and contains some good houses, and is generally considered one of the pleasantest in this part of Holderness. In the marsh there are at least 1500 acres belonging to Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., and about the same quantity of high-lands and carrs. The marshes have been greatly improved by the Kayingham level drain, and are become fertile fields. There was an old thatched farm, north of the church, called the Glebe Farm-house, taken down about ten years since, and a modern house built at the west end. The old one is seen in the annexed plate of the church; as also the tall chimney rising from the chantry, then a school-room, this has also been removed since the plate was engraved in 1829.

SALTAGH.—Osbert, sheriff of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in the time of Henry I. had been a priest, and deserting his calling had become rich, and among divers lands and lordships, had Kayingham, which had been Stephen's, Earl of Albemarle. This Osbert gave Saltagh, a member and parcel of Kayingham, to Fulcherius, his soldier, (knt.) who gave it to Askillus de Hedon. Osbert dying, his sons, William and Richard, attempt to inherit, but are ousted because the sons of a priest; whereon Saltagh, with other lands, was seized by H. I., and being afterwards acquired by Wm. I. Gross, Saltagh was given by him to the abbey of Meaux. Simon, Richard, and William, sons of Wm. and grandsons of Askillus de Hedon, pushed their claim so far that the abbat gave them 12 marks and $\frac{1}{2}$ to execute a release, about 11 II. II. This is the early account of this place, according to the Meaux Chronicle. Saltagh, as appears by the compotus of the Baker (Pistrini) of the abbey for the year 1247, 31 II. III. yielded 340 qrs. of grain, and had 1940 sheep feeding on it; but in 1397, says the same authority, from the inundations of the Humber the whole would scarcely sustain 300 sheep; and at the inquisition, taken at Hedon, 10 Jan. 2 II. IV. the loss to the abbey was 120 acres of meadow, worth 4s. 6d. per ann., £27; and 142½ acres of pasture, 3s. 6d.—£24. 18s. 9d., total loss £51. 18s. 9d. The Saltagh Grange of the present day, near the Humber, consists of about 800 acres of land, is protected by a long and superior embankment, and is very fertile land: since this embankment was made it places part of Saltagh in Kayingham and part in Ottringham; previously, also, the house was situated in Kayingham. Saltagh now belongs to the charity of the sons of the clergy, having been purchased by that institution.

OTTRINGHAM.



N Otrengam, Tor and Torchill had four carucates of land, and there may be four ploughs. Henric has now there of Drogo, one plough, and six villanes, and six bordars, with one plough and a half. There is a priest there and a church, and one mill, and twenty acres of meadow.—Two miles long, and half broad. Value in King Edward's time, one hundred shillings, now twenty shillings. Otrege is also returned as soke of half a carucate to Aldenburg; and also as a berewick belonging to the church of St. John de Beverley. In Otringeha, six carucates and a half of land to be taxed. There is a church and a priest there; a certain knight farms it, and pays ten shillings.

The family of Lascells appear to be the first lords of Ottringham, of which any account is left, after it was separated from the fee.

Circa 50 H. III. William, son of Sir William de Laschelles, lord of Ottringham, grants to Simon Constable, (who died 22 E. I.) and was son of Sir Wm. Constable, knt. his right to the

homage of Robert, son of Peter, son of Beatrix de Ottringham; and of Emma, dr. of Wm. Fitzmable, with an annual rent of 8s., and one clove gilly flower, per annum. Tested by Sir William Constable; Sir Fulco, his brother; Sir John de Melsa, knts.; John de Otringham, &c.*

Circiter 6 E. I. Wm. de Lascells, of Ottringham, confirms to Alan Langdyke, and heirs, all his land in a close called Newcroft, in Ottringham Marsh, which he had of the grant of Willm.'s son; tested by Wm. de Fountains, Alan Ulbright, Wm. Francisco, &c. Circa 10 E. I. Wm. de Lascell gives and confirms to Alan Langdale, of this place, and his heirs and assigns, 7 acres and a half of arable in this territory, and also meadow and pasture; tested by Wm. de Francais, Wm. de Pratis, Wm. Fitz Peter, &c. Circiter 16 E. I. Wm. de Lascells, son of William, son of Wm. being of full age, gives and confirms to Alan Langdyke and heirs, various lands in Ottringham. at the reserved rent of 3 halfpence in silver yearly; tested by Richd. de Anglabby, Ralph de Welwick, Alan Rickward, Ulbright, son of Odo, Amand de Ruth, Wm. Vavasour, &c. 16 E. I. Wm. son of Wm. de Lascells, gave to Alan Langdyke, and his heirs, a selion of land in Ottringham Marsh and Newcroft, extending thence to Newland Dyke, at the rent of a silver halfpenny; tested by John, son of Martin, Wm. de Pratis, &c. 16 E. I. John Chamberton held in Otringham in demesne, of the fee of Wm. de Lascells, an oxgang and a half of land, of the king, doing suit at the Wapentake Court of Holderness. The same John, and Beatrix his wife, held in domain a bovate and half of the king by knight service. Wm. de Langdyke.

* The frequency of the date being omitted to deeds, which often occurs in these pages, is accounted for by Sir Edward Coke, who says "the reason thereof was, for that the limitation of prescription, or time of memory, did often in process of time change, and the law was then holden, that a deed bearing date before the limited time of prescription was not pleadable; therefore they made their deeds without date, to the end they might alledge within the time of prescription.

of Ottringham, grants to Wm. son of Arnald, of Ottringham, and his heirs, a sellion of arable at the east end of Ottringham, in exchange for others: tested by Thomas ad Prata, Robert Fitz Peter. Peter son of William, and Robert, his brother, dated at Ottringham, St. James's day, 1292.^a In Kirby's Inquest, Wm. de Lascells is returned as holding Ottringham. 23 E. I. William de Lascells is again found as holding this manor.^b

Ottringham is returned in the Nom. Vill. 9 E. II. as in possession of Gerald Salvain, and the abbat of Meaux.

It will be seen that John de Lascells sold a *part*, and gave the *remainder* of his demesne lands consisting of four carucates, to the abbey of Meaux. On the 8 E. III. the king granted his letters patent of license in mortmain, to the abbat, to acquire the lands of John de Lascells, in Ottringham.—[teste me ipso apud Ebor 2 May, 8 E. III.] In the Meaux Chartulary is an account of all the lands which comprised the fee of Lascells in Ottringham, thus acquired, occupying many pages. The four carucates which had been those of Ter and Torchill are thus accounted for; the remaining six carucates in possession of the provostry of Beverley, farmed by a certain knight according to Domesday, would, as well as those of Meaux, remain in possession of these respective societies until the dissolution, when these lands reverted to the crown; and it is from that period some account of them remains to be given.

32 H. VIII.—The account of Edward Pepper, collector of the rents and farms of Ottringham and Marsh, late belonging to Meaux:—Rents of free rents, 25s. 5½d. Rents of tenants at will, £38. 7s. 11d. Rents of farms in Monk Garth, alias Ottringham Marsh, £25. 16s. 3d.; and three hens valued at 6d. Sum total, £65. 10s. 1½d.

Mem. the premises of the yearly rent of £4. 2s. 9d.; 39s. 4d.; 1s. 10d.; and 2s., were demised by James I. by letters patent, dated 31st Oct. 5th of his reign, to Thomas Walker, for forty years; reserving beside the antient rents, an increase of 27s. for the price of two sheep towards the provision of the king's household. The premises of the yearly rent of 59s. 3d., demised by letters patent, dated 3rd August, 3 James, to Henry Knight, for forty years; reserving besides, ut supra, an increased rent of 40s. for six fat lambs, towards the provision of the king's household. Likewise the premises of the rent of £1. 4s. 2d., demised by James, by letters patent, dated 8th December, 5 James, to Rd. Hildyard, for forty years; which increase of rent, amounting to 104s., have been duly answered to the crown, till the said manor was demised, inter alia, to Geo. Kirke, Esq., 3rd Chs.

Manor of Ottringham.—An indenture dated 4th March, 1639, between Hugh Bethell, junior and senior, on one part, and Francis Cobb and John Constable, recites, that *Monk Garth, or the manor of Ottringham Marsh*, was in the hands of Sir John Walter, knt., chief baron of the court of exchequer, Sir Fras. Fullerton, Sir Thomas Trevor, by letters patent, which three, by special warrant from the king, dated 9th June, 3 Charles I. let to George Kirk, Esq., gent., of the bed chamber, lands in Monk Garth, granted for fifty years, by Elizabeth, to Wm. Little and Elizabeth his wife, by letters patent, dated 7th March, 37 Elizabeth.

It appears that the manor passed with various lands from Kirke to the family of Cobb, and from an indenture of the lease of the manor of Ottringham and Ottringham Marsh,

^a A manuscript lettered F. 68, antiquities of Holderness, B. C. Lib.

^b Burton's MS. 5 vol.

^c Vide the subsequent account of the chantry of Ottringham.

dated 1st July, 1647, by Sir Francis Cobb the elder, and his trustees, it was let to Sir Francis Cobb the younger, executors, &c., for the term of 72 years, to commence immediately after the death of Sir Francis Cobb the elder. In 1749, 16th January, Sir Griffith Boynton gave to his brother Francis, the manor and lands of Otringham to him for life, with remainder to his issue, male, lawfully begotten; and in default, to said Sir Griffith and his right heirs.—[see the pedigree of Cobb.] In the year 1790, Richard Watt, Esq. father of the present Francis Watt, Esq., purchased the manor of Otringham and Otringham Marsh, together with the advowson of the perpetual curacy of Otringham; as well as an estate here of Peter Acklom and John Lockwood, Esqrs., trustees of Francis Boynton, of Hutton Hill, in the parish of Hutton Ambo, in the County of York, Esq. The trustees of Francis Watt, who was then a minor, purchased for him also other estates in Otringham and Otringham Marsh, in 1804, of Joseph Denison, of Denbies, in the County of Surrey, Esq.; which latter estates were sold by Sir Christopher Sykes, to Robert Broadley, of Ferriby, Esq., who afterwards re-sold them to Joseph Denison, banker, of St. Mary Ax, London, from whom they descended to his son, Joseph Denison, of Denbies, Esq., M. P. for Surrey. Francis Watt, Esq., is the present lord of the manor, and holds the advowson of the curacy with the estates above-mentioned. There is great difficulty in tracing the descent of the several properties of the abbey of Meaux, (which held the fee of Lascelles,) and of the provostry of Beverley, after they had devolved to the crown. Whether these estates as belonging severally to the abbey and provostry, were kept distinct in the after grants of the crown, cannot be determined, every exertion has been used to ascertain this fact without success; indeed it can hardly be expected that in the lapse of so many years the deeds, by which, alone these details can be known, are accessible, even if the names of the persons through whose hands they have passed were ascertained.

Grants to the Abbey of Meaux.—Alan, son of Stephen de Ottringham, elder brother of Richard, the abbat of Meaux, gave 3½ acres of land, a bovate, with a toft and close, with his body, paying to John Lascells and his heirs, 6d. yearly. The rent was afterwards released in the time of the 13th abbat. Richard de Ottringham, Shelford, in the diocese of Ely, gave to the abbey what he had in this place. Sir Stephen Thorpe, knt., gave the homage and service of 4s. 2d. of three tofts and three bovates of land in Ottringham, which Alan, son of Stephen Hill, held of him; this Alan gave to Ralph, his third brother (his second, Richard de Ottringham, being an abbat,) these lands, and confirmed the service of them to the abbey. Ralph, third brother of Alan, and son of Sir Stephen de Thorpe, of Ottringham, gave half a stang of land here, granted in fee farm for ten years to one Thomas. Peter was son of Sir Stephen, his son, William de Pratis, gave his brother Thomas the whole. This Thomas sold the moiety of this land, with a moiety of the capital mess. to Sir Martin de Ottringham, (Michael 8th Abbat.) Lady Beatrix, wife of Sir Martin de Ottringham, gave two sellions of land in Ottringham, with a wind mill upon them, to the abbey. Alice Hawtyne also gave a sellion here. The grant of John de Lascells, of Ottringham, which gave the fee in this place as already alluded to, consisting of four carucates, after he had sold the greater part to the abbey, to be held of him; the remainder consisted of 21 acres

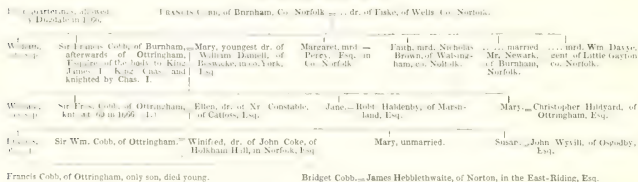
of arable, one of meadow, pasture for an ox, 20½d. rental, one toft, one plot, together with all and singular the homages and services of his free tenants, and whatever belonged to him in his demesne of Ottringham. The abbey therefore held the whole which John held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee.* The lands, &c. of the abbey of Meaux, are referred to in the account of the manor.

Thornton College.—Acct. 4 E. VI. of Richard Parker, collector of the rents and farm of the manor of Garton, Woodhouse, and Ottringham, late parcel of the possessions of Thornton College, com. Lincoln., accounts for free rents in the manor of Ottringham cum Membris, £14. 14s. 5d. Court perquisites, 22s. 6d.

Bridlington Priory.—29 H. VII., account of Rd. Kynn, collector of the king's rent in Ottringham, late parcel of the possessions of the priory of Bridlington. Rent of assize as well of the free tenants, 27s. 8d. Court Perq. Premises in the tenure of Thos. Ryme of rent of 7s.; of Barthol. Stanhouse of 5s.; of Robert Shepherd of 20d.; and of Wm. Robinson of 12d.; granted in fee simple to Wm. Angel, Justinian Povey, and Rob. Angel, of London, gent., by letters pat., 18th July, 9 James, discharged; residue remaining in charge. The premises in the tenure of Robt. Katter, of 4s., and those in the tenure of Rd. Andrew, of 12d., were granted in fee simple to John Eldrid and Wm. Whitmore, of London, Esqrs., by letters patent, 10 James; 16th October, discharged out of the crown.

PEDIGREE OF THE COBBS, OF OTTRINGHAM,

From Dugdale's Visitation.



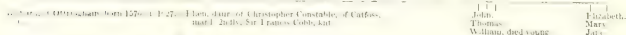
Francis, — Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes, M. P. ob. Sep. 16, 1739.

- (1.) He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the king's army, and for his eminent bravery was made Governor of Leicester. He was Governor of Clifford's Tower during the siege of York, and had that fortress well prepared for military attack. Shortly after the restoration he was Captain of the Block House, in Hull. High Sheriff of the County, and a man high in favor with the ruling powers, having, throughout the troublesome times in which he lived, maintained his principles and honoured the crown, according to the advice of his noble cotemporary in a neighbouring county, "even when he found it hanging on a bush."

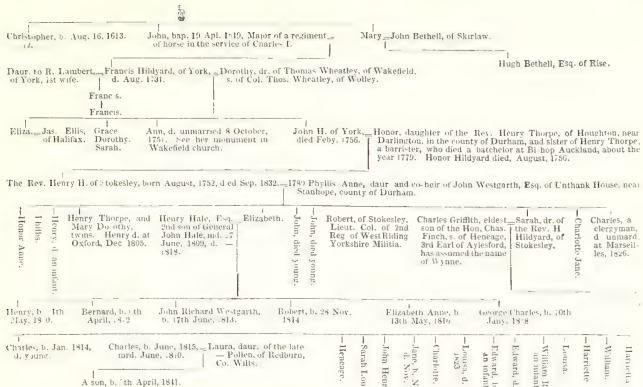
HILDYARD OF OTTRINGHAM.

See the Winsted Pedigree.

John Hildyard, of Ottringham, 3rd son of — Ann, dr. of John Appleyard, of York.
Married, mtd. 1577.



* Meaux Chart.



- (1.) There was an indenture of covenant made 1 September, 1610, between Hildyard and Constable, whereby the said Constable, in consideration of the said Hildyard, his marrying with said Constable his daughter Elinor, the said Constable grants the small tythes of Ottringham to the said Hildyard.

An indenture was also made, 22 July, 1613, 11 King James, between Mr. Robert Stanley and Mr. Richard Hildyard, whereby the said Stanley grants to Hildiard the tythe of hay, wool, and lamb, and other small tythes whatsoever, belonging to the rectory of Ottringham. An indenture made 2 May, 1612, between Robt. Stanley and Philip Saltmarsh, on the one part, whereby the said Stanley and Saltmarsh grant to Richard Hildyard all the small tythes belonging to the rectory of Ottringham, for the remainder of 50 years. — (See the rectory of Ottringham.

- (2.) From an indenture made 30th day of January, 1638, it appears that Xr. Hildiard, of Ottringham, grants to Sir Fras. Cobb, of Beverley, and Wm. Cobb, his son, in consideration of £1000, one mess, 3½ oxgangs of arable, and a mess, with a little close, one cottage called Wyleys, and one garth thereunto belonging, and one close in the tenure of Xr. Strundale, and also 1 close containing 1 acre in the occupation of Richard Lister, 1 cott. in the occupation of Robert Hall, with all the tythes of hay, wooll, and lamb, with the wind mill, 3 stangs of arable land called *Kirk* acre; the parcells of ground called Lady Gill Gates, Whitehall Close. Salvins Close, and Old Crofts, one close joining upon the lands of Robert Suthaby, containing one acre and half, and those closes called the Almond Close and Old Garths; one close called Pike Close or Wyke Close. in Winestead.

Jan. 30, Xr. Hildyard gives an acquittance for £30, part of the aforesaid purchase money of £1000.

Oct. 9, 1638, Xr. Hildyard pays a fine to Francis and Wm. Cobb.

THE CHURCH.—William de Ottringham and Richard his brother, gave to the Priory

of Bridlington the Church of St. Wilfrid, in Ottringham, with all its appurts. and liberties, with the croft called Alderoft, and the tythe of his mill, and the tythes of his at Christmas and Easter; and if any one shall attempt to infringe this alms and inheritance let him be for ever excommunicated by God and all his saints. The above was made in the presence of Anchetill, the chaplain of Scarborough; Simon, the clerk; Richard, son of Anthony, of Lincoln, and others.

Martin Martel, and Agnes his wife, confirmed to the priory, and to the church of St. Wilfrid above named, the garden in Ottringham, which Wm. the Steward (senescallus) of Ottringham, gave at his death; the grant attested by Robert, the chaplain of Ottringham; Henry de Norwich, &c. John Lascells confirmed the grant of the above church and croft, before Ralph de Gamerton, dean; Master Gerard de Hoiland; Walter de Boynton, and William, his brother; Ralph Neville, &c. John de Lascelles confirmed to the convent half a carucate of an oxgang of land in this lordship, which Thomas Fitzralph held with the toft where he dwelt, which was given to the convent by Agnes, mother of John. This charter of confirmation was made for his own soul and that of William the Steward, his uncle; attested as the grant preceding. Agnes de Ottringham, wife of Martin Martel, for the good of her own soul and that of William de Ottringham, her brother, and her ancestors, gave an oxgang of land to the church of St. Wilfrid, in this place, with the consent of her husband. Attested by Stephen, son of Picot, and Ralph his son; Walter, son of Picot, and Peter his son, &c.

Walter, son of Picot de Ottringham, with the consent of his son Peter, gave an oxgang of land here, formerly held by Osyn, the priest, with a toft which Emma the weaver (textrix) held, and which was included to the south with the monk's garden; attested by William de Percy, and Robert his son; Adam de Boynton; John de Lascells, and others. Thomas de Ottringham, in presence of the treasurer and chapter of York, who were then at Hedon, quitclaimed his right in all the above lands in Ottringham; attested by Robert de Verley; Peter de Falconberg; Rayner de Sutton, and many others. Walter, son of Picot de Ottringham, gave an oxgang of land here, adjoining the land in the Marsh belonging to the abbey of Thornton, the convent performing as much foreign service as belongs to an oxgang where 48 carucates make a knight's fee; attested by Gerard de Hoiland; Thos. Marsh, of Ottringham, Thos. de Willardby, Robt. de Boynton.

John de Lascells confirmed the above grants, reserving the foreign service to himself and heirs, attested nearly as above. John de Lascells confirmed the above grant, given by Agnes his mother; also that of the garden made by Wm. the Steward, his uncle, at his death, viz., which he purchased of Walter, son of Picot; attested by Walter Fauconberg and Stephen his brother, Henry de Bilton, &c.^a

The Rectory of Ottringham^b was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Wm. Bethell, of Lincolns Inn, on lease, dated 27th day of June, in the 28th year of the said Queen's reign, for the term of 50 years, paying yearly the rent of £24.

The rectory was afterwards conveyed with its appurts. to Hugh Bethell, of Ellerton, in Co. York; and he again conveys it to Edmund Latham, of Ottringham, gent. by indenture of assignment, dated 24th October, in the 38th year of her Majesty's reign, for 21 years,

^a From the Registry of the Priory of St. Mary, in possession of Sir Wm. Ingleby, Bart. pp. 247 to 255; they appear all to have been granted before 1227, 12 H. III. There are many other grants of land &c., to the abbey of Bridlington, not belonging to this church, but they possess no particular interest.

^b A lease of the rectory of Ottringham for 44 years was granted to Thomas Heldreth, 10th December, 22 H. VIII., as appears from a transcript dated 39 H. VIII.

in consideration of the sum of £350. in hand, and a yearly payment of £20. with a covenant for the payment of £24. yearly to the queen. Covenanted that the estate is free from incumbrances, covenant for reparation, covenant for peaceable enjoyment, covenant for renewing the lease, &c. afterwards.

Sir Hugh Bethell passes the said rectory of Otringham, with appurts. unto Philip Saltmarsh, of Thorganby, in consideration of the sum of £1000, for the term of years then to come unexpired, &c., £500. in hand, £500. after, or else void. This indenture bears date 7th January, 7 James, 1610; and also conveys 13 acres of meadow land in the Marsh Newland, for the remainder of 50 years, under the yearly rent of £20. reserved upon a demise made to Edmund Latham.

Sir John Wray, of Warton, Com. Line. executor of Sir Hugh Bethell, June 5th, 1612, releases the rectory of Ottringham, to Philip Saltmarsh, Thomas Jeffrys, and Humphrey Robinson, having received the other £500.

Philip Saltmarsh assigns his right in the lease to Thomas Jeffrys, of London, gent., and Humphrey Robinson, of London, grocer, by indenture dated 1st February, 8 James I. (1611.)

21st Aug., 1611, it appears that by indenture between H. Robinson and Margaret his wife, on the one part, and Robert Stanley, of Gray's Inn, on the other part, whereby the said H. Robinson and Margaret his wife sele to the said Stanley, the rectory of Ottringham, with the glebe land, the tythe of all corne and graine, hay, wool, and lamb, with the great and small tythes of the circuit of Ottringham Marsh, with mortuaries and the wind mill, with 13 acres of meadow in the Marsh Newland, the said Stanley paying the fee farm rent. This indenture it would appear was only for two years.—Because, by an indenture made 1st July, 12 Jas. I. (1614.) H. Robinson grants to Sir Francis Cobb, the rectory of Ottringham.

6th July, 1614, an indenture made between Henry Robinson and Francis Cobb, of Leckenfield Park, Esq., whereby in consideration of the sum of £1950. the said Robinson conveys to Cobb the rectory of Ottringham, with the appurtenances.

6th July, 12 James I. 1614, an indenture was made between Philip Saltmarsh and Robert Stanley, on the one part, and Francis Cobb, of Leckenfield Park, Esq., on the other part, whereby Philip Saltmarsh and Robert Stanley assign all their interest and term of years in the rectory of Ottringham to the said Cobb, in performance of a certain bargain between them.

June 27th, 1617, Mr. Robert Stanley releases to Francis Cobb, of Beverley, Esq., in consideration of £1000. then paid the said Stanley for the rectory of Ottringham.

Mr. Robert Haldenby gives a release for a valuable consideration made to Sir Fras. Cobb of an annuity of £20. per annum, charged upon the rectory of Ottringham.

SMALL TITHES.^a—On referring to a note in the Hildyard pedigree, it will be found that the small tythes of *Otringham* were in possession of that family.

^a As every species of information relative to the ancient rectory is valuable, the following extract is made from the Bridlington Register, folio 255:—"The controversy betwixt Richard de Ottringham, the abbat and convent of Meaux, and the prior and convent of Bridlington, respecting the tithe of lands in this place, was thus agreed at the abbey of Meaux, on the feast of St. Ambrose, A.D. 1294, 22 E. I. viz., that the abbat and convent shall waive their privilege of being exempt from payment of tythes for their lands here; and that the prior and convent shall receive the full tythe of corn and hay belonging to the mother church of Ottringham, and for the small tythes of wool, lamb, and nourishment of animals, and all other small tythes; the abbat and convent shall pay to the prior and convent 70s. sterling yearly; but if their lands be let, then their tenants shall pay the great as well as small tythes to the prior and convent, who granted to the said abbat and convent that the former shall never molest the latter in *what relates to the chantry*, whether it be continued in the

Small Tithes of Ottringham Marsh.—An indenture, made the 1st day of February, 8 King James, whereby Philip Saltmarsh and Robert Stanley assign their interest to James Jeffrys and Humphrey Robinson, in the small tythes of the towne, of hay, wool, lamb, mortuaries, with the tythes of 13 acres of meadow in in the Marsh Newland. There is also another indenture, dated 20th Aug. 1611, whereby the same parties grant to Jeffrys and Robinson all the tythes in this place, and both great and small mortuaries, and also the tythes of the 13 acres, and a mill, &c. From another indenture, made 6th July, between Jeffry and Robinson, on the one party, and Wm. Cobb, in trust for Francis Cobb, on the other party, whereby the said Jeffrys and Robinson grant to the said Cobbe all their estate in the tythes of Ottringham Marsh; all the tythe of hay and small tythes belonging to the rectory.

From this account of the rectory it appears the family of Cobb possessed it, with all the great tythes of *Otringham*, and the great and small tythes of *Otringham Marsh*; and that the small tythes of Otringham, &c. were in possession of the Hildyards. The great tythes are at the present day in possession of Mr. Watt.

The Church being thus appropriated to a religious house, without any reservation for a vicar, having been served only by a stipendiary curate, feels to the present day the effects of this appropriation,^a and how forcibly does it bring to mind the nervous language of Wm. Crawshawe, p. 57, vol. 1, when it is found that this curacy was worth only £17 per ann. In 1778 and 1810 it was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's bounty; and in 1816 with a parliamentary grant of £1200., together increasing the annual stipend to £82., at which sum it was returned by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1835, and as having church room for 450 persons. F. Watt, Esq. patron.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

From Archbishop Sharpe's Book, dated 1706, and from the Parish Register.

Otringham belonged to St. John de Beverley, to which college it was appropriated without any reservation for a vicar, being served by a stipendiary curate. (How it passed from Bridlington Priory does not appear.)

1527, Peter Holme, curate, a legatee under the will of Dame Johan Hildyard, dated 20 July, 1527.

1567, Stephen Williamson occurs.

9 November, 1571, Sir Wm. Saunders, priest, there buried.^b

same place or removed to some other part of the said village on their own soil. But, nevertheless, the said abbat and convent by themselves, or their ministers, shall neither administer, nor retain oblations of their church, without a license from the prior and convent. Moreover, if a part of the said premises be let to farm, then such part shall pay small tythes, &c. afore-mentioned, and a proportion of the 70s. shall be deducted." Peter de Chester, provost of Beverley, seems to have claimed certain lands held by the abbey of Meaux, although the particulars are not stated in the Meaux Chartulary, yet some arrangement appears to have been entered into between the parties.

^a See vol. 2, p. 299.

^b Sir Wm. Saunders, priest, gave as follows:—for the repair of the church windows, *bridges for a church road*, bell ropes, &c., church balke, £2. 11s. 11.; dam, and Jam bridge, and outgang, 2s. 6d.; outgang between White Hall Close and Mill Hill Close, 1s. 8d.; outgang, inter Rob. Christie's garth and Wm. Daniel's close, 1s. 6d.; Church Ley, 4s.—These lands lay in the open fields of Otringham, afterwards called Church Balke; they were at the time, and many years after, let at the moderate rent of £3. 5s. 6d. per annum. The poorer sort of people had chiefly the advantage arising from them, as many of them kept cows, which other-

- 1579, Sir Thomas Ulric, occurs as minister, 1579.
 13 December, 1590, Magister Thos. Park, curate, died 1590.
 1604, Richard Guysburn occurs, buried in 1615. Alexander Barton succeeded, and staid one year.
 1639, Thos. Vertyte occurs, buried 11th March, 1639.
 1648, Mr. Marmaduke Richardson succeeds.
 1660, Jonathan Tute occurs, and buried in 1719.
 20 July, 1719, Edward Elrington admitted, died 24th, and buried 25th July, 1739.
 1739, James Butler, a student in St. John's, Cambridge, nomd. by L. G. Boynton, so far as deacon, resigned 1749.
 1749, John Pearson.
 1763, John Snaith, F. Boynton, Esq.
 1811, John Mackreth, presented by F. Watt, Esq., present incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—8th July, 1394, Wm. Holme, w. p. 20th December, 1394, soul ut supra, body in the church. 11th December, 1499, John Ryther, of Ottringham, w. p. 5th February, 1499, in the church. 11th July, 1502, Wm. Dilcock, of Ottringham Marsh, w. p. 20th December, 1502, in the church. 19th Aug. 1535, Stephen Hildyard, of Ottringham, gent., w. p. ult. Sept. 1535, in the church, north side of the quire door. 9th July, 1579, Rd. Strundall, of Ottringham, gent., w. p. 9th July, 1580, in the church-yard. 11th December, 1581, Chrstr. Strundall, of Ottringham, gent., m. w. p. 26th January, 1582, in ye church-yard. 7th January, 1627, Richd. Hildyard, of Ottringham, gent., m. w. p. 20th May, 1628, in the chancel.

CHantry of OTTRINGHAM.—This chantry was founded by Richard de Ottringham, who gave to the abbey of Meaux, for this service, 1 mess., 22½ bovates of land, 120 acres; 270 acres of meadow; 22s. 6d. rental and common of pasture for 500 sheep in Dripool, Southcotes, and Sutton; also, 18 acres in Tharlesthorpe, 18 acres in Frismerk, 40 acres in Welwick, with totum residuum in Ottringham, with its appurts, for a perpetual chantry in his capital messuage of Ottringham, or in Hubert Croft, in the same territory of Ottringham. That seven monks of the abbey of Meaux should be supported in one of these places, and should for ever celebrate holy offices for the souls of John de Ottringham, Master Richard de Ottringham, the founder; also, for Sir Martin de Ottringham knt., Richard de Ottringham,^a and all their ancestors.^b On the 9th of August, 1293, 21 E. I the monks began to perform the services on the vigil of St. Lawrence. And rules for the observances of these seven monks dwelling at Ottringham, were instituted by the abbat of Meaux. Subsequently it appears that one of these monks was removed, and a secular chaplain appointed in his room; and it was settled that, on account of this establishment in the manor, it (the manor) should be called MONK GARTH. The provost of St. John de Beverley claimed part of the above lands, but subsequently an agreement was entered into between the parties. The canons of Bridlington and the *rector of Ottringham* demanded tythes also, which after some time was amicably arranged. The chantry and its establishment were however ultimately removed. Insubordination appears to have crept into this small society, and several complaints were made from time to time; at length, says the narrator in the Meaux's Chronicle, ill behaviour increasing every day, Richard de Ottringham consents to its removal, and after 24 years foundation the chantry was transferred to the abbey gate, consisting of 6 monks and a secular chaplain. The conduct which produced this removal seems to have existed for several years, for abbat Adam did not consent until a lapse of eleven years to apply to the Archbishop for his sanction;

wise they might not have done, at a very easy rate. At the enclosure in 1760, these balks were measured and valued, and awarded in two closes, to the repair of the church and support of the poor. They are now (1782) rented at £65. a year, and nearly answer all the expences of the church.

^a Richard de Ottringham was the seventh abbat of Meaux.

^b There is a remark made by the chronicler of the abbey, relative to Martin de Ottringham "that he was a burghess of Headon, and had gained many of these possessions," no doubt by successful industry.

and it was ultimately proposed that a chapel should be built over the gate of the abbey, and Archbishop Melton gave the required license for that purpose. Stones and other materials were provided, but, says the narrator, as yet the work proceeded slowly, and death intervening, it was left in a imperfect state; although it appears it was ultimately completed.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, consists of nave and aisles, with a chantry on the south side, a chancel, and tower at the west end, surmounted by a light and elegant spire. *Exterior*.—The tower is of six stages, with a basement moulding; in the lower stage of the west face is a pointed window of three lights, trefoiled, with flowing tracery. In the upper stage each face has a pointed belfry window of two lights, trefoiled; there are small apertures in the intermediate stages; the spire finishes with a vane and a crown, and is octagonal; the whole height 102 feet. There are double buttresses at the angles, terminating in the 5th stage. The south aisle has a square-headed window of two lights, trefoiled, and a small stone porch with a lancet arched doorway, within which is the south door of the nave, plain and pointed; on the east side of the porch is a pointed window of three lights, trefoiled, with quatrefoils in the arch. The chantry has double buttresses at the corners, and a square-headed window in the south side, of four lights. A pointed window at the west end, plain. The north aisle has three buttresses, and another at the east and west corner, all of three set offs; between them are three pointed windows of three lights, cinquefoiled, with perpendicular tracery, and a plain pointed north door. A pointed window is at the east and west ends of the aisle same as the others; they rest on a tablet. The clerestory on each side has four pointed windows of two lights, cinquefoiled, finished with a neat block cornice and plain parapet, having crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and one on the apex of the east end. The chancel is much lower than the nave, (not higher than the aisles,) it has double buttresses at the angles, of three set offs, with a basement moulding; on the south side is another buttress, on one side of which is a square-headed window of two lights, trefoiled, and a lancet window, with a plain pointed door; on the other side is another square-headed window of three lights, also trefoiled. There are three very heavy brick buttresses on the north side of the chancel, and two pointed windows. At the east end is a large mutilated window of five lights, cinquefoiled, the central light blocked up, and also all the tracery and arch, which gives it the appearance of a square-headed window. *Interior*.—The nave is open to the aisles by four pointed arches on each side, resting on quatrefoil and circular piers, with plain capitals. There is a gallery at the west end, and a smaller one in front of the south-east arch, which is partitioned off, but has formerly been open to the chantry. The font is octagonal, and placed at the west end; it is of granite, having blank shields within cinquefoils on the sides. Pulpit in north-east corner. Royal Arms and Commandments under the arch to the chancel, which, as well as the nave, is open to the rafters. A small water drain is in the south-east corner of the chancel; and in the chantry, (now a vestry, and formerly a school,) is a piscina, trefoil-headed, muti-

lated; and two brackets. The chancel is lower than its arch. The church is principally built of hewn stone; the chancel is evidently the oldest part. The roof is leaded. Over the chancel door, "F. Watt, Esq., Lord of the Manor, 1824." There are three bells in the tower.

The following floor stones are in the chancel—1. Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Blenkin, d. 5th September, 1809, æt. 31; also Robt. Blenkin, 13th May, 1834, æt. 60; also Thos. Smith Blenkin, son of the above, 17th Aug. 1832, æt. 21. 2. Ann Blenkin, dr. of Christ. and Jane B., of Ottringham Marsh, 10th October, 1826, æt. 20. 3. John Fox, of Ottringham, June 5th, 1785, æt. 95; and Mary his wife, Nov. 26th, 1792, æt. 76; and 4 children. 4. Thos. Blenkin, late of Ottringham Marsh, farmer, Jan. 13th, 1816, æt. 37; and Eliz. his wife, 22nd April, 1831, æt. 47; and 3 infant sons and a grandson. 5. Herbert, son of Thos. and Eliz. Rhodes, of Pattrington, Sept. 1st, 1840, æt. 2 years. 6. Eliz. Blenkin, wife of Wm. Blenkin, and dr. of Christ. and Ann Hobson of Fosham, 3rd Nov., 1802, æt. 49; and Wm. Blenkin, her husband, 31st July, 1824, æt. 72; and Eliz. Medforth, her dr. 29th Sep. 1826. 7. Ann, wife of David Smales, of South Frodingham, and dr. of Wm. and Eliz. Blenkin, of Ottringham, 24th May, 1798, æt. 22; and David Smales, of Pattrington Haven, late of South Frodingham, 21st October, 1828, æt. 57. 8. Macy, wife of Wm. Craggs, of Little Humber, dr. of Wm. and Eliz. Blenkin, 1st July, 1809, æt. 23. 9. Jane, wife of John Burgess, of Thorngumbald, dr. of Wm. and Eliz. Blenkin, 16th May, 1811, æt. 27. Six floor stones central aisle.—1. Joseph, son of Jas. and Eliz. Hopkinson, 10th December, 1816, æt. 9. 2. Ann, wife of Isaac Dunn, 2nd November, 1828, æt. 28. 3. Robt. Christie, son of Robt. and Eliz. Dunn, August 14th, 1804, æt. 41; and Ann his wife, 22nd August, 1815, æt. 56. 4. Mary, dr. of John and Jane Duke, infant. 5. Mr. Stephen Oate, September, 1747, æt. 43. 6. Ann, wife of John Duke, January 13th, 1821, æt. 37. 7. John Duke, 4th October, 1826, æt. 50. 8. Jonah Gibson, 9th November, 1826, æt. 72; and Mary his wife, 30th March, 1838, æt. 91. 9. Ann, wife of Wm. Gibson, and dr. of Samuel and Dorothy Daniel, 18th June, 1784, æt. 67; and Wm. Gibson, 2nd April, 1786, æt. 72. South aisle, floor stone.—William, infant son of Richd. and Christy Morris, of Ottringham, 11th October, 1824. George Ake, d. July 22nd, 1833, æt. 58. South aisle, marble tablet.—Hugh Wright, clerk of this parish near half a century, August 13th, 1831, æt. 77; and Nancy his wife, October 26, 1835, æt. 73.

The church is situated at the west end of the village street, and its situation rather low; it has a venerable appearance. There was formerly a stump cross placed on three or four steps in the street, but it has either been destroyed or removed. Stephen Brignal, who was married here in 1787, to Mrs. Mary Trisby, being both of Ottringham, paid the minister, clerk, and ringers, all in farthings; the minister received 252 as his fee, the clerk 72, and the ringers 250; the remainder, which were many, were thrown among the populace. The church lands consist of two closes, altogether about 99 acres, allotted at the inclosure in 1760, in lieu of open fields, and lately let at £120 per annum. The interest, £5 and £35, given by Webster and Walker respectively, is distributed among poor people not receiving parish relief. Mrs. Mary Fox, by will, dated 25th October, 1792, left £100, the interest thereof to be applied to the education of poor children of this place; four boys and girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are instructed by a schoolmaster, with other children who frequent his school. In 1838 a parochial library was established in the village, and in 1815 a Wesleyan Meeting House was built. There are several owners of lands in this extensive parish, the principal being Mr. Watt.

PATTRINGTON,

AND PATTRINGTON HAVEN.



PATTRINGTON.—In Patricione, with four Berewicks. Wistede, Halsam, Torp, Toruelestorp, there are thirty-five carucates and a half, and two oxgangs, and two parts of an oxgang, to be taxed. There is land to 35 ploughs. This manor is, and was belonging to the archbishop of York. There are now there in the demesne two ploughs, and eight villanes, and sixty-three bordars, having thirteen ploughs. There are six sokemen with two villanes and twenty bordars, having five ploughs and a half. There are thirty-two acres of meadow there. Two knights have six carucates of the lands of this manor, and two clerks two carucates and three oxgangs, and the third part of an oxgang. They have there four sokemen and five villanes, and three bordars with five ploughs. In King Edward's time

the value was thirty pounds. at present ten pounds and five shillings. Arable land three miles long and one mile and a half broad.

The archbishops of York having been in possession of Pattrington (Patrick's town) long anterior to the Conquest, it is so returned in Domesday, as appears by the above abstract. It was of course not only not included in the fee of Drogo, or subsequently in that of the Albemarles, but continued a perfectly distinct manor, having its own peculiar rights under the archbishops of York, who were for many generations its feudal lords. At what time previously to the Conquest this place became vested in the archbishop it would be extremely difficult to determine. The following quo warranto names Athelstan as the authority under which the archbishops derived their privileges; yet so many instances have been quoted both in this history and in "Beverlac," of the usurpation of privileges by these heads of the church, in which the all powerful name of Athelstan is brought forward as the original grantor, that not much reliance can be placed upon their statements. In the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth's MS.S.^a a document is given in Latin, purporting to be the copy of a grant of King Knut or Canute, the Dane, of 43 cassates^b of land in Pattrington, the date of which is stated to be 1033, which he gave for the redemption of his

^a Dodsw. MS.S. vol. 9. fo. 6. "In nomine Dei vive et veri domini Ihesu Christi, mundi redemptoris, anno vate dominico incarnationis 1033, Ego Knut, omnipotentis Dei disponente clementia Anglicaum Omnium, &c."

^b Cassata is the same with Hide, and if Hide and Carucate are esteemed to be the same, which is considered to be about 120 acres, this grant of Canute would include the whole manor, as well as the berewicks named in Domesday. Cassata, from the Ital. *Casa*, *i. e.* *Domus*. (See Dr. Cowel, sub. voce.)

soul and that of his father, to Alfrie, archbishop of York, these lands to hold in perpetual inheritance. It should seem, if this grant be authentic, that Pattrington had been wrested from the Saxons, and subsequently bestowed upon Alfrie in right of his archbishopric. Pattrington is distinguished in the grant alluded to as "*loco qui elebri Patringtune nuncupatur vocabulo.*" Among the pleas of quo warranto held at York, before John de Mattingham and his associates, in the reign of Edw. I. a quo warranto was brought against Wm. Wickwane, archbishop of York, to know why he claimed to have gallows, return of writs, escheats, pleas of Withernan and his proper coroners, within and without the city of York, and to have a coroner on each side [the river] Hull, and to take prises in that river, to have the assize of bread and beer, and broken wreck of the sea, and waif at Pattrington, &c. To which the archbishop answered, that as to the gallows he claimed them without York in his baronies of Sherburn, Wilton, Pattrington, &c. by this warrant, that King Athelstan gave the said manors to the archbishops of York, and his successors, before the Conquest, from which time all the archbishops had enjoyed the said liberties. That afterwards King Henry I. the son of the Conqueror, did, amongst other liberties, grant to the archbishops infangtheof in the aforesaid lands by his charter, which he produced in court.

In the reign of Edward II. a charter of a market and fair was granted to the venerable father William, archbishop of York, "That he and his successors, archbishops of the same place, should for ever have a market every week, on Monday, at his manor of Pattrington, and one fair there every year, of two days duration, viz. on the eve and on the day of the Translation of St. Thomas the martyr, unless such market and fair were to the injury of other markets and fairs in the neighbourhood, &c." Dated 16th July, in the 4th year of his reign. The manor, with all its feudal rights, continued in the possession of the archbishops as lords of Pattrington, until 36 H. VIII. 1545, when on the 6th of February the famous indenture, so often alluded to, was executed, and subsequently, 37 H. VIII. c. 16, confirmed by Act of Parliament, by which so many manors passed to the crown, and in which indenture the town of Pattrington was included. A grant of lands, 12 Nov. 1361, was made by John (Thoresby) archbishop of York, which, with the consent and confirmation of the chapter, was conveyed to Rob. Toks, of Pattrington, and his heirs, 1 mess. and 22 acres of land here, to hold by the service of 17s. rental per ann. doing suit at Pattrington court every three weeks. 1 April, 34 H. VIII., not long before the manor passed from the church of York, Edw. Lee, archbishop, demised unto Edward Neville, of this place, gent. for the term of 40 years, the following lands, 1 close of meadow, called Mychell, for £1. 16s. 8d.; another piece of ground called Hall Carr, 13s. 4d.; another parcel nigh Humber, called Arms and the Groves, 10s.; a close called Bycroft, 10s.; the East Mylne, £1. 16s. 8d.; the West ditto, £1. rendering in all £7. 3s. 8d.

In 24 Henry VIII. twenty-four ancient copyholders of the manor of Pattrington, and twelve men to them assistant, made a survey of the manor, and drew up certain statutes relating to the boundaries and rights of the lord. These statutes were agreed to and confirmed by the inhabitants in the year 1600, and again on the 27th March, 1665, they were re-copied, revised, and confirmed, by the copyholders, and are as follows.

THE QUEEN'S TOWNE OF PATTRINGTON.—Certain orders and customs of the manor of Pattrington, as they have been used tyme without the mind of man; newly copied out, the 27th day of March, 1665, with the Queen's Majesty's tennants hands annexed, as hereafter shall appear to confirme the same as followeth:—

1. Imprimis—It is accustomed by the jury that the Queen's Majestie's tennants of the manor of Pattrington shall have two head courts in the year, viz. Court Leit and Sheriton at Easter, or thereabouts; and at Michaelmas, or thereabouts: and at the said courts to impanel two juries, (viz.) 1st, head jury for the Queen's Majtie, and for tryal of land, and for choosing officers.—The other jury for matters of debt, or trespases betwixt partie and partie. And at Michaelmas only the head jury shall appoint officers, (viz.) the head-grave, the penny-grave, two constables, two ayle-finers, and two for searching and sealing leather, and that the jury shall have their dinner, and that there none shall be head-grave except he hath 2 oxgangs of land of his own, or else by right of his wife. And that none shall be penny-grave except he have half an oxgang of land of his own, or one quarter at the least, and one other quarter to match with him, soe that his land may be able to discharge the Queene's rent. And that the head-grave shall give attendance of the steward, and provide for him at the sd. court days, and that he shall gather the streets and free fermes of the Queen's manor of Pattrington. And that he shall begin at Michaelmas and end at Michaelmas, making his account to the auditor. And that the head grave shall have for his service done, five stang of meadow called *Girsuarrland*, and one *Somertye* gate, he mayntaining the *Sedike* and the Queene's fold-yate, and hesps and staples to the same yate. And of the auditor 5s. or 6s. 8d., and that the penny-grave shall gather the Queene's rent, viz. the rents of assize and worksilver, and shall pay it at Candlemas and Lammass, and make his account at Michaelmas.

2. Ite. Our custome is, that the Queene's jury shall amerce the said officers for not doing their duties.
3. Ite. Our custome is, that the Queene's jury shall have the sessing of fines, both for land and other things, viz. every oxgang of land, arable, meadow, and pasture, shall pay to the Queen's Majtie, for inheritance xxs., for the term of life xs., for the year at the discretion of the sd. jury.
4. Ite. Our custome is, To pay for an acre of arable land xiiid., for an acre of meadow, or pasture xvid. One mess, without the oxgang vis. viiij., and with the oxgang, to pay for the oxgang and one half mess. iiii. iiij., and with the oxg. to pay for the oxg., and for every cottage at the discretion of the jury, viz. every whole cottage 3s. 4d., and soe according to that proportion for more or less.
7. Ite. Our custome is, that if any tenant die seized without gift, the building or lands shall remain to his elder son, if he leave sonnes; if he have none but daurs., the aforesd. buildings, or lands, shall remain to the eldest daur.
6. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man marrye a woman that hath either lands or tenemts., if she make no gift before her marriage, her husband shall [have] the lands and tenements for term of life, soe that he mayntain and uphold the lands or tenements during his life.
7. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man die seized, having lands or tenements, marrye a woman that hath neither lands or tenements, the woman shall have halfe the lands or tenements that he dieth seized on, her widow right, soe that she maintain and uphold the said the lands or tenements, her widow's right.

8. Ite. Our custome is, that any man having lands or tenements of his own inheritance, may waste any part of his house, and dwell in another part; and also may fell any kind of wood or timber within his ground: and build; fell, or remove any thing in the said ground.
9. Ite. Our custome is, that the penny-grave, or collector, shall demand the queene's rent; if he cannot get it, it is his duty to go to the queene's-grave, and he is to aid the penny-grave, or collector. And also the beadles, or grissmarlands, to go with the sd. penny-grave, or collector. The sd. queen's-grave to deliver the stress, if it be a quike stress, to the said beadles and grissmarlands to drive the said stress. If it be a dead stress, the sd. beadles and grissmarlands to bear and carry it to the queen's fold, and the penny-grave to appoint 4 men to appraise the sd. stress. And if the party that do owe the rent will borrow it within eight days, he may have the stress again, or else the penny-grave to sell the said stress, and to take the queen's due and the charges and deliver the rest to the party.
10. Ite. Our custom is, that the steward hath nothing to do with the heir, or his land, if he be at under age, but the gardiner (guardian) to whom he was bequeathed to; or if he has not bequeathed to any man, he is to chuse a gardiner, with the consent of the steward.
11. Ite. Our custome is, that noe man shall make coppiehold freehold,—nor freehold coppiehold; nor shall exchange one rent for another; and that the graves shall not take stress of freehold for the coppiehold, nor coppiehold for freehold.
12. Ite. Our custome is, that the queene's tenants and coppieholders shall not sue one another out of our own court, except it be 40s. or above.
13. Ite. Our custome is, that no man shall trouble the graves, nor beadles, nor grissmanland men, nor other officer whatsoever, for stress taken without the court of this manor; for if they doe withstand any of the aford. officers for executing of their office, they shall pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queen for every offence 6s. 8d.; if complaint be made by any of the said officers to the queen's jury.
14. Ite. Our custome is, that the queen's tenants, or other tenants dwelling within the L'd'ship, serving one another for debt, or other action, the parties shall appear and put it to the jury, and the said jury shall make end according to their evidence.
15. Ite. Our custome is, that every one of the queen's tenants shall pay for a copy unbounded 4d., and for a copy bounded 8d.
16. Ite. Our custome is, that any tenant not being the queen's tenant, shall pay for a copy unbounded 8d., and for a copy bounded 12d.
17. Ite. Our custome is, that the queene's tenants shall pay for a warrant 4d, and for serving of it 2d.
18. „ „ that any other tenant or stranger shall pay for a warrant 8d., and for serving it 8d.
19. „ „ to pay for a levie 4d., and for raising of it 4d., and for four appraisers 8d.
20. „ „ that any of the queen's tenants may streine the goods and chattels of any stranger riding or driving within this lordship, in absence of the bailiff or grave, and take for the streine 2d.
21. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man taile his copiehold land from one child to another, with condition that every one pay a fine after the decease of another, and not before.
22. Ite. Our custome is, to pay for every sheep skin, being dead or killed, after Candlemas $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and for every weather hogg sold after Candlemas, to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and for every ewe sold after Candlemas $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also to pay at Easter for a stripe milk cow 1d., and for a cow with a calf $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and if any calf die before Lammass day of noone, it is not teandable; to pay for a foall 1d.
23. Ite. Our custome is, that the queene's jury is to have the sessing of prices for bread and drink; and also the sealing of skeps, gallons, and other measures, within the sd. town, according to the statute in that case provided.

24. Ite. Our custome is, that if any coppieholder be strened to the court by the queene's-grave, the party strened is to come and answer his suit, or else to be taken in default.
25. Ite. Our custome is, that the queene's grave is to have for strening a coppieholder 1d.
26. " " that if any other tenant dwelling within the said towne be strened to answer the court and will not appear and answer the sd. action, then he shall be taken in default.
27. Ite. Our custome is, that the grave shall have for the strening of such a tenant 2d.
28. " " that if the queene's-grave, or coppieholder do strein any outentowne man by his goods or chattels, to answer any other man at the next head court holden within the town of Pattrington, he is to take surety of the party so streined, or else to stand surety himself.
29. Ite. Our custome is, that when any man is casten in our town's court, the queen's-grave is to make to raise the levie within 8 days after he receive it, and to have for his fee 4d.
30. Ite. Our custome is, that the grave shall get four praisers to raise the levie within 8 days; and also shall have the money ready at the 8 days' end to whom it is due; and they to have for their pains, 8d.
31. Ite. Our custome is, that the sd. 4 praisers shall deliver that money which they are charged withall to the grave at the 8 days' end, or else the said grave shall upon complaint made to the queene's jury, have the said party in whom default is to be answered, for every default 6s. 8d.; and to take his advantage by law also.
32. Ite. Our custome is, that such surrenders as are presented at our court, the copies to come out at the next court, and then the steward to be paid for them.
33. Ite. Our custome, is, that the steward shall direct out a levie against the party, casten either in Beverley Halgarth court, or our towne's court, within eight days, if it be demanded, and his fee withall. The bailiff shall raise the said levie within 8 days also.
34. Ite. Our custome is, that when the steward hath kept the court and goes his ways, that then he shall deliver a ticket of his charge to his office, that he may deliver the same to the grave, for his discharge upon the payment of the money to him.
35. Ite. Our custome is, that the queene's tenants being away at any of the courts, he to pay for suit of court 2d.
36. " " that the queene's freeholders, or coppieholders, dwelling without the towne, if they will be at their fine, to pay an entering penny at Michaelmas, and Michaelmas next after, to the penny-grave for his fine 4d.
37. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man die leaving his child behind him at under age, the aforesd. child can neither give nor sell until he be xxi. yrs. old.
38. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man do make a woman a feoffment, the said woman shall uphold and maintain the said lands or tenements, being her feoffments, as long as she lives.
39. Ite. Our custome is, that the sockage freehold shall pay double rent at the change, viz.—Looke what it pays by the year to the Queene's Majestie, it is to double that, and noe more.
40. Ite. Our custome is, that no man shall lett any lands or tenements but for three years to three, renewing of his gods-penny at every three years' end. If it be letten for years, to pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queene a fine at the juries discretion, according to the former custome.
41. Ite. Our custome is, that the Queene's Majesties tenants of this manor shall suit no court, but within this lordship for copyhold, but only the quarter sessions at Beverley, holden by the Queene's Majestie's commissioners.
42. Ite. Our custome is, that every tenant dwelling within the towne, and paying for his ferme forty shillings in the year and above, must repair thacke and wall.
43. Ite. Our custome is, that every tenant shall lye of every oxgang of land, in the year, xx tie wain-load of his manor, [ground,] or xxx tie cart load thereof, and soe rateable for the half oxgang and the quartr.

44. Ite. Our custome is, that every tenant paying in the year 40s. and above, must have a year warning or he go of his ground.
45. Ite. Our custome is, that every cottager shall have a quarter warning or he go away.
46. „ „ that if any man die seized of any lands, leaving his wife behind him, she must have half of the land, her widow right. And if she marrie again, look what the hopper hath gone over, is hers, and no more.
47. Ite. Our custome is, That Mr. Thorpe, of Thorpe Garth, Esq., shall be served at Humber with coals, next after the skip be empty. And also to be served at the East Milne, next the hopper, before any other; and also the said Mr. Thorpe hath freedom to hawke, and hunt, and fish, and fowle within this lordship, next after the queen be served.
48. Ite. Our custome is, that if any man bring a ship load of coals into the haven, that the 12 men shall sett the price of them; and if any man buy them within the haven he is to be amerced by the 12 men.
49. Ite. Our custome is, that if the steward examine any woman he is to have for his fee 2s.
50. „ „ that if any stranger bring any wood into the haven to sell, he is to lie it a day on the ground, and if any man within this lordship will buy any of it, he is to be served before any other; if not, they are to sell it to whom they will.
51. Ite. Our custome is, that the Queene's Majestie's tenants shall pay no towell for any thing they buy within this lordship.
52. Ite. Our custome is, that noe man shall be on the head jury except he have an oxgang of land of his own, or by right of his wife; or a tenant occupying as much land for tearm of years by copy of court roule.
53. Ite. Our custome is, that every man shall pay his tyth-lamb to the parson or the proctor, on Saint Ellen day, and if he will not take it, to put it into the queare; and if any be lambded after Saint Ellen day, to pay no tyth for it till the next year following.

Then follow 31 articles.—Headed, “It is to be known that there is certain customes, statutes, and by-laws, ordained and made for the commonwealth of the towneship of Patrington, wh. customes and statutes hath been used and kept tyme out of mind, being drawn and grounded from the proceedings and groundworke of 24 antient coppieholders, and 12 men to them assistant, in 23rd year of King Henry the eight; all which said customes, statutes, and bye-laws as aforesaid, is newly confirmed and agreed the 27 day of March, 17 Chas. II. 1665, by us then inhabitants of Patrington aforesd., whose names doth after follow.” These articles of the particular customes relative to the management of the towns, fields, commons, &c., would not prove at all interesting, and are omitted.

A survey of the manor of Patrington, taken at Patrington 1 March, 1637, by order from the worshippingfull Mattw. Allured, Esq., Lord of the manor, and performed by twenty-four coppymen belonging to the said manor. 1st, Steward, Robert Bethell, of Beverlay, gent., is steward of the manor, and receiveth his fee from Matthew Allured, Esq.; John Crawford, of Patrington, is bailiff of the said manor. The Lord's rent is gathered by two graves, who is chosen yearly every Michaelmas, by the head jury, whose names is this year Christopher Dalton, depute for Mr. Chambers of Hull, called the head grave; the other, Thomas Dalton, who is called penny-grave, or collector.

The Lordship of Patrington beginneth at the south end of the even dike adjoininge upon Humber, and from thence goeth downe the even dike north, to a corner of the Westland's Close, in the tenour of Sir Robert Hildyard, abutting upon Ottringham field; from thence itt turneth southward, as the sewer leadeth to Winestead clough, standing upon ye fleete; from thence bounded by ye fleet to ye corner of a meadow ground called Red Carr, where the Lordship of Patrington, Winestead, Frothingham, and Hollim meete, and soe turneth

southward, Hollim lying on the east, and runneth to the angle of ye Miers, in ye tenor of Mr. Roper, of Hull: and from thence southward, as the bounder leadeth betwixt the Lordship of Pattrington and Thorpe, downe to the sea banke att Humber Thorpe, being on the east, and see alonge ye river of Humber westward, till it come at ye even dike where itt beginneth: this is the true out bounder of the Lordship of Pattrington,—there is certaine lands in Thorpe, part of the mannor, as followeth:—

In Thorpe 5 oxgang of land, in the tenor of Francis Wright, Esq: part of this mannor pays rent to the Lord yearly, 9s. 1d. John Sagg, of Thorpe, 3 oxgang and $\frac{3}{4}$, pays yearly 6d.; the same John Sagg, for a cottage, 1d. Robert Rippley, in Thorpe $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oxgang 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. What the rest of the rent in Thorpe is the jury knoweth not. The town of Pattrington consisteth of houses, homesteads, and town closes, viz.:—Meadow Grounds, Thorne Ings and Redd Carr.—Pasture, the Flat Carr and Saltmarsh.—Arable, the North field and South field.—Meadow and Pasture, West lands and Darilands.—Demesne lands in the tenure of Sir Robert Hildyard, called by the name of *Enholmus*, which pays rent to the Lord £26 a year; other Demesne lands, formerly so called, as followeth:—Hall Carr, Mickle Carr, Bishopp Close, all of which is now in the tenure of the Lord himself. The towne is divided into freehold, copyhold, and leases, all which is in the tenure and occupation of several men: the quantities they hold, and their title thereunto, particularly appeareth as followeth.—Here continues the copyhold 1 and freehold tenants and rents, much too long for insertion, a few principal items of the jurors finding are extracted: As for milnes, (mills,) say the jurors, there are only two wind mills, and both of them in the hands of Thomas Savage, and was purchased of King James by his father, and holden of the Lord of the manor in feefarm, and pays rent yearly £3. 6s. 8d.; also the same Thomas Savage hath one horse milne which he grindeth malt in, but pays no rent for it. As for wood, or woods, we know of none. As to markets and fairs, we answer, there is every Saturday in every weeke a little market kept, and two fairs in the year only, upon the 6th of March, and the 7th of July; and the tolls due unto the Lord of the manor are collected by one John Crawforth, the Lord's bailiff, whom he appointeth for that purpose; and also there is paid unto the Lord of the manor a farthing a quarter for every quarter of corn that goeth into any vessel out of this cricke, unless it go to the market at Hull, or some buy it that are freemen in some priviledged place which payeth no toll. But what the profit may arise every year of these tolls, we know not what it may amount to. As to fishermen, there are three or four, sometimes more, sometimes fewer; and they have coopes set together to get fish in, and what rent it may be worth to the Lord of the manor we know not, but they pay him such a rent as he and they can agree. As for quarries of stones, mines of coals, lead ore, or other things, we know of none. As for fowling, the Lord hath it in his own hands, and none taketh any fowles but by his order. What fines, amerciements is, perquisites of court waifes, estrays, felons, goods, and other casualties do yearly accrue unto the Lord of ye mannor, the jury doth say for fines of Land after death, every messuage 6s. 8d.; every cottage 3s. 4d.; every oxgang of land £1. And for an acre of meadow or pasture purchased and by itself, 1s. 4d.; and for an acre of arable, 1s.; and for a mess, or cottage in reversion, but half fine. But as for the particular value of fines and amerciements, the jury cannot value, for they are rated of the jury according to custom estreated by the steward, gathered by the grave, called the head grave, and paid to the Lord at Michaelmas only. As for Jettyes, we have none; and the banks of the Humber are repaired by divers men, as also the clough and stoeks for carrying away the fresh water, but what the charge of them yearly might be, we cannot know. As for our grounds near the Humber, we have lost much, and are every year losing more. There are certain grounds waived by the inhabitants of Pattrington, called by the name of the West Groves, adjoining upon Pattrington Haven on the west, and so runneth all along to Winestead clough and cricke on the east, Humber being on the south, and the Enholmes, Rishcrofts, and Ings on the north, and now are left to the Lord of the mannor. There is certain closes lying within the Lordship of Henry Hildyard's, Esq., called the Darilands, which payeth no rents, but for his title to them, or how

he hold them we know not. Here follows the jury's return of the copyholders rents they pay yearly to the Lord, &c., &c., &c. There is also a list given of those who pay a rent, called worksilver.*

Presentments.—Manor of Patrington, 1592, Oct. 15th, the jury doth present Wm. Croslin for breaking the Queen's fold. 1593, the jury doth amerce John Dune for leather undressed, *xxd.*; Wm. Wood for lieing wood in the Queen's high way, and for taking stones from the wyer, *viis. viiij.* 1595, October 6, the jury doth amerce James Watson and Thomas Simpson, ale finers, for not doing their office, either of them *vid.* 1622, Oct. 10, the jury doth present Maria, wife of John Buck, for a common scold; and Crissilla Vicarage for the same. 1624, Ap. 6, the jurie doth present Richard Green of Ottringham, for a petite briber, by takeing cloth from the booth of Xtofer Thirkell, in the fair, on the 17th day of March last, *ex. Sacrament Thos. Blenkame.*

8th April, 1675, We the juriors whose names are here underneath written, have laid Thomas Webster, of Patrington, currier, three yards of ground, from the cross shops eastward, and soe even square, the breadth of Mr. Hildyard's shop, and we do fine it 2d. per annum. We the same juriors have likewise layd Mr. John Overton out a piece of ground, three yards and one foot of ground from his house northward, and which said ground contains in length 17 yds. which is the breadth of his house, and we doe fyne the same ground to the Queen 4d. per annum; upon condition that the before-mentioned John Overton shall pave all the breadth of his said house to the causey northward, and also to build a watch-house at the end of Mr. Hildyard's shops, and alsoe that the watchmen may watch in Mr. Overton's porch till the said watch-house be builded, which sd. house is to be two yards broad and three yards in length northwards; which said watch-house Mr. Overton is to build at his own proper cost and charge, and to repair it for his life, and soe to remain to the use of the towne for ever; and for non-performance of these articles all these conditions to be void and of none effect.—Court 16th April, 1674.

1623. *Certain Paines laid by the Jurie, whose hands are here undersettened.*—At a court held October, 1623, by Thomas Lacey, steward, for the noble Prince Charles, Lord of the manor, and to continue for the commonwealth of the towne from courte to courte, according to the custome of this manor.

Imp. the jury doth lye in paine that no one having houses or tenements to lett shall take in any foreigner to dwell in them who shall be chargeable to the towne without the consent of the ch. wardens and overseers for the year, with order under their hands. In paine of every default *xxs.*

The jurie do lie in paine that all they which do bring such tenants into their houses or tenements to dwell, under the pretence of a tenant, or any other waies or means since the last court, without concent as aforesaid, shall remove all or everie of them out of their said houses before the next court to be holden within the manor, on paine of *xxs.*

A paine laid that none do fetch fire from one neighbour to another but close covered, on pain of every default.

A paine laid that the milners do not take toll corne at their milnes by up heape, but by the strickle, according to the statute in that case provided, on paine of everie complaint *vid.*

The jury do lie a paine that the butchers cast not any blood or other filthiness into the king's street, but keep the blood in their shops in some bowl or vessel, and carry the same awaie, on paine of everie default *iiis. iiij.*

A paine laid that all the antiant sewers or grates within the towne's gate or streets be continually kept open, from time to time as needs shall require by them, wh. of right ought to be the same, in paine of everie default complayned upon.

A paine laid that all the goates from the goate agt. the church, all the goates leading to Owburneside, all the goates from the stone in the high way, the goates from the Easternmost Common goates to Rupite Well, and 5 goates of either side from the stone stock of Robert Hogg close end, be sufficiently opened and dressed, on paine of every goat undone, and for every land eie likewise.

* Silver paid for work, in lieu of personal services.

The jury doth lie a payne that if any man of the jury do nott appeare within one houre after he be lawfully warned by the pinder from the foreman, he shall lye down to the jury for every such default 6d., and the foreman shall lye down 12d. if he neglect the order given.—[Without date, but the signatures are those of the jury, at the court held 10th April, 1673.]

Surrenders.—Curious places appointed where money was to be paid.—1614, Pattrington manor court, James, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c., of England 12th, and Scotland 47th year. Mem.—That John Newton, without the court, the 28th day of January, 1613, before Stephen Blyth and Thomas Greene, tenants of the King's Majestie, Lord of this manor, did surrender into his Majestie's hands all that his coppilhold land, containing by estimation three acres of pasture ground, be it more or less, in a close in Pattrington, called Oxboorn Garth, to the use and behoof of John Duncalf and Margaret his wife, and to the heirs of the said John Duncalf lawfully begotten; and for lack of such issue, to remain to Wm. Duncalf, of Melton, in Co. Derby, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, according to the custome of the manor, with the condition that the said John Newton, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns do pay, or cause to be paid unto the said John Duncalf, his ex. adm. or assig. at one whole entire payment, the sum of fortie pounds, of good and lawfull money of England, at or before the five and twentieth day of March, which shall be in the yeare of our Lord 1613, *within the south porch of Pattrington church, or the place where the said parish church now standeth.*—That then this present surrender to be void and of none effect, or else to stand, remain, and be in full force and virtue. These and such other places were appointed to give publicity to the transaction.

Court, 25th April, 1622, Mem. John Newton surrenders an oxgang of meadow and pasture land to the onlie and proper use of Wm. Beverley, of Beverley, &c. The amount, viz. £35, to be paid viz. in and upon the 11th day of Nov. next ensuing, the sum of twenty pounds; and fifteen pounds of like money aforesaid, in and upon the 11th day of Nov., which shall be in the yr. of our Lord God 1622. *At or upon the Mayden Tombe in the ch. of St. John in Beverley,* commonly called Beverley Minster, &c.

A Corn rent.—Court, 9th Nov. 1579, Wm. Bernard and Eliz. his wife, came without the court, before Wm. Wilkinson and Wm. Pollard, tents. of our sovereign Lady the Queen, surrendered one oxgang of land, arable, meadow, and pasture, to the use of Geo. Nelson, his heirs, executors, and assigns, from the feast of the purification of our Ladie last past, unto the end and terme of xxi years, paying the sd. Wm., or his assigns yerelie, for the space of eight years, 8s., a quarter of wheat and two pecks of pease; and for the space of xiii yeeres next following, $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter of wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ of mault, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter of beanes, peaces, and fetches. Wm. Bernard surrenders before the said tenants, one oxgang of arable, meadow, and pasture, to the behoof of George Nelson, or his heirs and assigns, from the day aforesaid and unto the end and terme of xxi yeeres be complete and ended; upon condition that the said George shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to the said Wm. or his assigns, for the term of eight yeeres, a quarter of wheat, and 2 pecks of beans and pease; and from the end and time of eighteen, unto the end and terme of xiii yeeres yearly, a quarter of wheat, a quarter of mault, and a quarter of beans, pease, and fetches.

Memorand. that April 18th, 1666.—It was agreed by the inhabitants of the towne of Pattrington, with the consent of Mr Saml Proude, minister, and Francis Smyth and Michael Pattinson, then churchwardens, that the chamber belonging to the church over the south porch, commonly called by the name of God-house, is a fitting place and also secure for the towne's bookes of records for to lye in, and to remayne in the towne chist; nothing also a convenient place for the head juries to meet in about the towne's business, and so to remayne for future ages, by us whose names are here-under written:—

MICHAEL PATTINSON. }
FRANCIS SMYTH. } Ch. wardens.

THOS. SAVAGE.

JNO. DALTON.

JNO. COOKE.

JNO. HEADON.

THOS. ATKINSON.

FRANCIS SMYTH.

THOMAS SHIPHERD.

EDWD. WEBSTER.

JOHN LAWSON.

From Patrington town Book of Records, p. 114, 2.—John Burdass painted Patrington church steeple in the month of July, and put up the fane on ye 14 day of August, 1715; the iron where the fane hangs is 8½ feet long from the upper side of the top stone. The cross that is on the iron is 10 inches at each end from the iron. The top stone is two feet in diameter and 8 square, and every square is 9 inches. It overhangs 5 inches, and from the upper part of the storm holes to ye under side of the top stone is 12 feet, and the iron 6 ins. and a half in circumference where the fane hangs.

Manor of Patrington.—Whereas amongst the orders and customes of this manor used beyond memory, the 27th day of March, 1665, it was ordered that the head-grave for the time being shall have for his service one 5 steng of meadow, called a Grass marriand, and a Summer Gate, for the purposes therein mentioned. And whereas by an act of Parliament lately passed for inclosing and dividing the open common fields in Patrington aforesaid, the commissioners acting in virtue of the said act, have allotted the said five stengs of meadow ground, with the other lands, to Henry Maister, Esq., Lord of the said manor, for ever. The said Henry Maister in consideration thereof, and as an equivalent and satisfaction for the said grass marriand, doth hereby promise for himself and his heirs, that he and they, shall and will for ever hereafter pay to the said head-grave of the said manor, the sum of twenty shillings, on the 10th day October in each and every year for ever. Witness the hand of the sd. Henry Maister, and of the jury now sworn, this twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight, &c. &c.—[Here follow the signatures, and of the jury.]

Lords of the Manor of Patrington, from 1577 to 1841.

Year. Court^s held.

1577, 19 year of Queen Elizabeth.

1603, 1 October, King James I. surrenders made into his hands as Lord.

1621, 22 April, Court held for our most noble Prince Charles.

1625, 11 October, King Charles, Lord.

1631, 26 April. Ibid.

17 October, Maria Regine.^a

1649, 30 March, For the Lord of the manor of Patrington, Fras. Smonyells Senesc.

„ 10 October, For the keeper of the liberties of England, by ye authority of Parliament.

1650, 11 April, The same

1651, 3 April, Matthew Allured, Esq., Lord,^b Robt. Bethell, gent. Steward.

^a 1625, 1 Car. I.—The marriage between the Prince of Wales and the sister of Lewis XIII, the Princess Henrietta Maria, having been agreed upon, was solemnized at Paris with great magnificence. She arrived at Dover, June 12th; the King met her the next morning, and the marriage was consummated the same evening at Canterbury.

^b Matthew Allured, Esq., son of John Allured, of Gray's Inn, Esq., M. P., for Hedon, in 1640, and a commissioner appointed by the Houses of Parliament in 1642, to execute their orders in defence of the proceedings of Sir John Hotham, and condemnatory of those of King Charles I.¹ This John Allured was brother of Thomas Allured, secretary to Ralph, Lord Evers, president of Wales in 1620;² and both of them sons of John Allured, of Hull, by his wife Frances, d. of Sir John Gates, of Seamer, knt., whose father Thomas Allured, son of Roger Allured, of Tannington, in Suffolk, purchasing of Queen Elizabeth about 1560, the valuable rectory of Sculcoates, formerly belonging to the Carthusian Priory there, and marrying Elinor, d. and c. h. of Ralph Constable, of St. Sepulchres's, in Holderness, settled at the Charter-House, in Hull. His grandson, John Allured, sold the family estates in Sculcoates, about 1566, and then lived at Beverley; being on the

1. Parl Hist. vol. xi.

2. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 2, p. 66, fol.

- 1660, 26 April, The same.
 1660, 12 October, Cur'. Baro'. Dom Regine Marie, &c. John Jesson, Armg. Seneschal.
 1669, 22 October, For the honble. Trustees of her late Majesty Queen dowager, late deceased, Robt. Bethell, gent. Steward.
 1670, 7 April, For the Rt. Honbl. Henry Lord Jarmaine, Earl of St. Alban's; Robt. Bethell, gent. Steward.
 1675, 8 April, Henry Lord Germaine, Earl of St. Alban's, and other Trustees of our Sovereign Lord the King; Robt. Bethell, gent. Steward.
 1675, 1 October, For our Sov. Lady Queen Katharine, Lady of ye manor; Richd. Bethell, Steward.^a
 1685, 22 April, The Queen dowager, Lady of the manor; Rt. Bethell, Steward.
 1689, 3 April, Our Sovr. Lady Queen Katharine, and her assignees, Lords of this manor; G. W. Steward.
 1698, 14 May, The same; Thomas Remington, gent. Steward.
 1698, 17 October, Wm. Aldworth, Esq.; the same.
 1709, 1 November, Wm. Aldworth, Esq.; Domini ejusdem manerii coram Henrico Waterland, Senesc. ibidem.
 1709, 10 October, Constantine Phipps and Stephen Lilly, Esqrs., Lords;^b Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1714, 8 October, Stephen Lilly, Esq., Lord; Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1715, 14 May, Constantine Phipps and Stephen Lilly, as before.
 1715, 7 October, The same.
 1716, 1 October, Susannah Aldsworth and Sarah Aldsworth, Ladyes of the manor; Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1727, 12 October, Mrs. Susannah Aldsworth and Mrs. — Aldsworth, Ladyes of the manor; Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1728, 25 May, Held for the Lord Duke of Portland, Lord of the manor;^c Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1733, 13 October, The most noble Wm., 2nd Duke of Portland, Lord; Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1735, 23 October, For the Lords of the manor, Geo. Crowle, Esq.;^d Henry Waterland, Steward.
 1739, 1 May, Henry Maister, Esq. Lord of the manor.
 1841, Mrs. Hildyard, purchased by the late Col. Thoroton Hildyard, in 1829, of Col. *Arthur* Maister.—(see pedigree.)

The exact time when it ceased to be a royal manor has not been ascertained. It is understood to have been leased before it was finally disposed of.

side of the Parliament, his son Matthew became lessee of the manor of Patrington, and at the restoration it reverted to the crown. In 1658, 9, Matthew Allured was M. P. for Hedon, and his son, Thomas Allured, of Beverley, Esq., mar. 7th March, 1686, at Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York, Frances, dr. of . . . D'Arcy, Esq.

^a 1692, Ch. II — Katherine, of Portugal, left Lisbon 15th April, arrived at Portsmouth 14th May, when this marriage was completed.

^b It is conjectured that after the death of Aldworth he left his daughters minors and wards in chancery, and that Phipps and Lilly were their guardians, and as such Lords of the Manor. This was Sir Constantine Phipps, knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, whose only son, Wm. Phipps, Esq. m. 1718, Lady Katherine Annesley, d. and h. of James, 1th Earl of Anglesey, and was father of Constantine, 1st Baron Mulgrave, ancestor of Constantine Henry, present and 1st Marquis of Normanby.

^c Then a minor, born March, 1709.

^d Geo. Crowle, Esq. son of Wm. Crowle, alderman of Hull in 1705, and grandson of Geo. Crowle, twice mayor of that corporation, temp. Chas. II. who having acquired considerable wealth in trade, built and endowed a small hospital in Hull. The Rev. Thos. Crowle, supposed to be another son of Wm. C. was chaplain to the Trinity House from 1734 to 1757.

From family tradition, and from the circumstance of the family of Maister having always borne a similar crest and arms to the family of Master of Orpringe, in the county of Kent, whose ancestor, John Master, represented Sandwich in Parliament, 36 H. VIII. and 1 Mary, there is little doubt they are immediately of Kentish origin, and descendants of Edward Master, who was Master of the Maison Dieu, at Dover, in 1286, and Richard Master, rector of Aldington, in the county of Kent, in 1514, obit 1535, D. D. There was also a family of the name of Master, who bore the same crest and arms, who lived at Yoke's Place, near Mereworth, in Kent, in the parish church of which place are many monuments of the family. There was also an ancient French family, in Brittany, of the name of Le Maistre, which formerly distinguished itself both in the civil and military departments of the State, many of whom bore the same christian names, as many of the Maisters have since done, amongst whom is found an Alaine le Maistre, who signalized himself at the battle of Auray, in 1364: a John le Maistre, Seigneur of Gartage, who fought valiantly at the battle of Fornuovo, in 1495, for Charles VIII.; a William le Maistre, who was in favor with Henry IV., and whom he served with great zeal and fidelity in all the wars of those times; a John le Maistre, who was president to the Parliament, and refused to sanction the election of any foreign prince to the throne of France, as contrary to the laws of the French monarchy, and an Anthony le Maistre, a biographer. From which of these two families it is descended is not known, as, when the family house in Hull was burnt down, to which place they came in the 16th century, most of the writings belonging to the family were destroyed, but from what few were saved, from monuments, parish registers, and other sources, the following Pedigree is compiled. The first of whom any account is found in Hull, is



Arms.—Azure, a fess embattled between three griffins' heads, ensigned.

Crest.—A unicorn's head, az. out of a coronet, or, armed and maned of the first.

Motto.—Vix ea nostra fero

Elizabeth Maister, died 10th April, 1585, a widow. Laurence Johnson, and is buried in St. Mary's Church, Hull.

John Maister.

Catherine, who died 24th Feb. 1532, and is buried in Holy Trinity Church, Hull. John Maister, baptized 26th May 1594, in Holy Trinity Church.

William Maister, Chamberlain of Hull, 137, Sheriff, 145; and Mayor, 153.

Elizb. Richardson, a sister of Mrs. Robert Pease, had issue 5 children.

Robert Maister.

John Maister.

Susanna.

Robert—Elizabeth, who was afterwards wife of John Clark.

James. Isabel. Elizabeth.

Henry Maister, Alderman and Chamberlain of Hull, 1661; Mayor, 1677 and 1694. Born in 1622, died 5th April, 1699.

Anne Raikes, dr. of Wm. Raikes, 189, who died 14 Dec. 1853.

Samuel.

William Maister, Sheriff of Hull, 1629, represented the town of Hull in seven successive parliaments in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George I., died 27th Octob. 1716, and is buried in Holy Trinity Church.

Lucy Dickinson, widow of — Dickinson, Esq., Collector of Customs at Hull, a dr. of Alderman Raikes of Hull, she died 4th July, 1701.

Henry Maister, died under age.

Sarah—in 1714, Josh. Fernley, Esq., his second wife; they had issue 5 children, 2 of whom survived him, 1 son, 1 dr.

Ann, died unmarried, probated will granted 25 Nov. 1748.

Anthony Maister.

Henry Maister, bapt. 1 Feb. 1629, Sheriff of Hull, 1729; represented the town in 2 Parliaments in the reign of George II. died at Bath, Dec. 11, 1771, and buried at Weston.

Elizabeth, bapt. 30 Mar. 1701, dau. of Sir Arthur Cycles, Bart., of Brompton, in the co. of York, who was buried in the house in High Street, Hull, in 1745.

William Henworth, of London, merchant.

William Maister, bapt. 25 Mar. 1701, a merchant in St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

John Maister, bapt. 11th June, 1702.

Nathaniel Maister, bapt. 5 Aug. 1708, died 29 June, 1772, buried in Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

Elizabeth Johnson, dr. of Henry Johnson, of the city of York, M.D. she died 4th April, 1782.

Henry Maister, was Colonel of the East York Militia, Chairman of the Dock Company at Hull, & Vice Lieutenant of the East-Riding Co. York, was born in 1730, died Jan. 27, 1812.	Margaret, 5th daughter of Sir Warton Pennycuik, Bart. of Titchfield, in Cleveland Co. York, she died at Bath, 8 Nov. 1802, and is buried at Weston.	William Maister, died in Stockholm, unmarried.	Lucy.	Arthur Maister, born in 1748, died 18 Feb. 1791, buried in Holy Trinity Church, Hull.	in 1772. Father, dau. of John Huskaby, Esq. of Bradington Quay, she died 17 June, 18 3.	One other daughter, who was burnt, an infant, with her mother in the house in High Street, Hull, 1743.				
Margaret Elizabeth, 2nd dau. 1711, died in 1772.	Arthur Maister, born 14th Feb. 1775, died 3rd Oct. 1833, he was Col. of the East Riding Militia, and a Magistrate for the Riding. He built the new Hall at Wansstead.	30th April, 1811. Anne Paine, eldest dau. of Joseph L. Esq. of Pea-er, Esq. of Hesse Wool; she was born, 19 March, 1787.		Henry William Maister, born 11th Feb. 1776; is the Registrar of Deeds for the East-Riding. He built the Maister house, at Woodhall.	Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lovat. Col. Wilson, of Chelsea.					
John Maister, born 7th May, 1772, is a London General in the army, and Commander of the 6th division in the Ward-warden Leonard Le-Land.	Catherine, 2nd dr. of Geo. C. Thib. Esq. of London.	Elizabeth, born 27 Feb. 1775, died in 1782.	Mary Anne, born Sept. 1782.	Archibald Reed, Esq. of Newcastle on Tyne, have issue 5 sons and 3 daughters; the 2nd married Master R. W. Bull, late of the 8th Hussars.	Nathaniel George Maister, born in 1784, died in 1785.	Harrietta Margaret, born in 1786. Have issue 2 sons and 3 daughters.				
Arthur Maister, in holy orders.	James Maister, late a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, he died in 1841 and was buried in Epina-Maister.	Eweretta Catherine.	George, died at Malta.	Jane.	Harriet.	Henry, died at Bradington Quay.	Catherine.	Mary Ann.	Frances, died at Wood-hall, buried at Swine.	
At. George Hamilton Thompson, Esq. 13th Oct. 1831, Lt. Col. of the East York Militia.	Henry Maister, in holy orders.	Lucy.	Arthur Joseph.	John.	William.	A son, still born.	Mary.	Charlotte.	George.	Everalda.

N. B. The manor of Pattrington was purchased by Henry Maister, Esq. in 1739. The Winestead property came to this family by the marriage of Win. Maister with Lucy Dickinson, whose first husband purchased it. About a century ago the mercantile house of Nathaniel and Henry Maister, corresponded with a merchant of some note in Genoa, called Paul Maestre, who also bore the same arms and crest as this family, and probably all the parties named in the prefatory remarks spring from the same stock, although there is some difference in writing the name, which is often the case, arising from being written as pronounced.

It having been stated in some pedigrees of the family of Hildyard, that the *manor* of Pattrington was granted to Sir Robert Hildyard, called of Pattrington, (see note O to that pedigree sequens) after the restoration, for his bravery and services, and his name not appearing in the List of Lords, a searching enquiry has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the property held in the place by that family. It appears that the Hildyards held the demesne lands long prior to the reign of Charles II. but were never lords of the manor. The following extracts are taken from the Registers of the Manor Court.

1604, April 12, Sir Charles Hildyard died seized of the manor house, builded, and called the Cross Shops, and Sir C. Hildyard, *is* son, is heir to the same.

1635, Sir C. Hildyard died seized of one house called the Cross Shops, and that Henry Hildyard is his eldest son, and heir to the same.

1639, April 15, John Duncalf, gent. surrenders $6\frac{1}{2}$ oxgangs of land, arable and meadow, and pasture, a messuage, barn, stables and a cross, where the said Mr. Duncalf dwells; and also several other closes, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow in the Ings, to Robert Hildyard, Esq.—Fine £7 1s. 4d.

Thomas Thornley, and Eliz. his wife, surrender certain lands to Robert Hildyard, Esq.—Fine, 4s. 6d.

John Saunders, gent. surrenders lands to Robert Hildyard, Esq.—Fine 12d.

- 1640, — R. Smith to Rt. Hildyard, Esq. a mess., a close, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres adjoining.—Fine, 7s. 4d.
 1640, — Robert Hildyard, Esq. paid Queen's rents for there ground where [he] dwells, 9d.—Fine, 14s. 2½d.
 1642, — In a Terrier of this date, Robert Hildyard, gent., is returned as a copyholder of 176a. 2r. 6r.
 1642 to 1651, — The annual parish accounts are generally attested and signed by Robert Hildyard, and Thos. Corbet, rector.
 1672, April 9, They are attested by Timothy Hildyard, and Samuel Prowde, rector.
 1674, — Timothy Hildyard and Wm. Burton, were churchwardens.
 1649, Oct. 16, Sir Robert Hildyard, knt., surrenders lands, &c. to Lancelot Roper.
 1652, April 16, other entries of the same description here follow:—
 1655.—Henry Hillard, Esq. paid for fishing and fowling of the lordship of Patrington, £1. 10s. 0d.: for his grove, 4d.; for his shop, 8d.; for one in the west lands, (freehold,) 1s, 11½d.
 1657.—In the survey of the manor, by order of Matthew Allured, Esq., *the Lord of the manor*, Sir Robert Hildyard is returned *tenant* to the demesne lands called Enholms, at the rent of £26 per annum, which is still called by the same name..... 376 0 18
 Also other detached lands called Red or Reed Enholmes..... 81 1 19
 And Carr Enholmes 25 1 14

482a. 3r. 11p.

The *Lord of the Manor*, Matthew Allured, held the other parts of the demesne lands in his own hands at this same period; namely, the Hall Carr, the Mill Carr, and Bishop Close, by which names they are known at the present day. On referring to the list of Lords of the manor from the cession of M. Allured, it will be found that manor is accounted for, without the name of Hildyard occurring. The present Hildyard estates in Patrington amount to about 1426 acres, with 52a. 3a. 27p. of plantations.—The purchase of the manor and estates is referred to unto the head of Winestead.^a

THE CHURCH.—The manor of Patrington belonged to the Archbishop of York since the gift of 24 *cassels* of land therein by King Knute to Archbishop Alfrie, [the Registrum Album, p. 60.] and it was taxed at £21. 6s. 8d.; [Register of Wm. Melton, from 1317 to 1340, p. 413;] and here the Archbishop claimed to have the assize of bread and wine, wreck of sea and wayfs, p. 417. The church of Patrington is a rectory belonging to the patronage and jurisdiction of the collegiate church of St. Jno. de Beverley. [Torre's peculiars, p. 225.]—The above is all the account that Torre gives of this rectory. The rectory was however granted, at the dissolution, to the family of Constable, of Burton Constable, and is a manor of itself; on the 10th of May, 1717, it was purchased by Clare Hall, of Lord Dunbar, for £550, and the conveyance dated the 15th. It is returned by the parliamentary commissioners as having church room for 650; in the archdeaconry of the East-Riding, the net value of the living £628, having a glebe house fit for residence, and in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

^a For this investigation the work is indebted to Mr. Wm. Little, who readily undertook it at the request of the Author.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
3 Ides March Occurs in	1303	Dns. Wills. de Sothill, Pbr.	Archs. per lapsum.	
	1465	Willm. Betson, appointed supervisor of the will of Wm. Wyvell, rector of Ross, dated 16th Aug. 1465, Ex. No. 4, p. 247. S. Wm. Davyson, Cl.		Mort.
11 February	1566	Thos. Langdale, Cl.	Sir John Constable, Kt.	the same
20 May	1587	Humphrey Hall, M. A. ^a	Assig. dni Hen. Constable, Knt.	the same
22 May	1627	Francis Corbett, M. A. ^b	John Wright, gent., of Ploughland.	
		Samuel Proud appears in 1661. ^c		
20 February	1682	Edwd. Saunder. ^d		
	1685	John Pighills.		Death.
27 November	1725	Henry Hopkinson. ^e	Mast. and Fells. of Clare Hall.	
	1734	Nicholas Nicholls, M. A. ^f	the same	
24 October	1772	Fleetwood Churchill, M. A. John Tockington, B. D.	the same	
19 May	1782	Thos. Waddington, M. A.	the same	

^a Humphrey Hall mard. Barbara, daur. of she was buried at Patrington, 7 Oct. 1627; and he on 15 January, 1627, æt. 75, having been 45 years rector. They had issue, Emot married John Shawe, of Sike House, gent.; Margaret m. John Duncalf, Esq.; and Ralph, s. and h. who m. and had two sons, Thomas, the eldest, who was admitted in Ap. 1658, to two oxgangs in the manor of P. late his father's; and Humphrey, the youngest, bap. at P. 12 Nov. 1636; and a daur, Rebecca, bap. 10 Dec. 1660.

^b Francis Corbett, M. A., son of Thomas Corbett, gent., of Burton Agnes, and his wife Jane buried June 20 March, 1627; who m. 26 June, 1628, Ann, daur. of Thomas Lamplough, of Leverstone, Co. York, ancestor of T. L., born at Thwing, near Bridlington, and who died Archbishop of York, in 1691. The rector had four daughters and a son.

^c Samuel Proude, formerly minister of St. Mary's, Hull, resided here from 1660 to 1683.

^d Edward Saunder enjoyed the living rather less than a year; and yet obtained this honorable testimony, "Edvardus Saunder fidelis hujus ecclesie Pastor, Nov. 30, 1684."

^e Henry Hopkinson, M. A., fellow of Clare Hall, born in Lincolnshire. His descendants are said to remain in this neighbourhood.

^f Nicholas Nicholls, there is an account given of him by Cole, in the 22 vol. of his MSS; he accepted of this living from Clare Hall, of which he was a fellow, and resided here in 1748. He was much beloved at Patrington, where he always resided; and suffering much from gout in his declining years, he was carried to church in a chair, and conducted some part of Divine Service. He was buried here. On a large silver salver is this inscription, "The gift of Mrs. Sarah Nicholls, to St. Patrick's Church, at Patrington, July, 1772."

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
	1790 Edwd. Healey, ^a M. A.	Master and Fellows of Clare Hall.	Death.
20 July	1803 John Mansfield, D. D.	the same	
18 July	1805 John Mansfield, B. D. ^b	the same	Promotion of J. Mansfield
	1838 Rd. Hy. Kitchingman. ^c	Present Incumbent.	

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1349, Wm. Thorgolts, alias Patrington, STP. precentor of York, in ye church; bequeathing to his 3 brothers, his executors, 40s. ea.; and two sisters, 2 m. each. 20 Mar. 1378, Sir John Constable, of Frismarsh, Bart., m. w. p. 21 Mar. 1378, soul ut supra, body in the church. 15 Mar. 1487, Thomas Raines, of Patrington, d. 27 Ap. 1487, body in the church of St. Patryck; he gives to St. Mary, in the church of Patrington, 7s.; to the chapel of St. Saviour, 6s.; to the chapel of the blessed Virgin, in sd. ch. 2li.; to the high altar, 20d., &c. 1542, John Constable, of Patrington, gent., w. p. ult Nov. 1542, in the ch. of St. Patrick. 1558, Thomas Thurnholm, of Patrington, w. d. 1558, gives to the church works now going on at Patrington, 6s. 8d., and for lead for the south porch, 2d. 26 July, 1566, Wm. Davyson, parson of Patrington, in his w. p. 6 Mar., in the church of St. Patrick. 9 Mar. 1581, Robt. Newton, of Patrington, yeoman, w. p. 4 Jany. 1582, in the church. 9 Jany. 1626, Humphrey Hall, rec. ob. int. adm. granted to Barbara, his sister.

Stephen de Patrington was born in this place; he was educated at Oxford, and became D. D. of that university. He was a Carmelite and provincial of his order in England, and afterwards chaplain and confessor to King Henry V. "It is incredible" says Leland, "what multitudes of people crowded to his sermons. He was deputed the King's commissioner to enquire after and make process against the poor Wicklevites, (Wickliffites,) and as he was busied in that employment, he was advanced to the Bishoprick of St. David's." Hence he was sent over to the celebrated council of Constance, convened in the year 1414, by Pope John the XXIII. who appeared along with the Emperor Sigismund in person, attended by many Cardinals, Bishops, German Princes, and Ambassadors from all the European States, for the purpose of healing a schism, which had long rent the Papacy. Returning into England after a successful negotiation, the Bishop of St. David's was advanced to the see of Chichester; but dying before his translation was finished, he was buried in the ch. of White Friars in Fleet Street, London.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a splendid specimen of architecture of the decorated character; every part is so pure in taste, so noble in design, so harmonious in its several proportions, and so picturesque in appearance, that it is generally considered to enjoy the first rank amongst the Holderness churches. There is a perfect unity of design and plan pervading the whole, and it has not been built at various eras, the style

^a Edward Healey, M. A., Fell. of Clare Hall, an impartial and useful magistrate, who resided upon his benefice, equally to the advantage of the church and his parishioners. He died much regretted of a fit of apoplexy.

^b John Mansfield, M. A., Fell. of Clare Hall, rector of Rowner, Hants, where he always resided, and was little known or appreciated here; and died in Sep. 1837, æt. about 80.

^c M. A. Fell. of Clare Hall, son of the late Rev. Henry Kitchingman, M. A., Prebendary of York, the present esteemed Rector, 1841.

being that which prevailed in England in the time of Edward II. A former church has doubtless existed here; and there appear to be indications at the basements of some of the pillars, that the old materials have been used in the erection of the present building. It must be presumed that a church existed here during the Saxon dynasty, the Archbishops of York having been Lords of Pattrington previously to the Norman Conquest. Domesday does not mention any church, but only that there were two clerks here holding lands. It cannot be supposed that the first sacred structure for Christian worship was *here* in the fourteenth century; there seems to be sufficient evidence that the population of Pattrington in the reign of E. II. was numerous, otherwise a church of such *average* dimensions would not have been contemplated, as it is apparent that churches were *wisely* adapted to the wants and condition of the people; in old cities, small parishes and *moderate* churches are found, and in large suburban districts, churches capacious enough for the accommodation of a teeming population; in places thinly scattered with inhabitants, churches are met with of most dwarfish dimensions. In the survey, churches at Otringham, Easington, Kayingham, Welwick, &c., are named, and there can be no hesitancy in assigning a church at that period to Pattrington, although Domesday may be silent on the subject. The plan of this church is similar to that of most of our cathedrals, being cruciform, and comprises a spacious nave and aisles, transept and aisles, a noble chancel, with a tower in the centre of the edifice, surmounted by a graceful, light, and airy spire, rising to the height of 120 feet. *Exterior*.—The western front, which in a cathedral was always the most conspicuous and elaborately finished part, is here formed into three divisions by buttresses, those at the angles being double, and all of them finished with square pinnacles terminating in pyramidal caps, with foliated crockets and finials, which give great richness and effect to the whole design. The nave rises to an apex, on which is placed a foliated cross, which fortunately escaped the fury of Iconoclasts. The centre window is of four lights, trefoiled, with a transom and splendid flowing tracery in the arch, and has a dripstone terminating in corbel heads. It is blocked up under the transom. The windows of the aisles of this front are of two lights, with similar tracery in the heads; they all rest on a tablet, there are no gargoyles at this end on the buttresses.^a The nave on the south side is constructed so as to form four divisions, by buttresses of two set offs, with a basement moulding; a tablet on which the windows rest runs round the whole; the parapet is a plain cornice. In one of the divisions is a large porch, with double buttresses at the angles, terminating in angular caps, with crocketed pinnacles. The porch door is large and pointed, with a dripstone terminating in heads. The entrance

^aIt is to be regretted that the space at this end of the church, although not encumbered with buildings, should be so much contracted as to prevent the minute details of the architecture from being examined, or a good view of it being taken.

door to the church within is similar. Above the porch is a small room, approached by a staircase in the interior of the nave.^a The north side is also formed into four divisions by buttresses; a pointed arched window in each, with the same rich flowing tracery of decorated character as on the south, and a porch, having double buttresses, with angular caps, mutilated; the porch door-way pointed and plain, having a dripstone terminating in heads. The buttresses have large gargoyles; one a man with a fiddle; another a male figure holding a gaping lion's head; another a lion lolling out his tongue. Some of the buttresses have full-length human figures, which ill accord with the fastidious delicacy of the present age; they are characteristic, perhaps, of the grosser ideas, and ruder manners of the fourteenth century.

The north transept has double buttresses at the angles, and two others between them in the north front, all of one set off, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and each having a pinnaced niche for a statue. The centre division, made by the buttresses, rises to an apex, with a neat cornice and parapet; with a large pointed window resting on a tablet, with a transom, the lights cinquefoiled below, and trefoiled above it, with decorated tracery in the arch; on each side are brackets, or corbel heads, which have supported statues; under the window is a pointed door, with an angular projecting canopy, crocketed, supported by grotesque figures. There is a gargoyle on each buttress, one representing a fiend seizing a suppliant figure; on each side of the large window is a smaller one pointed to the aisles, of two lights. The east and west sides of the transept have two buttresses each, of one set off, terminating like the rest in crocketed pinnacles, and each having a niche for a statue, and having three pointed windows, each of two lights, and trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the arch; the gargoyles are mutilated, one only is perfect, a monkey holding the mouth of a gaping lion.

The south transept is similar to the north, formed in three divisions, by buttresses of one set off, terminating in crocketed pinnacles; at the west angle is an octagonal staircase, finished with a pedimental cap and finial, which has originally communicated with the interior. The central division, like the north side, rises to an apex, having a false or double gable, with a zigzag moulding under the parapet; a large pointed window in central division, of four lights, with a transom, cinquefoiled below, and trefoiled above, with beautiful decorated tracery in the arch; dripstone terminating in heads. In the eastern division, or south side of south aisle of the transept, is a pointed window of three lights;

^a An absurd report seems to have been circulated since the death of Mr. Dade, that numerous charters, &c. were lent to that gentleman from this room, at the request of Mr. Constable, about the year 1780, and not being replaced in their old depository, are supposed to be at Burton Constable; on reference to page 442, the nature of these *old charters* may be guessed at. The *depository of charters*, if such exist, is more probably at York.

in the west division, another of two lights, trefoiled, and decorated tracery, dripstone, &c., a niche like the rest in each buttress. In this part of the church are several perfect gargoyles, some unusually large, the subjects less offensive than some which have been passed;—such as Sampson and the lion; a man fiddling; another playing on bagpipes; a monster, like a man, killing a woman; a large ship; a lion assaulting an angel. West side, two buttresses and windows as before, &c. East side has three windows of two lights, quatrefoils in the arch, and a small chantry chapel, projecting in a semi-hexagon, judiciously varies the uniformity.

In the south-east angle adjoining the lady chapel, and in a sheltered part of the church-yard, appears to have been a small building, or fixture, probably of wood; the fixings of which to the wall of the church are still visible. Perhaps it was not very dissimilar either in size or design to *old Paul's cross* in London, and might be used here for the performance of Divine worship when the church was lying under an interdict; a species of omnipotent authority not unfrequently exercised in this country previous to the Reformation. Whatever the object was, the freshness of the wall over a certain space, and the perforation for the reception of uprights, &c., clearly indicate that some covered structure has once existed here.

The chancel, north side, is also made into four divisions, by buttresses of two set offs, terminating in crocketed pinnacles; gargoyles broken and mutilated; four pointed windows of three lights, trefoiled, and fine specimens of the decorated tracery; a small lateral chantry is in the west division, having double buttresses at the angles, and crocketed pinnacles on them, and a small door-way; a pointed door is in the third division, under the window. East end, a large pointed window of seven lights, cinquefoiled, with a transom, under which it is blocked up, and has a mutilated image of the virgin and child, which has been, probably, taken from some one of the niches on the buttresses of the transepts. There is some very fine *perpendicular* tracery in the head; having also a dripstone terminating in heads: two gargoyles, one a crowned head, the other injured; an oblong window, blocked up, at the east end of the chantry. The east end also rises to an apex, with a pinnaced cross. Double buttresses at the angles, same as the rest of the chancel buttresses. South side of chancel same as north side, but no door. The roofs of the chancel, nave, transepts, &c., are high pitched, and covered with lead.

The tower is of three stages, separated by string courses, with double buttresses at the angles, of two set offs, terminating in a plain parapet, with gargoyles under the cornice. There are four pointed niches in each face of the upper course, with two plain windows to the belfry; the spire rises above, having a sham gallery, with flying buttresses at the angles of the tower, one of which is broken; the buttresses surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, and also the small buttresses round the gallery. The spire is octagonal, and

surmounted by a gilt ball and a chancicleer. The lower part of the spire is panned, and the whole is extremely simple, being free from those petty decorations, and unbroken by those ornamental particles, which the late Mr. Dallaway considered as defects in the great archetype of spires.^a There is a clock in the north face, and five bells.

Interior.—The nave is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches on each side, resting on clustered columns, with lozenge-shaped bases and foliated capitals, having drip-stones springing from corbel heads. The piers have an extremely light and elegant appearance. The arches, piers, capitals, bases, and bands, are so exquisitely conceived, and sculptured with so much accuracy and taste, that it is to be regretted that huge and hideous pews should conceal any part of the dimensions of this beautiful structure. The roof has never been finished, it is open to the rafters, and rests on the heads of grotesque and outrageous monsters. Four large and unseemly beams are still fixed across the nave, not intended originally to occupy their present position, but never removed; one of these sadly obstructs the view of the fine western window, with its richly flowing geometrical tracery, and was only considered at the time it was placed there to be of a temporary nature. The roofs of the aisles are also of timber; but the design of the architect is visible, as the springing for a vaulted roof of stone still remains, the corbels being curious and deserving of notice. The tower is supported by four magnificent columns, each consisting of twenty slender cylindrical shafts, with capitals of varied and exquisite foliage, which may not improperly be compared to frost work. The transepts are in a style of architecture similar to the nave, the aisles being separated from each transept by three pointed arches, supported by columns with capitals, filled with delicate tracery. The east aisle of the north transept has been formerly divided into three chantries or small chapels; the piscina still remains in each, trefoiled, headed, and boldly executed. They are on the left hand on entering the north door, and are approached by a raised platform of two steps, extending to the end of the transepts. The fixings are at unequal distances, and above each are brackets, on which a lamp was kept burning in honor of the patron Saint of the chantry. There are two very finely sculptured heads as a finish to the bracket nearest the cross transept; the bracket in the north-east corner has the figure of a pig ludicrously sculptured on it. The east aisle of the south transept also contains three other chantry chapels, the roofs of which are splendidly groined in the same style as the roof of the nave of York minster, with the addition of elegant bosses at the union of the several compartments. In the centre is a pendant of especial beauty; it is composed of three large niches, with crocket-

^a Rev. James Dallaway's comparative observations on architecture, sculpture, and painting, 4to. 1800, p. 127. The ascent to the tower is by a troublesome and circuitous way, among the timbers of the roof, and across the tops of the bells; the adventurer is however repaid for his fatigue and trouble by an almost boundless prospect of the German ocean, covered with many a sail; the Spurn lights; Lincolnshire, &c. &c.

ted pinnacles,—in one is a figure of a lady at prayers; in another St. Katharine; and in the third our Saviour. This aisle is variously called “the Ladie Chapel, and the Ladie Aisle,” and is enriched with every variety of sculpture. In the centre of the roof, opposite the altar, is an ingenious device for the reception of a lamp; being a boss, sculptured with the image of St. Patrick, the virgin, and child, &c. On each side of the hexagon there are two narrow pointed windows, with some dim and faded remnants of painted glass. On the north side of the lady chapel, is a large and beautiful piscina; and above the string course near the window, a bracket for a light; and a little further is another bracket, being a female face, with dishevelled hair, and of surpassing beauty; it is well worth attention. In the south-east corner, adjoining the lady chapel, is a third piscina, and two ingeniously designed brackets, used either for lights or statues, on each side the east transept window. Below are three large stone seats, fixed in the wall, and of three descents, but almost too low to render admissible the conjecture that they may have been the sedilia used during the celebration of mass in the lady chapel.

There are six or seven monumental flags in this transept without inscriptions, but of remote antiquity, and probably preserving the remains of ecclesiasties and early benefactors. In the south transept may be noticed a triforium or gallery at the top of the transept, apparently unfinished, but intended to connect the lady chapel and this part of the building with the nave. In the cross transept is the font, which consists of a solid block of granite. This is a valuable treasure, it is covered with sculpture, and well deserves to rank among the sacred relics of Holderness. — [See initial letter.]

The chancel is entered through the cancelli or trellis work. This substitute for the screen is in extremely bad taste, and is probably coeval with the pewing of the church in 1612. The iron hinges and lock of the gate may be about a century older than the oak and slender iron wire used for tabernacle work. It has a spacious appearance, owing perhaps to the absence of stalls, and every species of ecclesiastical furniture. On each side of the altar are two unusually large brackets; one sculptured, the other plain. On the south side, in the wall, there are exceedingly fine triple sedilia and piscina, both having crocketed pinnacles and finials; the purpose for which these seats were provided has been before alluded to; [see v. 1, p. 254,] they are the most perfect of their kind which have been noticed during the progress of this work. On the north side is a handsome door-way, blocked up, which once opened into a vestry, or more probably into a lateral chantry, now desecrated as a bone house; a deep moulding, or string course, runs under the windows. The roof has been timbered, but the ceiling is gone, and the rafters alone remain. The most valuable, because the most rare and perfect feature, is the curious sculptured recess in the north wall, called “*the Holy Sepulchre*;” it has four distinct divisions, with crocketed pinnacles on each side, the finish being a cinquefoil niche, terminating in a

noble finial. The first division from the basement is occupied by three niches, each containing the rude and severe figure of a soldier, armed with shield, sword, and morion, and in the attitude of sleep. The first Norman shield is charged with a lion rampant; the second shield with an eagle displayed, having two heads; the third and centre shield is circular, bearing a plain cross. The next division contains a small aperture or recess, about 8 inches high and 2 inches deep, and was used as a depository for the chalice and pix. The third is a basso relievo of the resurrection. The lid of a stone coffin is half opened, and a figure of our Saviour is seen in a half recumbent position, emerging, the left hand raised, and in the right the remains of a broken staff. A flowing mantle is fastened in the front; a scapulary, or scull cap, partly conceals a profusion of hair, and an angel is engaged in throwing a censer. Above this is a deep moulding; and the fourth division consists of a small deep recess, the whole about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. This singular arch is placed under a half window near the altar, and is surmounted by a moulding. The holy sepulchre was used at Easter, when a scenic representation of the resurrection was enacted in the church, and a rude and ignorant peasantry were thus instructed in the most solemn truth of the Christian religion. On these occasions there was generally a wooden frame erected over this arch, and various rites were observed.³ The chancel walls are rather lower than the nave, but the roof is of equal height. The pulpit is against a pier, on the north side of the nave, date on it 1612. There is a gallery at the west end, from which the best view of the interior is generally supposed to be obtained. A very singular appearance presents itself from this point; the arch which separates the chancel from the transept appears to have given way and lost its symmetry; but it is said herein the consummate genius of the architect is discoverable, and that in cruciform churches the object he had in view was the crucifixion; he figured to himself the Saviour on the cross, and that which is deemed a fault is intended to represent the head of the Lord *reclining* on his bosom. However false this conjecture may be, it at least possesses the merit of ingenuity. From this gallery the extent of the church is also conspicuous; but it is from an examination of its details only, that the various interesting remains of past centuries can be fully appreciated.—The light and graceful columns; the exquisite groups of flowers; the richly ramified tracery of the windows; the calm, sedate faces;

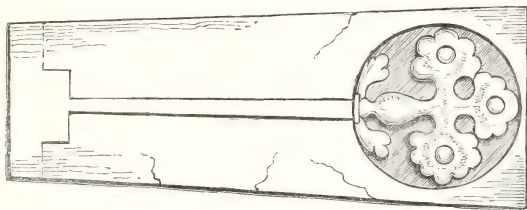
³ Plays in the Roman Catholic Church, before the Reformation, seem to have been performed by the machinery of Puppets, which were made to personate the characters of the drama; and this interpretation is illustrated and confirmed by a curious passage in Warton's History of English Poetry, v. 1, p. 240, 4to., from Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary, written about 1570. "In the days of ceremonial religion, they used to "set forth yearly in the manner of a show, or interlude, the resurrection of our Lord, &c.; for the which purpose, and the more lively hereby to exhibit to the eye the whole action of the resurrection, *the priests garnished small puppets*, representing the persons of Christ, the Watchmen, Mary, and others."

the broad mirth; the comic humour; the pensive expression of thought; the deep agony of sorrow; portraits, no doubt, of once living mortals, all tend to gratify the eye, and form a picture of real beauty and genius.

Previous to the Reformation, as before observed, there were no pews in parish churches, the chief families having moveable seats, as is still the custom in continental churches. During the reign of Elizabeth and her successors, when long sermons were considered necessary, the laity began to experience the inconvenience of having no fixed sitting places; and as architectural display and taste had now disappeared, utilitarianism found an easy admittance. A document without date, but of the time of James the first, perhaps the date on the pulpit of 1612, is still preserved, being "a true memoriall and necessarie testimonie of all ye newe erected stalls in ye parrysche church of Patryngton, *buylded for ye beautifyinge of the sd. church*, and for ye conveyence of ye parysshyoners with the consente of the parsonne and churchwardens;" amongst the stalls on the south side the middle alley, were "Imprimis one grete peue buylded upon ge'rale costes and charges of the pish, wherein the parson, curat, clerke, and singing men are to syt in tyme of divine service, and the next peue was buylt by Humfry Hall, clerke, for his wyf and children." The freeholders appear to have erected the pews at their own private expense, "for the use of themselves, their heyres and assigns, for eu'more." It appears on the authority of Mr. Edw. Saunder, the rector, "that Sir Robert Hildyard, knt. and barrt., of Pattrington, did vpon the 19th of Jany. 1684, grant, give, and pass over vnto his son Capt. Robert Hildyard, 2 whole puees or closets in the southie parte of the cross alley in Pattrington church westward, abutting and adjoining on the southie Alley."

MONUMENTS.—On the north wall of the chancel, is a brass, probably taken from some floor stones, on which is engraved Here slepeth in peace the body of Mr. John Dynalfe, and Margaret his wife, and Uriah his son: he left 2 sons, John and Humphrey, and was interred in this chancel, 22 October, 1637; whose death the poor hemoane.—Arms under, a chevron sable, between 3 calves passant. On the south wall is a similar brass, inscribed, Here slepeth the body of Mrs. Emot Shaw, late the deare wife of Mr. John Shaw, of Sickhouse, in Bradfield parish in Yorkshire, and the ever honovred mother of Mr. John Shaw, preacher of the gospel in Kingston-upon-Hull, whoe was here interred Jan. 28, 1652, waiting for the morning of the resurrection of the just. Within the altar rails are 3 floor stones, 1.—Henry Hopkinson, M. A., rector of this parish, d. May 28, 1731, he married Faith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Perkin, rector of Colterworth and Boothby Pannell in Lincolnshire. 2.—Rev. Nich. Nichols, M. A., 38 years rector of this parish, and formerly of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, d. June 23, 1782, æt. 71. 3.—Edwd. Healey, M. A., rector of Pattrington, and formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, d. 28 March, 1803, æt. 52. On the chancel floor, 2 large floor stones that have had brasses, and a new one to Lucy Jane Metcalf, d. 23 October, 1836. In the north transept are several mural monuments: 1.—Susannah, wife of Jeremiah Joy Featherstone, d. June 9, 1805, æt. 64, and left £100, to the poor of this parish, the interest of which is to be applied to their use for ever; also Mary Ann, their eldest dr. d. Nov. 27, 1801, æt. 32. 2.—John Featherstone, late captain in the Pattrington Volunteers, d. Aug. 7, 1804, æt. 30; also Sarah his wife, d. with an infant child, at Hull, Dec. 12, 1804, æt. 28; and to 2 more of same family. 3.—Mary Ann, dr. of Fras. and Ann Pearson, d. 25 Dec. 1800, æt. 16. 4.—George French, of Pattrington, 22 Dec. 1802, æt. 68. 5.—Mary, wife of Geo. French, and dr. of Robt. and Mary Robinson, 9 Oct. 1785, æt. 40. 6.—Mary, daughter of G. and Mary French, of Pattrington, d. 7 Nov. 1782, æt. 18. 7.—Mary, wife of Rob. Robinson, d. 4 Dec. 1763, æt. 55. Rob. Robinson, of this place, 16 Sep. 1783, æt. 74. There are many floor stones in the transepts and nave too numerous to quote; an old one in the nave has had a cross cut on it. In our lady's aisle is a floor stone, Here lieth the body of Ann, the dr. of Joseph Fawthorp Little, by Ann his wife, who departed this life Jan. 9, 1763, aged 3 years.

The cut underneath represents the lid of a stone coffin, in the middle aisle, much defaced; but its former appearance is preserved in the cut. It had been originally raised to the level of, or a little above the brick floor, and is the most interesting and earliest specimen of the monumental architecture of the middle ages to be found in Holderness. It is doubtless coeval with the church. A sword is sometimes found on the right of the cross, and although there are no remains of one here, time and footsteps may have removed it.



BENEFACTIONS.—On the wall of the south transept, on a board: 1593, John Thorget left 5s. yearly, for ever, charged to his house and garth in Patrington, surrendered to Thomas Tock. To be paid to the churchwardens, and by them distributed amongst the poor, on the 2nd day of November. 1650, Mr. Coniston Wrightington, of Kingston-upon-Hull, master and mariner, left £40, for the use of the poor of this parish; which sum was laid out in building, &c., for the use of the poor, in 1658. 1685, Captain Robert Hildyard left £70, half the interest to repair the bell frames; and the other half to the poor on the 2nd day of October, for ever. 1685, Mr. Hall gave £5, the interest to be given to the poor every Good-Friday. 1703, Mrs. Frances Maister, of Penzance, (born at Patrington,) left £10, the interest to be given to the poor every Christmas day. 1723, Mrs. Ann Watson left 26s., to be yearly paid out of an estate at Stoneferry, to be given in bread at the church every Sunday, to such poor persons as attend divine service. 1763, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Patrington, left £20, the interest to be 20s., and to be given to the poor in bread at the church. 1772, The Rev. Nich. Nichols, clerk, left 52s. a year, charged upon his estates at Patrington, to be given to the poor in bread, at the church every Lord's day. 1779, Mrs. Ann Thorpe, of Patrington, left £20, the interest for the use of the poor. 1783, Mr. Robt. Robinson, of Patrington, left £26, the interest thereof to be given in bread to the poor, at the church every Sunday. N. B. This money was laid out in building houses for the poor in 1827. 1805, Mrs. Susannah Featherstone left £100, as is mentioned on her monument; but payment was refused by the executors, and it was never received. N. B. £5. was also left by Alderman Wm. Duncalf, of Hull, the interest to be distributed to the poor on New-year's day.

The following admeasurements are taken with great care, by Mr. Wm. Little:—Total length of the church within the walls, 141 ft. 2 in.; total length of the transept, 86 ft.; nave in length, 52 ft.; nave in breadth, 38 ft. 2½ in.; chancel in length, 50 ft.; chancel in breadth, 21 ft. 1 in.; transept in breadth, 39 ft. 2 in.; height of the pillars, 12 ft. 8 in.; height of the arch, 18 ft. 8 in.; height of nave and transepts, exterior, 24 ft. 6 in.; chancel, 26 ft.; total height to the ridge of the roofs of nave, transepts, and chancel, 45 ft.; height of the tower, 84 ft.; total height of tower and spire, 180 ft.; or to top of the weathercock, 189 ft.

In closing the account of this beautiful structure it may be remarked, that there are numerous commonplace tablets and monuments in the transepts, which, instead of

contributing to the decoration of the fabric, are unsightly excrescences, and record nothing more than may be found in the parish register. Surely it would be better to perpetuate the memory of the departed, and to commemorate their virtues, if virtues they had to commemorate, by contributing to the repairs of a roof, or a tower, or a spire, or even removing one defect in this splendid edifice,—the cold and comfortless glare occasioned by too much light, which can only be subdued by painted glass. The rich and mellow hues of “the storied pane,” would produce the glowing yet sombre effect which, no doubt, once was a characteristic of this church.^a “The glory of Holderness,” as it is sometimes called, is at present in a dilapidated state; in 1833, during a violent tempest on August 21st, the flying buttresses, at the north-east angle of the tower, against the spire, were blown down; part of which went through the roof, doing much damage; the crocketed pinnacles also received great injury. There are no funds for its repairs, beyond a parish rate; it cannot, however, be supposed that such a structure, in such a parish, will long be allowed to require the necessary assistance.^b Great judgment is requisite in those to whom the direction of these repairs may be committed; to preserve, is not to alter, but to restore. It is respectfully suggested that no architect should be permitted to touch the hallowed fane, but he, who can appreciate the value of the treasure committed to his care, and who feels the deep responsibility attaching to the undertaking.

It appears from the terrier there are five tunable bells in the tower; one thirty hour clock, with two indexes; one silver salver; two pewter flaggons; and a building in the Market-place, called “Town Shops.”

The Manor of the Rectory, consists of 11 or 15 allotments of antient inclosed lands, lying principally near the church, upon which there were at a former period dwelling-houses, barns, &c., amounting in the whole to 15a. 2a. 1p.; and field lands enclosed by act of Parliament in 1766, in various allotments, 82a. 2a. 4p.; the whole of which pays an annual rent to the Lord of £2. 3s. 5d. By the custom of this manor, the husband holds his wife's estate for life, and the wife holds half her husband's estate during her widowhood. The fines payable to the Lord are, for an oxgang, £1; for a quarter, 5s.; a messuage, 6s. 8d.; cottage, 3s. 4d.; arable land, 1s. per acre; and meadow and pasture, 1s. 4d. The copyholders being few in number the courts are seldom holden. One or two extracts from the court rolls must suffice. 1656, The view of the court leet, with the court baron, of Samuel Prowde, clerk, Lord of the same manor, holden on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1656, before Robert Bethell, gent., steward there.—[Here follows the names of the jury.] We the jury do present Anne Hardy for leaving fyre under the house easing, 3s. 4d. 1657, Court, 2 April,

^a The whole of the interior of the building about 20 years ago was absterged from its numerous coatings of filthy plaister and white wash; the sculpture painted, and the minute beauties of the architecture again brought to light. Let it be recorded that this was done through the exertions of Mr. Kirby, a talented surgeon, then resident in the town.

^b A subscription is now in progress, led by the Rev. Mr. Potchett, rector of Grantham, who has considerable lands here, and who is earnest in promoting the subscription.

the jury presents Bryan Ruley, for taking of Beans, which was belonging to Mr. Proude's tythes. 1659, 8 Ap. Court, tenants admitted. John Dry, in jurie, Roger Smyth, Robert Hildyard, Esq., Robert Ropley, gent., Thomas Wykham, Emmet Wardell. 1660, Rectory manor, John Laikes came without the court, the 3rd day of December, 1660, before John Dawson and Wm. Story, two customary tenants of the manor, and tendereth into the hands of the Lord of the said manor, one cottage and garth, with their appurts. in Patrington, to the use and behoof of Robert Hildyard, knight and baronet, his heirs and assigns for ever, according to the custom of the said manor. 1688, Court held May 9th John Pighill Clarke, Lord; Rt. Bethell, gent., steward.—The homage jury are here named. We find that Francis Reame, in the month of June last past, pulling downe of a house of Mrs. Jane Hildyard, within this manor, did find a purse, with five and twenty shillings and sixpence within the said purse in moneys, and a broad silver ring, wh. said moneys and ringe belongs to the Lord of this manor, and is due to him in right of his said manor as treasure trove, and that the same is withheld from the Lord by the said Francis Reame.

The old Rectory House was built anterior to the Reformation, although much of the original character had been destroyed by frequent alterations and additions previously to its being taken down. The large dining hall was panelled, and the kitchen retained the antient mantel, now so seldom found in Holderness. But its most singular feature was a small building connected with the house on the north-east, an upper apartment of it being commonly called "*The chapel chambre*;" doubtless in former times an *oratory*, and in times more degenerate a brew-house, or scullery. In 1740, this interesting place was much injured by an hurricane or storm, which continued nearly 12 hours; but it still retained its original appearance until its final demolition in 1839. Near the south window was a well-carved *piscina*, and two conventual looking windows, with good mullions and transom, now in the possession of a person at Hedon. There is no question that an altar had been erected, and probably endowed here. "In private oratories the altar (*altare vaticum*) was of stone, of such a length and breadth as might conveniently hold the holy cup and consecrated host, insigned with the cross, and consecrated by the bishop, *and the privilege of having one was rarely granted but by the Pope himself.*"

At the inclosure, the parish clerk was entitled to three sheaves for each oxgang of land within the parish, in lieu of which the commissioners awarded him the sum of £5. 10s. to be annually paid out of the said lands. The annexed represents the impression on a beautifully cut cornelian stone, used as a signet, and found some years ago in Dr. Smith's garden, on the north side of the church. It has a clear reference to the holy wars, and from the style of the engraving may be as antient as the time of Edward I. Emblems of honor borne in coats, occasioned by the holy war, were the scallop shell; the *Saracen's head*, commonly borne either black or bloody; the palmer's scrip and staff; and the plain cross.^b The gauntlet and the crescent are strongly indicative of Mahomedanism and Christian warfare. This interesting relic has the legend in Longobardic characters.—"*Wille time Devm.*"^c Little remains to be added.—In 1794, a company of volunteers was raised in the south division, and assembled alternately at Patrington and Hedon; William Raines, of Wyton Hall, Esq., captain; Cornelius



^a Staveley's History of Churches, p. 219. ^b Fuller's Holy Warre, vol. 6, c. 24, p. 270, folio 648.

^c Penes, Mr. Little.

Stovin, of Boreas Hill, Esq., lieutenant; Mr. James Iveson, of Hedon, and Mr. Wm. Iveson, of Winestead, ensigns. The market for corn is held every Saturday; and also on every alternate Saturday a market for cattle. The annual fairs are, March 28, July 18, and December 6. The place consists principally of one wide street. The new built rectory house is in the modern villa style of architecture, and a few good houses are scattered through the place. The building called the town shops, has an unsightly appearance, and would much improve this part of the place if removed.^a The situation of the town is best described in the subsequent allusions to

The Prætorium of the Romans.—It would be quite superfluous in this place to recapitulate the various opinions of different writers relative to the site of the Prætorium of Antoninus, they have already been quoted in “Beverlac.”—[Vol. 1, pp. 11, 12, 13.] Amidst the intricacies of the enquiry one more remark of Mr. Walker’s may be added. “Mr. Thompson in his observations,” has given an opinion that the Roman Prætorium was at Ravenspurne; the following extracts, if worthy of any notice, decide differently, and as authority, the Itinera are held in high estimation by antiquaries.

Antonine Iter I from Eboraco	Richard Iter V. the same	And Iter XVII.
Derwentione, m. p. VII.	as Iter I. of Antonine,	From Lincoln—Lindo to
Delgovicia, m. p. XIII.	. . . . . m. p. VII.	In Medio. m. p. XV.
Prætorio, m. p. XXV.	. . . . . m. p. XIII.	ad Abum. m. p. XV.
	. . . . . m. p. XXV.	unde transis in Maximam
		ad Petuariam m. p. VI.
		deinde Eboraco ut
		Iter V. m. p. XLV.

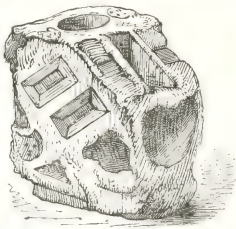
The site of Prætorium and Petuaria, for whichever name is most correct, the site is the same, must be forty-five Roman miles, or m. p. (mille passuum), from York; and the breadth of the Abos, at that site, 6 m. p. (six miles); also the distance from the south side of the Abos or Abum, to Lincoln, thirty miles. No site agrees so well with these particulars as Pattrington haven; therefore at or near Pattrington we may, with the greatest probability at least, fix the Prætorium of the Roman Itinerary in Britain.^b In Mr. Crepey’s second report on the Kayingham level, &c., in 1802, April 8th, he says, “In tracing the catch water drain from Pattrington through Winestead level and the lordship of Ottringham to the town of Keyingham,” I found them every where to bear the marks of antiquity; and am inclined to believe *they were made by the Romans* at the

^a Pattrington is the head of a large union of 27 parishes, but as these buildings and their interior regulations have come into existence since the commencement of this work, they form no part of its contents. The Rev. Christopher Sykes, of Roos, is chairman, and the Rev. Robt. Metcalf, vice-chairman of the board of guardians; names which can nowhere be mentioned but with respect.

^b See note, Introduction, page 3.

^c In this survey Mr. Crepey was accompanied by Mr. Little.

time they embanked those levels from the sea, as the drains wind their course uniformly along the skirts of the high grounds. The drains, with the seat of an old solid bank on the low land side, yet remain in a much better condition than could have been expected, except in a few places, where they have been filled up and levelled by manual labour. Their course and extent shew that they were made before a separate division of property had taken place; and if we consider the revolutions that have happened since the Romans quitted this country we may easily conceive that works of this nature were more likely to be destroyed than preserved and improved by their successors; and we cannot be surprised that they should have lain in ruins, when most of them were totally lost and forgotten." These opinions, the latter that of an able and experienced engineer, certainly go far to prove Patrington to be, if not the Prætorium, at least a considerable Roman station; no place on the Isthmus or Ness of *low Deira* could afford so desirable a situation. In pulling down an old mansion house near Patrington church, formerly the residence of Sir Robert Hildyard, (1660,) called Patrick Lodge, a stone, of which the annexed is a sketch, was taken out of the foundations^a about 70 years ago. It was then quite perfect, but being thrown about the mason's yard, into whose hands it fell, it became mutilated and injured; it has been in possession of Mr. Little from 40 to 50 years, and has been inspected by several antiquaries, who call it a *Roman, or Anglo Saxo Roman Altar*.^b It is formed of fine grit stone, composed of globular particles, like grains of the finest millet seed, similar to the stones found upon Lincoln Heath. It is of oblong shape, nearly 2 feet high, and about 18 inches broad at the bottom, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ at the top, which has a shallow cavity, and the sides scooped into hollows as seen in the cut. The situation of Patrington would be recognised by the Romans as secure, from its natural position; westward for a mile, and eastward for several miles, is rather an elevated tract of land, affording extensive views of the Humber and the opposite coast of Lincolnshire, and to the sea; south, and south-east, over the low lands or marshes to Hull, and the Hullshire wolds; to the westward, now somewhat interrupted by the woods of Winestead, as far as the eye can reach. The sea on one side, and the Humber on the other. The low lands of the Winestead level, through which the tides would flow, to the foot of



^a The house was afterwards sold by Capt. Hildyard's daughter, (Mrs. Legard,) to a Mr. Joy, by which means it became the property of Mr. Joy Featherstone, who took it down about 70 years ago.—The house was an old post and panel building.

^b The late Dr. Alderson, of Hull, Major Dawson, Mr. Crepey, and others.

the embankment which surrounds the level by the catch water drains, from the Humber to near the sea at Owthorne and Withernsea, and beyond, embracing a much larger circuit, is the Kayingham level, commencing at Kayingham creek, which then would be upon the Humber, and stretching many miles north and north-east, to Sand le Mere, and also to Oustwick carr head, and protected by the same kind of catch water drains and banks, taken altogether could not fail to attract the attention of that active and sagacious people.^a

PATTRINGTON HAVEN is a creek in the Humber, extending about half a mile in length from the present clough to the foot of the rising ground at a certain bridge on the road leading to the town, called Stock Head, where formerly all the available upland and other waters were collected together from the adjacent neighbourhood, and catch water and other drains, are discharged through the creek into the Humber. Lands were purchased by the watermen and fishermen for the purpose of erecting houses; and in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, two porters were annually appointed by the manor court, to attend the landing and discharging of vessels at the haven. In 1761, An Act was obtained for improving the navigation, and for making a turnpike road to it. A new clough was built about 200 yards below the bridge, the old landing place for vessels, and the intervening space converted into a basin or reservoir, for scouring out the remaining part of the harbour; a toll-bar was erected; warehouses and dwelling-houses built; and the trade of the place increased. Various acts of Parliament have been subsequently obtained for draining Kayingham and Winestead levels, and the low lands producing great quantities of Poland Oats, they are here shipped for the London and other markets. The navigation of the haven, however, became impeded in consequence of the erection of embankments, and the abstraction of water; the following soundings taken by Mr. Little at various periods, shew that immediately after the withdrawing the Kayingham level waters, and the embankment of Snuk Island, the warping went on speedily.

1800, December 9th,	Clough floor, 8 ft. 4 in.,	Channel and Haven's Mouth, 12 ft. 0 in.,	Difference, 8 ft. 8 in.
1821, June 4th,	do. 5 ft. 8 in.	do. 8 ft. 0 in.	do. 2 ft. 4 in.
1841, June 16th,	do. 3 ft. 10 in.	do. 5 ft. 4 in.	do. 1 ft. 6 in.

It thus appears for the last 17 years that the struggle between the back-water and the warp has been more equal, the warping, however, having the superiority. As a proof of this, out of 4 keels laden with lime, (on 16th June,) two only could enter the haven, and the Patrington fishing smacks instead of getting up to the haven's mouth, as formerly, now lie abreast of Welwick church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower down the channel, a point from which they can more readily get to sea. Every exertion is now making to clear the navigation, and a floating clough with revolving scrapers, is employed to keep down the accumulation of warp. The general accommodation at the haven is good, and a considerable trade carried on in corn, coal, lime, &c.; besides granaries, coal yards, &c. there are two inns, 56 decently built dwelling houses, and a population of 239 inhabitants. The

^a In "Beverlac," vol. 1, p. 13, a note refers to a gold coin of Gratianus, with several others, as being in possession of Mr. Little; they are yet preserved by him. That of Gratianus, A. D. 375, was found by a labouring man whilst hoeing Beans in a field at Winestead, in the direction of the supposed Roman road from York, marked by Drake in his map; it is in an excellent state of preservation, and appearing as fresh as if just issued from the mint. The other Roman and Saxon coins, which have not unfrequently been found in the neighbourhood, are chiefly of silver and copper, among which are those of Claudius, A. D. 43; Vespasian, A. D. 81; Lucius Verus, A. D. 162; and Constantine, A. D. 312. The other vestigia are mentioned in the several parishes in which they were discovered.

space allotted to the remainder of this work will not permit a detailed account of the various improvements by embankments, drainage, &c., which have taken place, and which by increasing the accumulation of warp^a has gained so much land on the shores of the Humber in this neighbourhood. Indeed without maps and plans it could scarcely be made intelligible to any but those who reside in the immediate locality, and would be of little interest to the general reader. The water of the country is now transferred to the main channel of the Humber, and by the embanking Sunk Island, the old channel rapidly filled up with warp. In 1807 the Ottringham water was likewise turned to Stone Creek, and Mr. Watt, Lord of Ottringham, shut out the tides by an embankment at the end of *Even dike*, which divides the Townships of Pattrington and Ottringham. In 1819, Col. Maister did the same just above Winestead clough, by a bank across the channel to Sunk Island; and in 1839 Winestead clough was removed down the channel to near Pattrington haven, the tides stopped, and a new road made upon a bank which joins Sunk Island with Pattrington lordship. All the outmarshes therefore upwards, from Pattrington, are now become firm lands.



Easter Sepulchre.—Pattrington Church.

^a Pattrington west lands, which extend the whole length of the west side of the township adjoining Ottringham, were rated at 180 acres. But being liable to corn tithes only, and being wholly in grassing at the time of the inclosure in 1766, in which state the greatest part of them still continue, no survey of them was taken, or composition for tithes entered into. Such parts as are now ploughed out are subject therefore to tithe in kind, which the tenants compound for with the rector of Pattrington. The lands now measure 272 acres, consequently 90 acres or more have been left by the Humber, and were, when open, noted for being the highest warp land on the shore.

SUNK ISLAND.

SUNK ISLAND has been formed by the accretion of warp, or sand and soil deposited by the river Humber. It first appeared as a sand bank at low water, and afterwards accumulated so as only to be overflowed at spring tides. It is mentioned by an early Topographer,^a who states that it first became known in 1666, after which it was given by Charles II. to Col. Anthony Gilby, governor of Hull. That gentleman had a rabbit warren upon it, and a decoy, but the latter did not answer for want of trees; it had three houses upon it, and a few inhabitants. It is also mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions.^b It was granted on lease, dated 18 Dec. 1668, when it had become profitable pasture land, to Anthony Gilby, Esq., for a term of 31 years, at £5 per annum; and was described as containing 3500 acres of drowned ground. This lease was in the year 1675 surrendered to the crown, the circumstances and reasons for which, are too long for insertion; a new grant, or lease, was made for 99 years to the same person at the same rent, under which lease considerable progress was made in the embankment of the land from the tides of the Humber, as appears from a survey that had been made in the year 1761, where it is stated that 1500 acres had been then embanked and divided into farms. In the year 1755, a third lease of the estate was granted on payment of a fine of £1050, at the old rent of £5; and 1771 a further lease to Mrs. Margaret Gilby, for a term expiring on the 15th March, 1802, on payment of a further fine of £1550, and at a rent of £100. per annum. Before the expiration of the lease granted in 1771, a survey was taken of the Island by the surveyor general of the crown lands, when it appeared the quantity of land embanked was only 1561A. 0n. 14r., no addition having been made since the year 1744 to the quantity brought into cultivation; but the surveyor reported that above 2700 acres of new ground were fit for embankment. He certified at the same time, that when the work should be completed, the property would be worth about £3400. per annum; and it was finally agreed that the Island should be granted to the Rev. John Lonsdale, and others, in trust for the representatives of the original lessees, subject to a stipulation on their part that the embankment of the new ground, containing 2700 acres, should be at their own expence, the grant being for a term of 31 years, from 5th April, 1802, at a rent of £704. 2s. 6d. for the first year of the term. Some time previously to the expiration of this lease, a new survey was made of the estate by order from the office of Woods and Forests, when it was valued at £9814. per annum. Upon this valuation being made, terms were proposed to the last lessees, who immediately declined the offer, on the ground that a rent of £5205. was according to the estimate of their surveyor, and was as much as could be fairly required. Thus the negotiation terminated; and a treaty was entered into with the under tenants, who were persons of great respectability, and who had been long on the estate: and it was ultimately agreed to be let out to them, at rents amounting to £9140. 10s., it being stipulated that the lessees should be bound to keep the jetties, embankments, and other works for the protection of the Island, in repair. On the survey made of the estate in 1833, it was certified that the land in actual cultivation contained no less than 5929A. 1r. 13p. of land of excellent quality, then divided into fifteen farms, as well as some small holdings by cottagers and others. Further embankments in the course of the next 20 years may be expected, as the accretions of the eastern part of the Island are considerable. The Island having thus increased so much in size and value, considerable expence has been incurred at different periods on the part of the crown and the lessees, for the instruction and accommodation of the inhabitants. Under the lease of 1802, a church was built and a chaplain engaged by the lessees to officiate on the Island; and in 1831, an act was passed for endowing among other places, "a chapel, erected on *Sunk Island*, in the river Humber."—By the 20th section, which recites that the estate belongs to the crown, and that on part of it the tenants have erected a chapel, and enclosed a piece of ground as a burying ground, it is

^a Gough's Camden, p. 319.

^b See a letter from Mr. Brokesby, p. 1014, No. 361.

enacted that the said Island shall be formed into and become a parish, to be called the parish of Sunk Island, in the County of York. By the next section, the chapel is to be called the parish church of Sunk Island, in the province of York and archdeaconry of the East-Riding. By the 22nd section, the church is endowed as a place of worship, and the minister incorporated by the 23rd; the right of patronage is vested in his Majesty, and by the 26th, the commissioners are empowered to purchase £8333. 6s. 8d. in the three per Cent. Consols, in the name of certain trustees, the dividends of which are to be paid to the minister for the performance of his sacred duties.

By this act the Island became a parish, and the Rev. R. Metcalf, who had officiated many years on the Island, was appointed by the crown the first Incumbent.^a In 1836, in consequence of representations which had been made to the commissioners of crown lands of the great inconvenience sustained in consequence of there being no carriage-road between the Island and the neighbouring towns on the borders of the Humber; an act was passed for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the church in Sunk Island to the town of Ottringham. This turnpike road is now completed, and orders have been issued by the commissioners of crown lands for improving the main roads upon the Island. Thus in the course of a few years, this Island, formerly a small sand bank in the Humber, will become one of the richest tracts of land in the County of York, whether it be taken as arable, meadow, or pasture land. A century ago there was a chapel on the Island, near the house now in the occupation of Mr. Lorimer; but it became dilapidated 60 or 70 years since, and there are no remains of it except a fence wall in the chapel garth; a clergyman from Hedon was used to officiate. In the church, built in 1800, there is a painting of the Agony in the Garden, presented to it by an artist descended from the Gilby family. In 1799, the tide flowed between the old bank on the south of the church-yard, on the Island, and the bank extending from Winestead clough, to Patrington haven clough in the latter parish. The whole space is now fine cultivated land. Jesse in his *Gleanings in Natural History*, says, that "In the rich District of Sunk Island, in Holderness, in the spring of 1813, hundreds of acres of pasture have been destroyed entirely by the long-legged gnat, *tibula oleracea*, being rendered so completely brown as if they had suffered a three months drought, and destitute of all vegetation except that of a few thistles; a square foot of the dead turf being dug up, two hundred and ten grubs were counted in it: a similar circumstance is quoted by the same author as having occurred in Greenwich Park. In the Patrington register of burials there are five deaths entered, of unfortunate individuals who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in returning from Sunk Island in 1736.


Dates of making junction banks from the main land to Sunk Island.—1772, the clough at No-man's-friend erected. 1799, Mr. Watt enclosed the growths of Ottringham by a bank at the west lands jetty, which as before stated, divides the townships of Patrington and Ottringham, and carried the Ottringham drainage waters into Stone Creek. 1819, 20, Col. Maister enclosed the west land growths by a bank across the channel, to join Sunk Island and make a communication with it. 1839, Patrington west growths completely embanked; Winestead clough brought down the channel near Patrington haven mouth. 22nd June, 1841, a good road made over it to Sunk Island. The spot marked on the map may now be called *old Sunk Island*; the outer mark, within which is Saltmarsh, overflowed by the spring tides, is now fine land.

^a It is to this respected Magistrate and worthy Divine the author is indebted for most of the information relative to the Island.

WINESTEAD.



ACCORDING to Domesday, Wifsted was a berewick of the manor of Patrington, and in Wifsted half a carucate is returned as soke to the manor of Chilnesse.



The family of Hilton held this manor for ten generations, until by a failure in the male line it devolved by a co-heiress to the family of Hildyard. The town of Winstead was held by Robert de Hilton of the Archbishop of York, at half a knight's fee. The best history which can be given of the subsequent descent of the manor, is from the following pedigree, corroborated by authentic evidences thrown into copious notes.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HILDYARD.



<p>—, daughter of S. Robert Hilbar, k.t. Lord of the Manor, who died in night of his wife and wife, and also of Fulston, and Marsh & Church, in the County of Lincoln, the entire inheritance of the lands of Fulston, k.t. Sheriff Co. Lin. 2 H. VI. A.</p>	<p>—, daughter of Robert Hilbar, k.t. Lord of the Manor, who died in night of his wife and wife, and also of Fulston, and Marsh & Church, in the County of Lincoln, the entire inheritance of the lands of Fulston, k.t. Sheriff Co. Lin. 2 H. VI. B.</p>	<p>—, daughter of S. Robert Hilbar, k.t. Lord of the Manor, who died in night of his wife and wife, and also of Fulston, and Marsh & Church, in the County of Lincoln, the entire inheritance of the lands of Fulston, k.t. Sheriff Co. Lin. 2 H. VI. C.</p>	<p>—, daughter of S. Robert Hilbar, k.t. Lord of the Manor, who died in night of his wife and wife, and also of Fulston, and Marsh & Church, in the County of Lincoln, the entire inheritance of the lands of Fulston, k.t. Sheriff Co. Lin. 2 H. VI. D.</p>
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James, John of, and reared John Middleton, his wife, died 157.	Isaac Harvard, of Winesford, 1st, married in his minority Lord Pennek & Skelton; in right of his 1st wife, granted the manor of Atwood to his son Robert, and Ellen his wife, 2 R. VI, for their lives at the rent of 5s. 4d. per ann. 4	Catherine, and dau. and co-heir of Thomas de la Haye, 1st wife.	Isabel dau. and co-heir.	Two other da. one married 10 wives.
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NAME -- 47 yrs, 3 months, of
 MARY, originally on a wreath, a
 read deer proper, but on a
 wreath, a cock-sable, beamed,
 legged and with a in, who's
 (not) it was started to this
 family for their (not) it at the
 battle of Coddage, or Town-
 ton, near York.

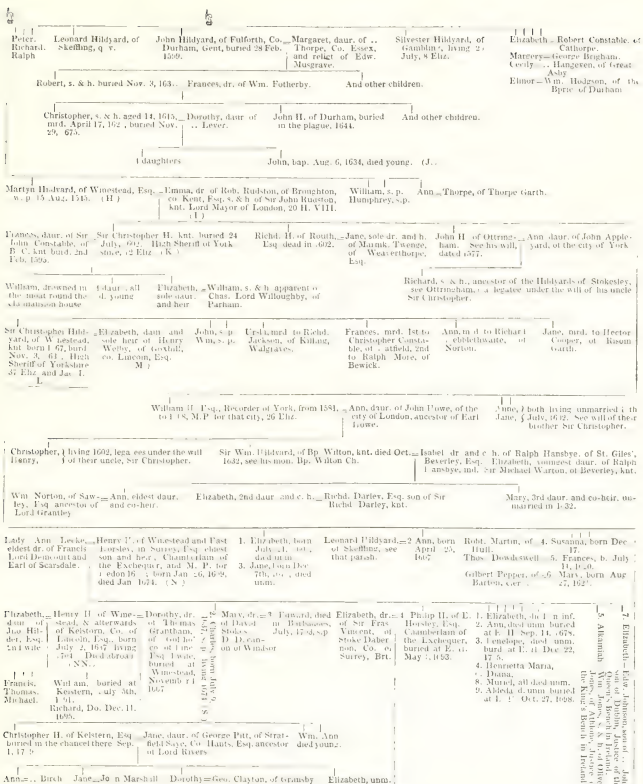
John Hilliard, s. & h. Maude. Isabel, wife of John Ross, of Routh, s. p. Joan, wife of James Hooton, of Hooton

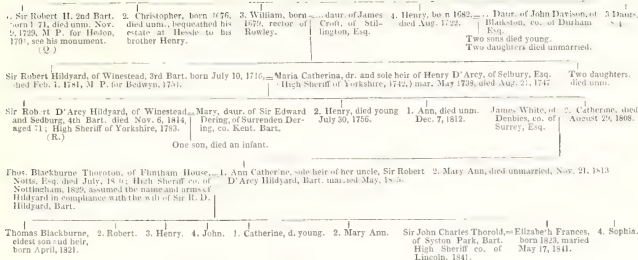
Joan, wife of ..	Isabel, maid, st John Hatham, Esq 2nd Sir Thos. Methuen's	Sr Robert Hally rd, of Winsted, kn maid, in 2 H. VI. I seen or under his father's seal in 24. Apr. 1460. (H. 1.)	Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Hastings of Fenwick, kn, & y Ann, his wife dr. of Lord Morley. 1.
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Thomas	Robert	Stephen Hayward, of Oxted, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hayward, of Oxted, Esq.	John, Esq., of Oxted, 11. 4. 1720.	Richard Henry	George	Anthony, knight, of Rhodes, Esq.	Moral, march. Phil. of Domes, maid, bachel.	Mar. 1720.	Sir Peter Hildyard, knight, died 29. March, 7. II. VII. as per leg. p. m.	Jean, 7. nd daughter and co. heir of Sir Martin de la Sey, of Barnston, Kt.
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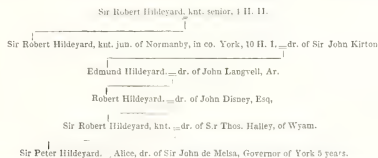
Margaret, da. of Sir Humphrey Congre, a Judge of the King's Bench first wife.	Sir Christopher Hildyard, knight of Westminster and Little Cotes, ca. 1429 II VIII.	Joan, daugh. of Ralph Constable, of Haldham, Eng., ancestor to Lord Viscount Darnley, was in 1548. See Plimpton Correspondence, p. 257.	Richard Hildyard, D.D. Rector of Westminster and Barnston.	Elizabeth, mard., Chapman of Thorpe Hall.	Jane, mard., Somersetes, had a son.	Isabel, married Ralph Legard, of Anahy.
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Margaret, mard. Fotherby, of Ternsbury, and had issue.	Ann, sp.	Catherine, mard. Wm. Holme, of Paul Holme.	Flinoe, a nun at Cotham.
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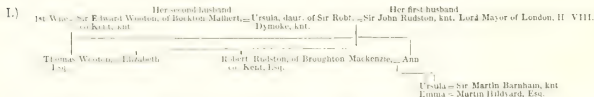


- (A.) This ancient family is said to be of Saxon extraction—Hildegardis, from which it sprang, being in the Saxon language a person of noble or generous disposition. Le Neve gives the following descent to Peter Hildyard, of Arnold, (see page 341, vol. 1, and page 221, vol. 2); he accompanies it with the following remarks:—"The account of the family of Hildyard I had partly from Philip Hildyard, of East Horsley, in Surrey, Esq. and the other part from Sir Robert Hildyard, Baronet, both my very good friends, one of whom, viz. Philip, subscribed £5 towards the building of the College of Arms.



- (B.) Settles upon Robert her son, and Catherine his wife, 12 H. VI. 1483, lands in Hayton, Hedon, Garton, Rowton, Skirlaugh, and Ottringham Marsh.
- (C.) Settles upon his son Robert, and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of John Hastings, of Fenwick, Esq. his manor of Arnold, and lands in Arnold, Riston, Sutton, and Preston. He was High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln, 3 H. VI. and slain fighting at the battle of Cockbridge, (or Towton), he being a commander for the House Lancaster in that battle.
- (D.) He was a person of great note in the reigns of Henry VI., E. IV., and Richard III. and was commonly called *Robin of Riddesdale*. About 9 E. IV., he, together with Sir John Conyers and others, headed an insurrection in the north, made in favor of the Lancastrians, to the number of twenty thousand men, who, meeting the Earl of Pembroke at the head of eighteen thousand Welshmen, at a place called Danes More, near Edgecote, three miles from Banbury, entirely defeated them, with the slaughter of five thousand men, taking the said Earl and his brother Richard prisoners, who, being carried to Northampton, were there, together with Richard Woodville, Earl of Rivers, beheaded, by command of Geo. Duke of Clarence, and

- Nevile, Earl of Warwick. But after the establishment of the House of York, it seems that he adhered firmly to that family, since it appears that he was employed to conduct five thousand men out of the north to support the coronation of Richard III. at which coronation he received the honor of knighthood. He was one of the knights who met H. VII. in his progress towards York, in the first year of his reign, and died 5 H. VII.
- (L.) Quere, whether Elizabeth was a second wife, and Ellen a former wife, who is named in the grant of Sir Robert of the manor of Arnold, &c.
- (F.) By whom came the manors of Lisset, Gembling, and Little Cotes, in com. Linc. See vol. 1, p. 196, there called Piers. Margaret Boynton, of Aclam, in Cleveland, settles 50 marks per annum upon Peter Hilliard, payable at Xmas for ever. The condition of this obligation is such that whier certain of the evidence concerning divers lands and tenements and other inheritance that late war Martin del See knt. late of Barnston in the Countie of York by the assent and agreement of the abowne bund Margaret Boynton and the bowve named Peer Hilliard be delivered.....to be kept within the priory of Bridlington to the use of the said Margaret and the said Peer and Johnne his wife as dowghters and heirs of the said St. Martin yf the said Margaret Boynton suffer the said evidence to abide within the said priory to the use abowne said and if that neyder opyn the chest or chests in the whiche the said evidence be put nor take nor carry away the said evidence nor any of them out of the said priory without the assent will and agreement of the said Peer Hilliard then this obligation to be voyd and els to stond in strenth and vertue.
- (G.) Of Winestead and Little Cotes, knt., a minor on the 16th December, 1508; married to his second wife in 1532, on whom he settles for life lands in Lysset, Gembling, Alleburn, Wolsthorpe, Hiltthorpe, Upton, and Beeforth, died 29, H. VIII. 1538. Christopher Hyllyerd, Esq., and Martin Hyllyerd, s. and h. apparent of the sd. Xpr. are held and firmly bound to John Constable, knt., and Edward Rosse, Esq., in 50 marks good and lawful money of England, to be paid to the said John Constable, knt. and Edwd. Rosse, Esq., &c., at Xmas. The condition of this obligation is, that if so chance and fortune that Jane (Joan in ped.) Hyllyerd, now wife of the above bowden Xpr. Hyllyerd, chance and fortune to outlive the sd. Xpr., now her husband; that then, if the said Jane and her assigns immy. after the decease of the sd. Xpr. her husband, peaceably during her life possess, occupy, and enjoy all such rents and other hereditaments as the aforesaid Xr. Hyllyerd, Esq. hath enfeofed, &c. 2. Geofrey Conyngesby, serviens ad Legem, presented to the chantry of blessed Mary the Virgin, in the church of Wysted, on account of the minority of Christopher Hilliard, s. and h. of Peter Hilliard, being in his custody 16 Dec., 1508.
- (H.) In consideration of a marriage to be solemnized between his eldest son Christopher, and Frances, daur. of Sir John Constable, of Burton, knt., grants a rent charge of £13. 16s. 8d. on his lands in Skelbrooke and Fenwicke, for the maintenance of the said Frances, until the sd. Christopher shall attain the age of 18 years dated 10 Nov. 1541, 33, H. VIII.



- (J.) Erroneously stated in some accounts as the rector of Swannington, Norfolk. (See the Ottringham branch.)
- (K.) Sheriff of Yorkshire, 12 Eliz.; member of the high council at York; M. P. for Hedon, 5, 13, 14, Elizh. He lies buried under a noble marble monument in Winestead church. Sir Xpr. conveys by indenture the manor of Winestead, with the appurts, in the Co. of Yk., 40 mess., 40 tofts, 2 wind-mills, 2 dove-houses, 19 gardens, 1000 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 40s. rent, with

apports. in Winestead; and also other manors of Fulstow and Fulstow Marsh, otherwise called Marsh Chapel; and also the manors of Little Coates, in the Co. Linc.; 40 mess, 40 tofts, 2 water-mills, 3 wind-mills, 2 dove-houses, 40 gardens, 100 acres of land, 500 meadow, 500 pasture, 40 acres of wood, and £3. rent, with the appts. in Fulstow, Fulstow Marsh, Marsh Chapel and Little Coats, in the Co. Linc., to the only use of Sir Xpr. and his heirs males, &c.; and if he the sd. Sir Xpr. die without heirs male, then to the trustees for the use of Rd. Hildyard, bro. of Xr., and so to John, and then to Wm. &c. The same Sir Chrstr. by will, bearing date the 15th July, 1602, after reciting that he had "heretofore by recovery, and other deeds of conveyances and otherwais, conveyed certain mannors, lands, &c. to certain uses, altho' he thinks the same sufficiently intailed and assured according to his meaning and intent, yet does again by this his last will and testament, give and bequeath all the said mannors of Little Cotes, Fulstoe, and Fulstoe Marshe, com'only called Marshe Chappell, in the Countie of Lincoln; and the mannors of Winestead, Routh, Fitling, and Hollem, in the Countie of Yorke, with all his messuages, lands, &c. within these mannors; and likewise in Swine, Beverley, Sutton, and Pattrington, with all and singular their appurtenances; to his nephew Christopher, son of his brother Richard, late deceased, and the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten; and in default thereof to John, brother of the said Christopher; then to Richard, sonne of his brother John; lastly to his brother William." He next bequeaths a great many legacies and annuities, charged upon his mannors and lands in Lisset and Gembling. He then entails his mannors and lands in Skelbrooke, Ladythorpe, Fenewick, Bourn, and Bromflete, within the saide Countie of Yorke, on Wm. Willoughby, eldest son of his daughter Willoughby, late deceased, and his heires males; and in default of such, on Thos. Willoughby, brother of the said Wm. Willoughby; and in default thereof, on his nephew Christopher Hildyard, &c. as above. Amongst a great variety of other legacies are the following:—"Item, I do give and bequeath unto Wm. Willoughby, my grandchild, one salt of gold, sett with perle and stone, called the shipp; and one gilt standing cup, called the cocke, and a gilt basen and ewer; twelve gilt spoones; twelve silver plaites; with the cocke of them; one dozen of the biggest silver dishes of one sort, and one gilt salt with a cover, and two livery potts, gilt, with a roebuck of them. Item, I do give unto Thomas Willoughby, my grandchild, one hundred pounds worth of plaite. Item, I do give unto the said Thomas Willoughby, one cheine of gold, of a small link, weighing about threescore pounds. Item, I do give unto the said Thomas Willoughby, all the damask, and all other the napery stuffe which is in one cypress chist, which was his mother's." This will was proved at York, 29th July, 1602, by the oath of Christopher Hildyard, the nephew, and sole executor therein named.

(L.) Sir Christopher Hildyard, knt., the third of the name, M. P. for Hedon, 31, 35, 39, and 43, Eliz.; also, 21, Jac. I.; 1, 2, 4, Chas. I.; M. P. for Beverley, 17, Jac. I.; M. P. for Aldborough, 18, Jac. I.; High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 37, Eliz., and 10, Jac. I.; and a member of the high commission Court of York.

(M.) Henry Welbye, Esq. married Alice, daur. of Thomas White, of Tuxford, Esq., by Anne Cecil, sister of the great Lord Burley. Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, is one of the trustees under the marriage settlement of Christopher Hildyard and Elizabeth Welbye. Henry Welbye purchased of the Lord Wentworth the manor of Goxhill, Co. Linc., which afterwards became a residence of one branch of the Hildyard family. For an account of this remarkable character, see a scarce 4to tract, entitled "the Phoenix of these times; or, the life of Mr. Henry Welbye, Esq., who lived at his house in Grub-Street, forty and foure years, and in that space was never seen by any,—aged 84; with a portraiture as it was taken at his death. London: printed by N. Okes; and sold at the sign of the Golden Ball, 1637." A copy of this tract is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

(N.) He was a very great sufferer in his estate for his loyalty to King Charles I. Journal of the House of Commons, vol. 5, p. 511. 1647, Mar. 23rd, 23 Car. I., Resolved that this house doth accept of the sum of

£4000. for a fine for the delinquency of Henry Hildiard, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the Co. of York, Esq. His offence that he was in arms against the Parliament. He rendered upon the publishing the declaration of both Kingdoms his estate in fee in possession per annum, two thousand three hundred and seventy one pounds two shillings and one penny halfpenny. Out of which issues for quit rent per annum, fourteen pounds and two pence; for one life per annum, three pounds; a mortgage of £500. debt charged upon his lands, which being allowed, the fine at a tenth is four thousand six hundred and sixty pounds. At the breaking out of the rebellion he left Winestead Hall, and retired to his house at Kingston-upon-Hull, formerly the palace of the Dukes of Suffolk. He afterwards let his house to the King for a magazine, and purchased East Horsley in Surrey, of Carew Raleigh, Esq., where he subsequently resided, and lived in intimacy with the celebrated John Evelyn.—[From Evelyn's diary.] "Having recommended Obadiah Walker, a learned and most ingenious person, to be tutor to and to travel with Mr. Hildyard's two sons, returned to Say's Court, 1653, August 17. I went to visit Mr. Hildiard, at his house at Horsley, (formerly the great Sir Walter Raleigh's,) where met me Mr. Oughtred, the famous Mathematician, p. 98, 1654. "Oct. 14. I went to visit my noble friend Mr. Hyldiard, when I met that learned gentleman my Lord Aungier, and Dr. Stokes, one of his Majesty's Chaplains.—[1648, 9th Feb.]" By his will, bearing date 1 July, 1673, he bequeaths to the right hon. lady Ann Hildyard, his wife, and several other trustees therein named, all that capital messuage, manor, or reputed manor of Kingston-upon-Hull, with all its appurtenances; all those his manors, or reputed manors of Routh, in Holderness, or elsewhere, in the County of Yorke; all that manor, or reputed manor of East Horsley Episcopi, in the County of Surry; and all that his manor, or reputed manor, lying in the precincts of Gousell, alias Goxhill, in the County of Lincoln, in trust for the payment of his debts, and for portions to his younger children. The name of his *eldest* son Henry, who had then turned Roman Catholic, is not mentioned in the will. This will was proved at Doctors Commons, on the 15th January, 1671, on the oath of lady Ann Hildyard, the sole executrix therein named.

XX.) Henry, the eldest son of the above, on his marriage with Dorothy Grantham, of Golitho, had the manors of Winestead, Little Cotes, Fulstowe, and Marsh Chapel, settled upon him and his heirs, &c.; but in the year 1677 he obtained an act of parliament to discharge of the above settlement the manor of Winestead, which he then sold to his uncle, Sir Robert Hildyard, Baronet. The settlement alluded to was made by indenture tripartite, dated 20 May, 1664, between Henry Hildyard, of East Horsley, in the Co. of Surrey, Esq. of the first part; and Henry Hildyard, of Golitho, in Co. Linc. Esq. s. and h. apparent, of the said Henry Hildyard, Esq. of the second part; the Right Hon. Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale, Sir Robert Hildyard, of Beverley, Knight and Baronet, and Christopher Hildyard, Esq. of the city of York, of the third part: there was made (amongst other things) a voluntary settlement of the manor of Winestead, alias Wisted, with all its appurtenances, upon Henry Hildyard, the son, for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail male remainders over upon Charles, Edward, and Philipp, brothers of the said Henry, for life; and upon their first and other sons respectively, in tail male with further remainders over upon Sir Robert Hildyard, and Christopher Hildyard aforesaid, in like manner. He was a zealous supporter of King James II. and was one of those Papish recusants who were obliged to quit the kingdom at the revolution. He died subsequently to the year 1705. Evelyn says, in alluding to him under date 5 May, 1686:—"This Walker was a learned person, of a monkish life, to whose tuition I had more than thirty years since recommended the sons of my worthy friend Mr. Hyldyard, of Horsly, in Surrey, believing him to be far from what he proved—an hypocritical, conceited, papist, by which he perverted the eldest son of Mr. Hyldyard, Sir Edward Hale's eldest son, and several more, to the great disturbance of the whole nation, as well as of the university, as by his now public defection appeared."—*Evelyn's Diary &c.* Edit. vol. 2, p. 5. He purchased the manor of Kelstern, adjoining to his other Lincolnshire estates, which descended to his son Christopher, and he again to some person of the

Roman Catholic persuasion no way related to him. Both these wills were long contested in chancery, but ultimately established. For the younger sons of Henry, of East Horsley, vide sequens, (S.)

- (O.) The manor lands of Winestead thus passed to Sir Robert, second son of Sir Christopher. Sir Robert was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I., Colonel of Foot and Commander of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's brigade of horse, when he was Major General of all the horse in England and Wales; and in the time of the civil wars, when the Scotch army came into England, and the king's army under the Duke of Newcastle, was encamped near them, a gentleman came out of the camp of the Scots, as their champion, and sent a challenge to any gentleman in the king's army that would accept it, which Sir Robert courageously did, and bravely slew his adversary, for which service he was made in the field a Knight Banneret. He was also with King Charles I. at Oxford, when that garrison surrendered. In the Lords' Journals, vol. 5, 1642, May 9, the House of Commons having received information from the Committee of Parliament in Yorkshire, that the orders of the Parliament are contemned and disobeyed, and that Mr. Robert Hildyard is a principal agent in it, Ordered—that the gentleman usher of this house, or his deputy, shall attach the body of Robert Hildyard, Esq. Soon after the restoration, he was, for his faithful services, particularly at the battle of Marston Moor, near York, and sufferings for the royal cause, created a baronet, and is called of Patrington..
- (P.) See his monument in Winestead Church; also a remarkable monument to the memory of Wm. Dobson, in St. Mary's Church, Hull.
- (Q.) Thoresby's Memoirs, App. vol. 2, p. 435.—Nov. 11, 1695, writing to Sir Robert Hildyard, whose mother, the Lady Hildyard, was first cousin to my father-in-law. Esther, daughter and co-heir of Alderman Dobson, of Hull, by Sybil, daur of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, grandfather of Richard Sykes, of Ledsham, whose daur, Thoresby married. This Sir Robert, the 2nd baronet, built the present Winestead Hall, nearly on the site of the old hall, built by Sir Christopher in 1579. See his monument in Winestead Church.
- (R.) Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, the 4th baronet, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1783. In the great political crisis in 1784, Mr. Pitt writing to Mr. Wilberforce, (March 24,) and speaking of the opposition to be got up in Yorkshire against the great Whig Lords, says, "I am told that Sir Robert Hildyard is the right candidate for the county."—*Life of Wilberforce*, vol. 1, p. 55. Sir Robert, however, always declined going into parliament at all, and gave his interest both then and ever afterwards to Mr. Wilberforce, whom he proposed at the memorable contest for Yorkshire in 1807. Sir Robert left his estates, both in the East and North-Riding, in strict entail, under which they are now enjoyed by his niece, Mrs. Hildyard, of Winestead Hall, and Flintham House, Notts. At his death the Baronetcy became extinct.
- (S.) Charles and Edward, the 2nd and 3rd sons of Henry II. of East Horsley, Esq., died unmarried. By indenture bearing date 14th August, 1675, the manor of East Horsley was settled upon Phillip Hildeyard, Esq. youngest son of Henry H. late of East Horsley, Esq. and his heirs, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. By act of parliament, 2 & 3 Wm. and Mary, the said manor of East Horsley was discharged of the uses and limitations created in the aforesaid marriage settlement; and those manors or reputed manors, in the county of Lincoln, commonly called by the names of Gouxhill, alias Gousell, alias Wentworth and Abbots, were vested and settled in the said Phillip Hildeyard, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs male, in lieu thereof. They have now descended to Mrs. Thorold, of Wetlsby House, as heir general of the said Phillip Hildeyard.
- (T.) Second son of George and only brother of Thomas Whiecoat, of Harpswell, Esq. who both represented the county of Lincoln in several parliaments.
- (U.) He was a great antiquary, and is thus mentioned by Thoresby in his Diary, vol. 1, p. 135. "Oct. 16, 1682, evening, sent for by Lawyer Hildyard, an ingenious antiquary. Oct. 17, spent rest of day and evening with ditto, Lawyer Hildyard, brother to the late Sir R. II. This last remark must have been added at some later period. Sir Robert, the 1st baronet, Christopher's brother, died March, 1685.

The descent of the manor having been thus ascertained, a few explanatory particulars relative to the lordship remain, only, to be added. From an old map in possession of the family, it appears that "the plat of the lordship of Winestead belonging to the worshipful Henry Hildyard, Esq., lord of the said manor," consisteth of small enclosures attached to farm houses and cottages in the village, of 57A. 2R. 1P.; and that the open fields, meadow lands, &c. amounted to 1964A. 1R. 1P., and the remainder consisted of the park, 154A. 2R. 25P., and the old park, 42A. 1R. 30P. The lordship was surveyed by Geo. Osborne, A.D. 1636, being the date affixed to the map. The ancient hall of which any authentic

memorials are left, was that which is alluded to as within the moated close west of the church, and described, at the above date, as *the Hop Yard*. It was in this moat which formerly surrounded the old mansion house, that William Hildyard, mentioned in the pedigree, was drowned. This melancholy



catastrophe created, it is supposed, a dislike to a situation which would continually remind the father of the death of his only son, as Sir Christopher, in 1579, built a new hall, *shewn in the above cut*, at the northern extremity of the lordship, nearly a mile distant from the site of the former residence of his ancestors. This hall was again pulled down, and the present mansion house, also called *The Hall*, erected nearly on the site of the former building by Sir Robert Hildyard, the second baronet, about the year 1710.

In 1677 the old park farm seems to have been sold off by Henry Hildyard, and this most probably took place at the time Sir Robert, the first baronet, purchased the rest of the lordship, it being unlikely that if that farm had been in possession of the baronet's family they would have separated it from the rest of the estate; however this may be, the Hop Garth above alluded to, somewhere about two acres, the old park, and about 130 acres more of the field lands, became the property of the Maisters, (*see their pedigree*,) and Colonel Arthur Maister built *Winestead House*. This property, including the house, was repurchased by Colonel Thoroton Hildyard, altogether amounting to about 200 acres, more or less, in 1829, of Colonel Arthur Maister, together with the manor of Pattrington, and other extensive estates there, as well as in Ottringham, for £120,000. There is much fine timber about the old hall, which is an elegant mansion with beautiful pleasure grounds and gardens, but seldom occupied by the family; and the extensive plantations surrounding *Winestead House*, a handsome modern mansion, have been of late years much increased by the judicious planting of Colonel Thoroton, (trustee for the minor), who, by permission of Mrs. Hildyard, added considerably to this species of embellishment, both on the repurchased lands, as well as on the contiguous possessions of the family.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—5. H. III. Robert de Verli, grants to Henry de Pocklington, a servant of Easington, and Margaret his Wife, the homage of John de Hilton, and his services, viz. 8s. per annum, for a bovate in Wynsted. Tested by Sir Wm. Constable, Sir Simon his son, Sir John Meaux, Sir Jno. Frismaris, knt., Wm., son of Sir Peter de Frothingham, Wm. St. Quintin, John, son of Sir Martin de Ottringham, Adam de la Twyer, John his brother, &c.^a 8. E. III. Robert de la Twyer, held the day in which he died in his demesne, as of fee, a tenement in Wynstede, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., being in the king's hands, by the service of rendering to the king per annum, at his manor of Burstwicke, at the terms of Pentecost, and St Martin's in the winter, 10s. for all services.^b

THE CHURCH is an antient rectory, belonging to the family of Hilton's, knights, for many generations, and from them descended to the family of Hildyards.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
6 ides June	1252	Dns. Nicolas Maleth, Cl.	Domina Amabilia de Verley.	
26 July	1291	Dns. Rd. de Waldgrave. Sub. deacon.	Wm. de Hilton.	Mort.
9 Cal. February	1337	Mr. Roger Tilioll, Cl.	Sir Robt. Hilton, knt.	Resig.
16 December	1345	Dns. Steven de Swyne, jun.,	the same	Mort.
8 October	1349	Dns. Robert de Pykering, Cap. 19 Aug., 1352, he had letters of absence during ye see vacant.	the same	Resig. for Barton in Ry-dall.
31 October	1354	Dns. Ws. Wardhowe, Cap.	the same	Resig.
25 November	51	Dns. Johs. Jonely, Cl.	the same	Mort.
8 August	1361	Mr. Ralph de Ergham, Cl.	the same	Resig.
2 November	1374	Dns. Ws. de Retherby, Pbr.	Ana Matilda de Hilton.	Mort.
12 March	1416	Dns Ws. Warde, Pbr.	Sir Robt. Hilton, knt.	the same
12 November	1422	Mr. Richd. Hyde, Pbr.	the same	the same.
2 June	1441	Dns. Ws. Frankys, Cap.	Izabella Hildyard.	the same.
22 July	1476	Dns Jacobs Blyth, Pbr.	Robt. Hildyard, Esq.	the same.
8 March	1509	Dns. Peter Overton, Pbr.	Xr. Hildyard, Esq.	the same.
1 September	1528	Mr. Rd. Hildyard, M. A.	the same.	
		Dns. Thomas Thompson, Cl.	the same.	the same.
27 March	1557	Dns. Robt. Turner, Cl.	the same.	Resig.
23 November	67	Dns. Johs. Fitzrandal, Cl.	the same.	Mort.
15 August	1580	Edwd. Baker, M. A.,	Elizabeth.	Resig., not certified to the Exchequer, by order of the Archbishop, it appears the right of presentation was in Sir X. Hd., and not the heir.

^a Penes nuper Constable, of Catfoss.^b Harleian MS. No. 708, fo. 192.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
14 September	1580 George Brooke, Cl.	Sir X. Hildyard, knt. Mort. of Fitzrandal Baker, resigned.	
16 April	1614 Andrew Marvell, M. A.	the same.	Resig.
8 December	1621 Fr. Edgar, M. A. Humphrey Otway.	the same.	
27 May	1664 John Cooper, Cl., M. A.	Henry Hildyard, Esq.	
No act of institution.	George Longmire, B. A., presented 14 May, 1689.	Sir Robt. Hildyard.	
30 October	1711 Christopher Hildyard, inducted 8 Nov., 1711.	Sir Robt. Hild., Bt.	
	1755 Edward Robinson, A. M.		Death.
23 March	1759 Samuel Johnston, M. A.	the same.	Cession.
19 September	1775 Francis Drake, D. D.	the same.	Death.
7 July	1795 William Hildyard.	Sir Robt. D'Arcy Hild- yard, Bart.	Present Incumbent.

Winestead is returned as having church room for one hundred; population, one hundred and forty-five; with a glebe house; and the net income £247.—Patroness, Mrs. Hildyard.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—10 May, 1441, Richard Hyde, rector, m. w. p. 14 June, 41; in the quire. 30 January, 1475, Wm. Frankish, rector, w. p. 13 July, 75; in the chancel. 13 March, 1485, Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, Esq., m. w. p. 89; in the church. 1509, 9 Nov., James Blith, rector, m. w. p. Jany.; in the quire of the church. 19 Sep., 1537, Dame Eliz. Constable, of Winsted, m. w. p. 19 Feb; in the church.^a 30 Dec., 1544, Martin Hildyard, of Winsted, Esq., m. w. p. 23 April,^b 45; in the church. 5 March, 1579, Jehn Fitzrandal, m. w. p. 27 July, 80; in the church. 15 July, 1602, Sir Christopher Hildyard, of Winsted, knt., m. w. p. 29 July, 1602; without mention of sepulture. 30 March, 1614, Geo Brooke, rector, ob. int adm. granted to James his heir.

The Chantry in ye church of St. German's, called Hylton's Chantry.—Sir de Hylton, knt., Lord of Swine, having founded a chantry at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, in the ph church of Winsted, consisting of one chaplain; presentable by him and his heirs within 15 days after notice of any vacation, for the same to celebrate thereat, for his own soul, and the soul of Dame Margaret, his consort, his father, and mother; and for the sustentation of this chaplain, granted and obliged himself and his heirs to pay 5 marks annually out of his manors of Saltagh, Tharlesthorpe, and Waghen, had the same confirmed by Willm. Archbishop of York, 24 April, 1347; vide regr. of Wm. Zouch, p. 185.—(Torre, fo 1561.)

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF CANTARISTS OF HYLTON'S CHANTRY.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Cantarists.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
Ult April	47 Dns.Thos.Wcyght de Winsted, Cap	Sir Robert Hylton.	Mort.
28 October	1349 Dns. Richd. Frismerks, Cap.	the same.	

^a She was mother to the second wife of the first Sir Christopher Hildyard.

^b Ped. says 15 August.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Cantarists.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
3 June	1351	Dns. Richd. Hynde, Cap.	Sir Robert Hylton.	Mort.
		Dns. Richd. Wynefrid, Cap.	the same.	
		Dns. John Garton, Cap.	the same.	the same.
26 April	1409	Dns. Atte Brig, Cap.	the same.	the same.
5 March	9	Dns John Day, Pbr.	the same.	
3 July	1449	Dns. Laur. Blithe, Cap.	Dna. Isabella Hildyard.	Resig.
26 October	57	Dns Robt. Horne.	Rob. Hildyard, Esq.	
		Dns. Henry Hickson, Cap		Resig.
1 September	1480	Dns. Thos. Kynge, Cap.		Mort.
14 May	1506	Dns. Richd. Garton, Cap.	Xpr. Hildyard.	Resig.
16 December	1508	Dns. Tho. Relolin, Cap. ^a		Mort.
23 October	1510	Dns. Rob. Swak, Cap.	Xpr. Hildyard, Esq.	

He was the last incumbent at the Dissolution, and he had an annuity of 18s. 1d., which he enjoyed in 1553.^b

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Germain, is without a tower, and consists of a nave and a chancel, with a chantry^c on the south side the nave, attached to which is the^d cemetery of the Hildyard family. *Exterior.*—A large pointed window at the west end consists of five lights, trefoiled, with perpendicular tracery in the arch; above it is an opening for a bell, with a cross on the apex of the roof. The north side of the nave has a plain pointed door and pointed window, also of the perpendicular style, of three lights, and cinquefoiled. On the south side is a large buttress, of three set offs, and two smaller ones, between which is a blocked up south door, similar to the north. The chantry is of hewn stone, on its south side is a square-headed or Tudor window, of two lights, on each side a shield of arms. On the west side a plain square-headed doorway, with another shield having seven quarterings. The south side of the cemetery has three large brick buttresses, and a pointed window of two lights. The east end of the chancel has a mutilated window, of three lights, trefoiled, and another damaged cross on the gable end of the roof. *Interior.*—The nave is neat. There is a small bell fixed in a receptacle on the west wall, inscribed on it in old characters "*Jouunes Baptista.*" The pulpit is in the south east corner. There are 16 pews, and a larger one with a screen,^e on the freize whereof are 10 escut-

^a Galfrid Conyngesby, Sergt. at Law, presented to the chantry of St. Mary, in the church of Wysted, on account of the minority of Christopher, s. and h. of Peter Hildyard, now the ward of the said Galfrid, 16 Dec. 1508, in Reg. Xpr. Bainbridge, Abp., folio 2. Lieger Bk. at Wysted, p. 140.

^b Willis, Abb., v. 2, p. 298.

^c Hilton's Chantry.

^d The cemetery attached to the east wall of the chantry, was built by Sir Robt. Hildyard, the third Baronet grandfather of the present Mrs Hildyard, and has since been the burial place of the family.

^e A part of the panelling in the dining room of the old hall.

cheons in wood, all of them Hildyard, impaling different arms. The font is modern, placed on a pedestal. Two funeral hatchments in the nave, with the Hildyard arms and quarterings; there are also the royal arms in the church, with a little plain stained glass in the west window.

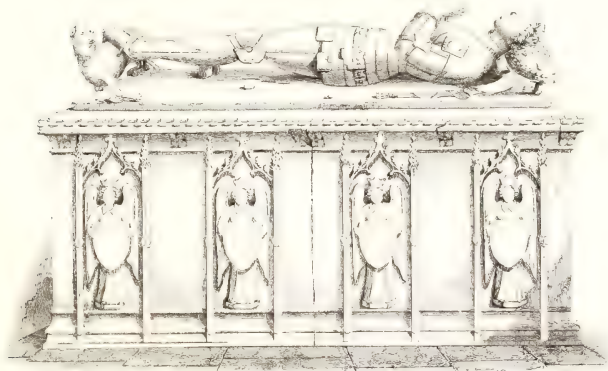
In the chantry, on the south side, are two large and handsome mural monuments, of white and veined marble. 1. Certissima spe resurrectionis Heic juxta positae Christopheri Hildyard de *ἀνοτορία* armigeri *ἀπολαύου*: Primogeniti Domini Roberti Hildyard, militis et Baronetti, sed in Caelum præmigrauit (anno salutis *ἀναστα* Millesimo, Sexcentesimo Octogesimo quarto) in Circumcisionis Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, solumq; *ἀναστα* meritis salvari sperabat, qui unam duxit Cohæredum Gulielmi Dobsoni, de villa Kingstomâ super Hull aldermani et bis Prætoris Ejusdem per quam quatuor habuit filios et tres filias quorum superstites Reliquit. With arms,—Azure, 3 mullets or, impaling azure, a fesse wavy, gu. between 3 fleur de Lucies, gu. 2. Juxta situs est Robertus Hildyard, Christopheri filius Roberti ob. Arma Bello civili suscepta, fidemque Regi dubiis Temporibus præstitam in Censum Baronetorum Anno 1660, ascripti, nepos, qui bonis Animi Dotibus Literisque politioribus ornatus, ab adolescentia Vitam urbanam coluit. anno que Ætatis 40 huc se recipiens Agrorum Cultui Arborum Sationi cæterisque Ruris amenitatibus, ita vacavit, ut Otio non iliberali, quod reliquum vitæ esset, lætus transigeret. Vixit Annos 62, mortuus est Nov. 9, 1729. Parenti optime de se merito Hæres ex fratre nepos in perpetuum grati Animi Testimonium hoc marmor posuit. Arms,—Az. 3 mullets, or, and badge of baronet.

In the cemetery are 27 places for coffins. 10 are closed and inscribed:—1. Mary Ann Whyte, 2nd daughter of James Whyte, Esq. of Dawlish, Devon, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, bart. died Nov. 21, 1813, aged 26. 2. Ann Hildyard, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, bart. died 7th Dec. 1812, æt. 68. 3. Catherine, wife of James Whyte, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland, youngest daughter of Sir Robert II. of Winestead, bart. died Aug. 29, 1808, æt. 61. 4. Master Hy. Hildyard, 2nd son of Sir Rt. Hildyard, bart. d. July 30, 1756, æt. 11. 5. Sir Robt. Hildyard, bart. born July 10, 1716, whose affection and zeal for his country, his children and his friends, made him justly lamented, when the small pox put a period to his existence, 1 Feb. 1781. 6. Mary Catherine Hildyard, youngest daughter of Henry D'Arey, Esq. born Oct. 27, 1715, married to Sir Robert Hildyard, bart. May 30, 1738, died Aug. 21, 1747. 7. Sir Robt. D'Arey Hildyard, baronet, died Nov. 6, 1814, aged 71. 8. Mary, relict of Sir Robert D'Arey Hildyard, bart. of Winestead and Sedbury, in this county, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden Dering, in the county of Kent, died 3 Nov. 1816, æt. 75. 9. Robert Thoroton, Esq. formerly Lieut. Colonel in her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards, ob. May 7, 1838, æt. 47. 10. Mary Catherine Hildyard, d. April 14, 1741, æt. 3. She was eldest dr. of Sir Robert Hildyard, bart. of Winestead, by Mary Catherine, dr. of Sir Henry D'Arey, of Sedbury.

Under the arch to the chantry is an altar tomb, covered with a black marble slab, to the memory of the third Sir Christopher Hildyard, knt., burd. Nov. 23, 1634, according to the register—"Under the blue marble stone next the isle, which he built at his own charge."

Adjoining is another altar tomb. (*see plate*), having a recumbent effigy of a knight, his hands clasped in prayer, lying on a mat rolled up under his head, which is bare; he has a ruff round his neck, and is attired in a complete suit of plate armour, with a sword at his side, and a cock at his feet; it is in perfect preservation. On the sides of the table, at

1. Impaling, 1, Hilton. 2, De la Haye. 3, Hastings. 4, Del' See. 5, Conynsby and Constable. 6, Rudston. 7, Constable. 8, Willoughby impaling Hildyard. 9, Thwenge. 10, Welbye.

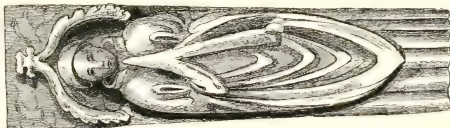




the east end, is inscribed, "Posvi finem curis spes et fortuna valet." On the north side, "Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum." "Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum." Also, "Sic pata volunt," over a small figure in one of the pannels, at the west end, "Annus nativitatis 1530, Martii 15." On the south side, "Obiit Juli 23." This monument is embellished with the following shields:—at the west end, or head of the monument, a shield with 12 quarterings. 1. Azure, 3 mullets, or, *Hildyard*; 2. Two bars, *Hilton*; 3. In a chevron, 3 fleur de lis, between 3 buckles; 4. Argent, 2 bars azure, *Hilton*; 5. Argent, 3 chaplets, gules, *Lascelles*; 6. Argent, a boar passant, sable, bristled, or, *Swyne*; 7. Or, a morion, gules, *Kilham*; 8. On a bend, cotised, sable, 3 escallopes, gules, *De la Hay*; 9. Gules, within a bordure, engrailed, 3 covered cups; 10. Azure, 2 bars, nebulee, argent, *De la See*; 11. Argent, a cross moline, engrailed, sable, *Cottes*; 12. Gules, a cross moline, or, *Monceaux*. On the north side of the monument are two shields: 1. 2 bars, *Hilton*, impaling argent, 3 chaplets, gules, *Lascelles*; 2. Azure, 3 mullets, or, *Hildyard*. On the south side are two other shields: 1. A bend, cotised, 3 scallop shells, impaling in a bordure engrailed, 3 covered cups; 2. 2 bars nebulee, impaling a cross moline engrailed, and a cross moline. At the east end or foot of the monument, two shields: 1. 3 mullets, *Hildyard*, impaling barry of six, *Constable*; 2. Fretty, *Willoughby, of Barham*, impaling 3 mullets, *Hildyard*.

Over the window, on the south side of the chantry, is fixed a stone, having carved on it a cock and helmet, and a bible surrounded by scroll work. On each side the window is a shield of arms, *Hildyard* and *Hilton*.

At the foot of the above monument is a mutilated stone effigy of an ecclesiastic, both his hands clasped in prayer, and a crocketed canopy over his head.



In the chancel is a large stone, having brass effigies of a knight and lady, with smaller brasses at their feet, representing their children, 7 sons and 6 daurs., all mutilated, as well as the legend in brass round the edge of the stone; the stone is 9 feet long; supposed to be the memorial of Robin of Riddesdale, referred to in note C. to pedigree.—(see plate.) Adjoining is another large stone, having in brass an inscription; *Hic jacet Magist. Wills. Retherby quondam Rector istius eccl'ie de Wystede qui fecit istum Choru et eccl'iam et obiit xvi. die februar' Anno dni. millimo cccc°xviii°. cuius Anime p'picietur dens Amen.*

On the north wall of the nave is a handsome mural monument.—Near this place is interred the body of Mr. George Dickinson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, he was twice married; his first wife was Jane, the dr. of Mr. Rt. Iveson; and his second, Lucy, the dr. of Ald. John Rogers, of the same place. He was collector of his

majesty's customs in the port of Plymouth, and afterwards in that of Hull, where he died, 3 Feb. 1699, in the 14 year of his age. On the chancel floor 2 common stones.—1. Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Edwd. Robinson, rector of this church, who departed this life November ye 5, 1758, aged 74 years. 2. Here lieth the body of Mrs. Sarah, wife of the Rev. Mr. Edwd. Robinson, rector of this church, d. Dec. 14, 1756, in the 81 year of her age. 4 Table tombs in church-yard, guarded by iron railing.—1. Robert Linsdall, 11 March, 1800, æt. 66. 2. Lydia, wife of Robert Linsdall, 4 Dec. 1809, æt. 80. 3. Robt., son of Robt. and Lydia L. April 19, 1832, æt. 61. 4. John, son of Robt. and Lydia L. Jan. 1, 1830, æt. 68. Slabs.—Christr. Handcock, 3 Oct. 1844, æt. 70. Wm. Jefferson, son of Saml. and Isabella Jefferson, May 8, 1807, æt. 34. Saml. Jefferson, 8 Feb. 1815, æt. 78; also Isabella his wife, May 31, 1773, æt. 31. John, son of Saml. and J. Jefferson, 18 Sep. 1815, æt. 45. Wm. son of John and Eleanor Terrington, 10 Nov. 1812, æt. 24; also Eleanor, wife of John T. and mother of the above Wm. T., 22 Nov., 1824, æt. 58. 16 Headstones, to Binningtons, Giles. Jefferson, &c. &c.

The birth place of the celebrated patriot Andrew Marvel having been mistakenly assigned to Hull, the entry in the parish register of Winestead, of which his father was rector, proves that this village must claim the honor; the signature of Andrew Marvel is preserved in the register.

On the 30th September, 1624, his father was appointed to the readership of the Holy Trinity church in Hull, to which place he removed with his family, and where he continued to reside until his premature death in 1640; when in crossing the Humber in a small boat he was unfortunately drowned. Andrew Marvel received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school in Hull, of which his father was master; and during a period of 20 years, he was the faithful and zealous representative of Hull in Parliament. The interest of a stock, or fund of £20, is appropriated to the use of the poor; £5. thereof being the gift of Mrs. Hildyard, at some early period, but when, and what Mrs. Hildyard, is unknown: the stock is now, as heretofore, from time immemorial, paid over annually to the churchwarden for the time being, who distributes the interest, 20s., among widows and others most necessitous. Mrs. Ann Hildyard, spinster, sister of the late Sir D'Arey Hildyard, kt., by will proved at York, 11 March, 1813, bequeathed the sum of £800. interest, to found a school at Winestead, &c. The bequest being charged upon land, was declared void under the Mortmain act. But the present Mrs. Hildyard, to carry out her aunt's benevolent intention, supports a schoolmistress, to whom she allows a house rent free, a stipend of £20. a year, and other privileges, for teaching poor children belonging to the parish.

The church is nearly surrounded with trees, and scarcely visible from the road, it is situated immediately to the east of the moated close already alluded to, and about a quarter of a mile to the west of Winestead house, built by Colonel Maister. The rectory is a respectable and substantial residence, facing the south, and lies a little to the right of the road leading from the church to Winstead Hall.

PAUL,

INCLUDING PAUL HOLME, BOREAS HILL, LITTLE HUMBER, THORNEY CROFTS, THE CHERRY COB SANDS, THORNGUMBALD, AND CAMERTON.



AGHIL is returned in Domesday as a Berewick belonging to the manor of Brocstewic, of one carucate.

PAGHIL, PAGULA, or PAUL, is subdivided into Upaul or High Paul, Paulfleet or Low Paul, and has been from the earliest times in possession of the Lords of the Seignior; it is included in the grant to the Earl of Westmoreland, under the name of *Paul-*

fleet,^a and the manor continued in possession of the Constable family until a very late period. Among the ancient landholders of Paul, was a family of the name of Steller, who are mentioned as holding lands here 12 E. III. Walter de Steller, of Paulfleet, held the day in which he died, in demesne as of fee, 4 bovates of arable land, 9 acres of meadow and pasture, for 9 gross animals with their appurts. in Paul, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., *by the service of finding four men at Paulfleet for conveying the lord and lady of the manor of Burstwick, for the time being, across the Humber, from Holderness to Lindsey for all services.* He also held as above of the King, &c., as of the hon. &c., 1 mess. 4 tofts and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Pasture, for one gross animal and a half, and 8s. 6d. rental, paying to the King at his manor of Burstwick, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the term of Xmas. and St. Jno. the Baptist, for all services, and that Thomas Steller is son and heir of the aforesaid Walter.^b

22 E. III. Thomas, son of Walter Steller, held the day in which he died, with Matilda his wife yet surviving. 3 bovates of arable, 11 acres 3 rood and $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow and pasture, for 7 gross animals with their apperts. in Paghel, of the King in capite, as of the honor of Albemarle, by the service of finding *three* men at Paghelflet, for transporting across the Humber the lord and lady of the manor of Burstwick, for the time being, from the parts of Holderness to the parts of Lindsey, for all service. Also 1 mess. 2 acres and 1 rod of land, with their apperts. in the same vill, of the King as above, by the service of 8d. per ann.; and 1 mess. 3 tofts and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of pasture, and one gross animal and a half, and 8s. 6d. rental, with their apperts. in Pagelflet, of the King, as of the honore aforesd., by the service of paying to the King at his manor of Burstwick, 2s. 4d. at the term of Xmas and St. Jno. Baptist, for all service, and that Peter is son and heir.^c 24 E. III. Peter de Grimsby, the king's escheator within the liberty of Holderness, is commanded that one mess., 1 dove cote, with their apperts.

^a See vol. 1, p. 91.

^b Harl. MSS. No. 708, fo. 213.

^c Ibid. No. 708, fo. 262.

in Paulflete, which were held of the King in socage, as of the hon. of Alb., by the service of 2d. per ann. &c. and that, &c. Matilda, who was wife of Thomas Steller, delivers to the use of the heir, and of seven acres of land, with its appert. in Paghel, of the abbey of Albemarle, by the service of 8d. and that, &c.^a 25 E. III. The King commits to Richard de Feriby, the custody of all the lands and tenements with their appert. in Paghel, Paghelfleet, &c., which were Thomas Stellers, of Paghel, deceased, &c., to hold until the lawful age of the heir, paying to the King per annm. for the custody and marriage, ten marks.^b It appears from a command issued by Edward II. to E. M., the custodes of the manor of Burstwick, to build a new vessel at Paul, for the passage of the Humber, that the place of landing in Lindsey was "Skiterne Milne."—(5 E. II. m. 4.) 28 E. III. Robert de Upsal held 10 acres in Paghel, of the King in capite.^c 29 E. III. William le Holme, of Paghil, held lands in Paghill, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., doing suit at the Wapentake Court. 22 H. VIII. St John's Coll. had in Upaul 98 acres, which the old terriers call 15 oxgangs; and 8 acres purchased by the Coll. 22 H. VIII. of John Lambert the elder, who bought them of University Coll. Oxford.^d

High Paul, as well as the manor of Paghil, became the property of an opulent merchant in Hull, who had been some time connected with Holderness, of the name of Blaydes, to whom it passed from its ancient possessors, the Constables, it being sold in 1769, by the latter to the former, for £6700. It seldom at that time cleared £100 per annum, on account of the breaches made in the banks of the Humber, a single tide did damage to the amount of £300. Such, however, has been the increase of property of late years, by embankments, &c. between Paul Holme and Pattrington, that very many thousand acres of the richest lands have been added.

PEDIGREE OF BLAYDES.

ANMS.—A. a Sature, arg. betw
a Phoenix, sur. on a Chief or, a
Lion passant.

William Blaydes, of Sutton, **Marfleet**, = Margaret, daur. and h. of Thomas Appleyard, = Wm. Barber, Esq. 2 Vir. in 12
and Drypool; ob. 3 March, 1591. of Hessington, and Lord Mayor of York, and Feb. 1592.
Margery his wife, d. of G. Jackson, of Bedale.

Joseph, of Sutton, b. 15 July, 588, Sheriff of Hull 1 22, and Mayor 636; = Ann, daur. of * * Booth.

James Blaydes, b. Ann 4 Rev. Andrew Marvel, Lecturer in the Holy Trinity Church, Hull, 1 24-40, and Master of the Grammar school, 162-40; father of the celebrated Republican Lydia, = Geo. Anson, Esq.

Joseph Blaydes, b. 28 Sep. 671, = Jane, dr. of * * * Mould, of Sutton

Hugh Blaydes, gent. 2 son, ob. 9 Ap. 1729, at 71, = Elizabeth, dr. Peter de la Pryme, of Crowtrees Hall, in the Parish of Hatfield, W. R. York.
gent. ob. 21 Aug. 1772 at 67.

Benjamin Blaydes, Esq. of High Paul, Lord of the Manors of Sutton, Paul, Thorneumbald at d= Kitty, d. and c. h. of Christopher Scott, of Aldbro' Hall, Thimbleton, which latter he sold to Mr. Geo. Sherwood, of Bloom Gr. He was an Ald. m. n. Esq. Sheriff of Hull 1776, and Mayor in 1773 and 1778 and twice Mayor of Hull, 1771 and 1786; ob. 29 Oct. 1805, at 70.

Hugh, c. at h. of High Paul, and Ranby Hall, co. Notts, Major W. R. Militia, and High Sheriff = Pella Maria, d. of Col. Rthcd. Wood, of Hollin Hall, co. York, m. 19 March, 806.
ob. Notts 1812, ob. 15 Feb. 1829, at 52.

Hugh Marvel, s. & h. b. 22 Oct. 806. Chas. Benjamin, b. 9 April, 1812. Frederick Henry, b. 29 Sept. 1819. 5 daughters.

The Blounts, of High Paul and Preston, were also families of good property and station in Holderness.

THE CHURCH and tythes of Paul were given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the

^a Rot. Orig. Abbr. p. 211. ^b Ibid. p. 216. ^c Descent of Manors, p. 365. ^d Ex. inf. Dr. Kilpin, Ap. 1786.

abbey of Albemarle, in Normandy, viz. to the cell of Burstall, belonging to the same ; and 10th Oct, 18 R. II. were granted to the abbat and convent of St. Martin's Albemarle, to the abbey of Burstall, after the dissolution, viz. Ult. October, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, it was granted to Nicholas, archbishop of York, and his successors.—*Torre's East Riding*, p. 1607. In the Harleian MS. No. 744, p. 228,—For the parish church of Paul de novo construenda 29 E. III. p. 2. m. 10, and one acre of land there for a church yard, 20 R. II. p. 1. m. 12, and that the vicar of the church there should have the tythe of fish taken by his parishioners. The vicarage of Paul, with Thorngumbald Chapel is returned by the Parliamentary Commissioners as of the net value of £160 ; patron, the Archbishop of York ; lay impropiators, H. M. Blaydes, Esq. and Mrs. Stovin.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
8 Cal. October	1295	Dns. Ws. de Empringham Diaconus.	Abb. and Con. Albermarl.	
		Dns. Ws. de Karlisle, Pbr.		Resig. pro Calis de Hoton.
14 November	1343	Dns. Johs de Kyldale de Trad-sall, Cap.	Edwd. III. Rex, priory de Bristol in manu.	Resig. pro Chapel de Nuttel.
13 October	1351	Dns. Johs. de Lildeston, Cap.	the same.	the same.
15 December	1354	Dns. Johs. de Herdeby, Pbr.	the same.	
20 June	1399	Dns. Robs. de Berdsey, Pbr.	Abb. & Con. de Kirkstall	Resig. at pro Aldbrough.
19 October	1403	Dns. Alan Cothan. vel Cockham.	the same.	Mort.
10 August	1427	Dns. Thos. Chester, Pbr.	the same.	Mort.
21 June	36	Sir Thos. Aunger, Pbr.	the same.	Resig.
6 June	71	Sir Wm. Baxter, Cap.	the same.	the same.
10 June	75	Mr. Wm. Hedford, or Hertforth, Cap.	the same.	
		Dns. John Smith, Pbr.	the same.	Mort.
12 December	1493	Dns. Xr. Bishop, Pbr.	the same.	the same.
12 March	1504	Dns. Xr. Hammerton, Pbr.	the same.	the same.
11 September	1517	Dns. Rob. Pennyng, Pbr.	the same.	the same.
3 April	1538	Dns Rd. Perkyngson, Pbr.	Assig Ab. and Conv.	
		Ws. Forsell, Cl.		the same.
6 February	1598	Seth Thompson, Cl.	Elizabeth.	
29 January	1613	George Shaw, Cl.	A. B. Ebor.	
9 March	1613	Richd. Cradshaw, M. A.	the same.	
3 October	1662	John Smithson, Cl.	the same.	
13 October	1680	John Holme, A. M.	the same.	Death.
		Wm. James, A. M.	the same.	the same.
23 December	1723	W. Robson.	the same.	the same.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
7 April	1758 John Mackereth.	A. B. Ebor.	Death.
21 March	1762 John Clarke, B. D.	By the King, by reason of the vacancy of the see of York.	the same.
	1763 Jas. Dawson.	By the Abp.	
	1788 John Bennett.	the same.	
	1793 Lamplough Hird.	the same.	Present Incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1347, Thomas Stephen, of Paulflete, m. w. p. 9 Dec. 1347, his soul to Almighty God, St. Mary, and all Saints; his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary, at Paul. 4 Nov. 1418, John Croft, of Paulholme, m. w. p. ut supra; his body in the church. 1436, Thomas Chese, vicar, m. w. p. 25 Feb.; his body in the quire of St. Andrew's Church. 4 Oct. 1493, William Hertforth, vicar of Paul, dying testate admins. taken. 10 July, 1501, Wm. Holme, m. w. p. 16 Aug. 1501, soul ut supra, body in church yard. 1 August, 1503, Robert Holme, of Paul Holme, m. w. p. 4 Nov. soul ut supra; his body before the image of our lady. 1 Jan. 1504, Xr. Bishop, vicar, m. w. p. 19 Feb. his soul ut supra, his body in the yard. 1510, 2 Ap. Mary Holme, of Paul Holme, m. w. p. 23 May, 1510, in the quire. 1 Dec. 1537, Robert Pynning, vicar of Paul, m. w. p. ut supra, body to be buried in Paul Kirk garth, before the cross. 23 June, 1562, Wm. Holme, of Thorngumbald, m. w. p. 7 July, 1563, his soul to God, his Creator and Redeemer, his body to be buried in the ch. yard, St. Mary, Paul. 17 Feb. 1567, John Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq. m. w. p. 28 June, 1585, in the church among his ancestors, &c. 15 March, 1597, Wm. Forseth, of Paul, vicar, m. w. p. 8 Mar. 1598, his body in ye ch. yard. 8 Jan. 1604, John Holme, of Camerton, gent. m. w. p. 26 Apl. 1610, in the church. 8 March, 1626, Henry Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq. m. w. p. 8 Feb. 1631, soul ut supra, body in the church. 3 Sep. 1678, Henry Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq. m. w. p. 5 Sep. 1678, in the South Chapel of the church of Paul.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary, consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel and small transept, with a tower in the intersection. The tower is of three stages; in the upper stage is a pointed belfry window of two lights, trefoiled; the finish is a plain battlement. *Exterior*.—The south side of the nave has an angle buttress of three set offs, with a plain basement; and three windows, each of two lights, trefoiled, with perpendicular lights in the heads; one window is square-headed, the others are slightly curved; between them is a plain pointed door-way and dripstone, and another buttress. It is finished with a plain stone parapet. The north side nave has an angle buttress, and three others of three set offs, and three windows and a door-way, similar to those on the south side. The north and south transepts have buttresses at each corner, the eastern ones being placed anglewise, of five set offs; on each side, a large pointed window of three lights, cinquefoiled, with perpendicular tracery, and a plain dripstone, each rises to an apex, crowned with a cross. The south side of the chancel has double buttresses at the corners, and two others, all of three set offs: in the centre division made by them, is a small pointed door; in each of the other divisions a large pointed window of three lights,

trefoiled; a plain parapet like the nave. The north side has two buttresses, and a window blocked up, same as on the south side; and a modern vestry, having a pointed window of two lights, trefoiled. The east end has a large pointed window of three lights, cinquefoiled, with perpendicular tracery, and a dripstone supported by grotesque heads, terminating in a pediment surmounted with a cross. The west end has two buttresses, besides the angle ones already mentioned; and a large pointed window of five lights, with perpendicular tracery similar to the west window, and a plain dripstone, and also rises to an apex with a cross. The building is of hewn stone, with parts composed of cobbles stuccoed, and a few slight repairs of brick. The whole is slated. *The Interior* has a light, clean, and neat appearance; the aisles are separated from the nave by three slender octagonal piers in each side with plain capitals, and four arches; the nave and aisles are ceiled,—a small modern font in the north aisle,—the royal arms are suspended from the chancel arch, dated 1822, being the time when the church was re-pewed. There is one bell, but what is singular, there is no ascent to the tower by a staircase. A ladder is used when required, and placed against a trap-door seen in the belfry. The chancel is open to the slated roof. Over the communion table is a painting of the Lord's Supper, presented, as appears by an inscription, by Hugh Blaydes, Esq., of High Paul, A. D. 1802; on each side of it are the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, &c. &c.; the floor is of brick. A fragment of sculpture representing a head, &c., is fixed in the north wall, the wall belonging, perhaps, to some former building.

It is said the old church was situated in Paul Holme, and allowed to go to decay, and was eventually pulled down; and the best of the materials used in building a parish church to the south of the present High Paul House, which was burned down during the civil wars, on the 11 October, 1642, 18 Car. I.; and the materials were moved to a new site in the open fields of Paul, and used in the construction of the present edifice.

MONUMENTS.—On the north wall of the chancel are three marble mural monuments; one is handsome and of white and black marble, representing an open book, on one page whereof is inscribed—1. "This durable volume is inscribed to the memory of a family whose mortal remains are deposited within the communion rails of this church.—After life's fitful fever, they sleep well." On the other page, "James Stovin, Esq., of Boreas Hill, M. D., a magistrate for the East-Riding of this County, obt. May 22, 1797, æt. 35. Susannah his wife, the only child of Francis and Susannah Carville, obt. Nov. 18, 1839, æt. 76; and their 3 daughters, Margaret Susannah Maria, obt. Dec. 22, 1808, æt. 21; Sarah Anne, July 5, 1809, æt. 20; and Frances Joanna Elizabeth, died in her infancy. **ARMS.**—Stovin impaling Carville. **CREST.**—A Bow and Arrow. **MOTTO.**—*Libertas et proprietas.* 2. Sacred to the m of Ann Carville, last surviving dr. of Henry and Margaret Carville, of Boreas Hill, in this parish, obt. April 18, 1797, æt. 85. **ARMS.**—As above. 3. This other is inserted in the middle light of the blocked up window. Sacred to the memy. of Hugh Blaydes, Esq., Lord of the manors of Sutton cum Bransholme, and Sculcoates, grandson of James Blaydes and Ann Marvell, his wife; obt. 9 April, 1759, æt. 74; and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Peter de la Pryme, of Hatfield, in this County, Esq., obt. 20 Aug., 1772, æt. 67, leaving three children, viz. Hugh Blaydes, Esq., who died unmarried, 8 April,

1767, æt. 33. Frances Blaydes, obt. 3 May, 1795, æt. 65 Benjamin Blaydes, of High Paull, in this Parish, Esq., who died 28 Oct., 1805, æt. 71. He married Kitty, 2nd dr. and co-heiress of Christopher Scott, of Aldbro', Esq., who died 20 Nov., 1782, æt. 31. by whom he had 4 children. Benjamin, Hugh, Catherine Ann, obt. 24 Dec., 1798, æt. 21, and Christr., obt. 23 May, 1783, aged 4. Harriet Eliz., the beloved dr. of Hugh Blaydes, of High Paull, in this parish, and of Ranby Hall, in the County of Nottingham, Esq.; and Delia Maria, his wife, dr. of Richard Wood, of Hollin Hall, in the Co. of York, Esq., departed this life the 9th of Nov., 1824, aged 19. Hugh Blaydes, of High Paull, in this parish, who died Feb. 15, 1829, in the 51 year of his age; he was acting magistrate for Nottinghamshire, for which County he served the office of High Sheriff during the alarming disturbances of the Luddites, in the year 1812, and was for some time major in the 3rd West York Militia. Hugh Marvel Blaydes, of High Paull, departed this life 21 Jan., 1836, after a short illness, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the 28 year of his age. *Arms*, and a hatchment, placed above the monument, and on the south wall is another hatchment slightly differing.

In the south aisle of the nave is a tablet, inscribed, "A. D. 1825, Thomas Locke, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, bequeathed by his will to the minister and churchwardens for the time being, of the parish of Paghill, otherwise Paull, in Holderness, in the East-Riding of the County of York, the sum of £50. 4 per Cent. annuities, upon trust, to pay and distribute the dividend and interest thereof, half in money and the remainder in bread, within the church of Paull aforesaid, and as near to as might be to the tomb of his late wife, immediately after the sacrament on Easter day and Xmas. day in every year, to the most deserving poor persons for the time being residing in the parish, and who do not receive parochial relief. W. Liddell, Mattw. Mason, churchwardens. Underneath the above is a black marble slab, on a table tomb, to Barbara, wife of Thos. Locke, died 19 Nov., 1792, aged 29. Elizh. Annette, obt. 27 June, 1811. On the side of the tomb is a repetition of the above. On one of the piers in the nave is a small marble tablet to Cornelius Stovin, late of this parish, gent., d. 19 Aug., 1799, aged 31.

At the west end is a tablet to John Ombler, of Paull, farmer, upwards of 30 years tenant of B. Blaydes, Esq., and to his son Hugh Blaydes, Esq., of this parish, by whom this tablet is erected in regard for a truly honest and respectable man; died 8 May, 1805, aged 70. Sarah his wife, died 1 August, 1803, aged 63. In the nave, under the tower, are 2 floorstones, to Catherine, wife of Thomas Rhodes, of Thorngumbald, d. April 12, 1820, aged 25; and John Smith, d. 30 Jan., 1781, aged 51; and his brother Thos. S. d. 20 Feb., 1781, aged 52. In the south aisle, or transept, is an old broken stone, being the only vestige of antiquity to be seen, having the remains of an old english inscription round the edges;

"Paul holm.....et Esab....uxor cuius qui anima....Pietetur deus."

This was removed from the old church at Paul Holme. There are 6 table tombs in the church-yard, and a many head stones. 1. Thos. Bentley, of Hull, d. 21 Jan., 1793, aged 52; and Eliz. his wife, 21 April, 1807, aged 62. 2. Lieut. James Colquhoun, of the Royal Invalids, and formerly of the 3rd Reg. of Guards, in which corps he served during the American war; and surviving many honourable wounds, died here 2 May, 1819, aged 68. 3. Marmaduke Brown, d. Jan. 18, 1765, aged 82; and Mary his wife, Sept. 24, 1752, aged 72; and 2 sons. 4. Henry, son of Philip and Eliz. Hardy, Nov. 6, 1828, aged 76; and Eliz. dr. of Philip and Elizh. Hardy, Feb. 6, 1820, aged 60. 5. Mary, wife of Wm. Chesman, and dr. of Thos. and Mary Hardy, Feb. 11, 1833, aged 33; Philip Hardy, Feb. 29, 1772, aged 55; and Eliz. his wife, Jan. 25, 1814, aged 91; and Philip, son of P. and E. Hardy, Nov. 13, 1828, aged 79. 6. Thos. Hardy, May 23, 1834, aged 76; and Mary his wife, Dec. 3, 1821, aged 55. Headstones, to Omblers, Chambers, Ryders, Greenshaws, Richardsons, Eastwood, &c.

The church is situated on a considerable eminence, nearly a quarter of a mile from the town, and sheltered on the south by several old trees; there is an extensive prospect

to the west and north; the church-yard is neatly kept. The situation of the church, standing by itself at this distance from Paul, gave rise to the following old distich, well known throughout Holderness:

High Paul, and Low Paul, Paul, and Paul Holme,
There was never a fair Maid married in Paul town.

HIGH PAUL HOUSE, the late residence of Mr. Blaydes, now occupied by C. Robinson, Esq., is delightfully situated on an eminence, facing the west, sheltered by the cliff in its rear. It consists of a centre and wings, in form of low towers; the cliffs rise from twenty to forty feet high, consisting of clay, sand, and gravel.

BOREAS HILL, anciently called **Boar House**, and **Bower House Hill**, is mentioned in the 3 H. VIII. as held by Wilfred Holme, of the King in capite, as of the manor of Burstwick, by knight's service. It was the old residence of the family of Carville, and in their possession in 1670, and so continued for a long succession of years. The late Mrs. Stovin, daughter of Francis Carville and Stovin, of the County of Lincoln, married her cousin, and resided here many years; at her death, the house and property, consisting of about 300 acres of land, was purchased in 1840 by Mr. Marmaduke Prickitt, of Hull; and is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful situations in Holderness.

King Charles visited Paul in July 1642, for the purpose of viewing his forces here. There is an old dismantled battery, and a deserted ship-yard, in which ships of war as high as seventy-fours, have been built. In May, 1812, *The Anson*, a seventy-four gun ship, built by Mr. Steemson, was launched here; length 206 feet 3 inches measurement 1741½ tons; carrying 32 pounders on her gun deck, and 18 pounders on her upper deck.—Total cost, £140,000. The yard was situated on the vacant ground between High Paul and the town, being an extremely eligible site for the purpose, having, naturally, a good sloping beach for launching vessels from it.

A Lighthouse, about 40 feet high, was erected here in 1836, between the ship-yard and the town, by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Hull. It is a fixed light, with reflectors, as a guide to vessels, between the lighthouses at Killingholme and the Helles floating light, in rounding the eastern portion of the Skitter Sand. The names of Wm. Collinson, and Geo. Hall, Esqrs., are inscribed upon a stone in the building, as erected during their wardenship. This lighthouse, as also the two at Killingholme, on the Lincolnshire shore, were erected at the sole cost of the Trinity House, and are maintained by that corporation, without any charge to vessels navigating the Humber; and are found effectually to answer the purposes for which they were intended.

—*Shells' Chron.*—This must have been at the time he went to Keyingham. Cf. *Shells' Chron.*—The ammunition brought there in the ship *Providence*, it being the same date.

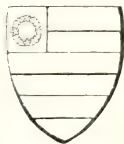
Although Mr. Blaydes is Lord of the manor of Paghill, or Paul, Sir Clifford Constable is a very extensive proprietor of lands in the parish, which is divided into two constabularies, called Paghill, and Paul. There is a small pier, and some business in shipping corn seems to be carried on. The Methodists have a meeting-house in the town.

PAUL HOLME.—Holme is returned in Domesday as a Soke of one carucate, belonging to Brocestwic. Circiter, 30 H. II. William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, grants to Walter Camerario, and heirs, to be held of the said William and his heirs, 20 acres of land, supra montem, and tofts and closes of such, by knight service, as much as belongs to the third part of half a carucate, where 48 make a knight's fee; tested by Simone Belle Campo, William de Dringham, Robert de Ulram, Ingram de Monceaux.^a

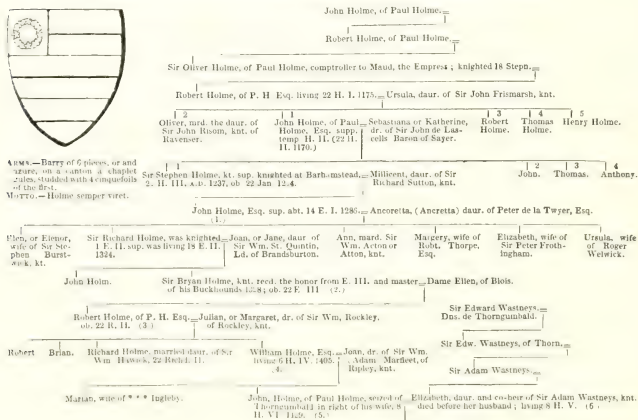
The family of Holme having possessed this place, from whence they derive their name, from a very early period, the following descent is best calculated to point out their connection with it:—

PEDIGREE OF HOLME, OF PAUL HOLME.

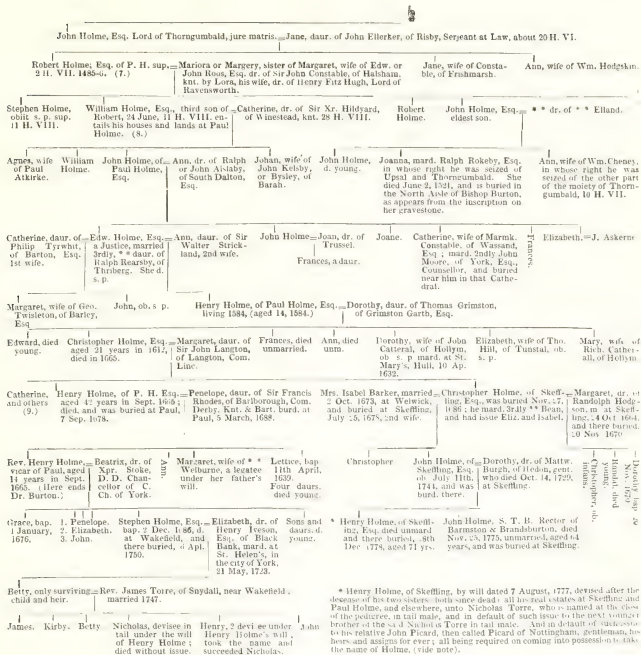
The early parts from S. vol. East-Riding Pedigrees, the remainder from Authentic Documents.



ARMS.—Barry of 6 pieces, or and azure, on a canton a chaplet gules, studded with 4 emmelets of the first.
MOTTO.—Holme semper viret.



^a Orig. penes nuper H. Holme.



- (1.) Temp. E. I. or II. William, at Grange, grants to Master John Holme, all his rights in a toft and 5 butts in Holme, with a marsh called Salvin Marsh; tested by Wm. Vavasour, of Thorn, Robt. Boothby, &c.—[Hold. Recd.]
- (2.) He had for his ensign a hound's head erased, or, out of a coronet, embattled gules, at taking King of Scots prisoner; 22 Ed. III., and died the same year.—[Dr. Burton.]
- (3.) 23 E. III. Robert Holme grants to Sir Rd. Mauliver, parson of the church of Ever, the reversion of a rent of 2 clove gilly flowers, which Rd. Holme holds for life, left out of a mess.; and all the lands, cum perts.

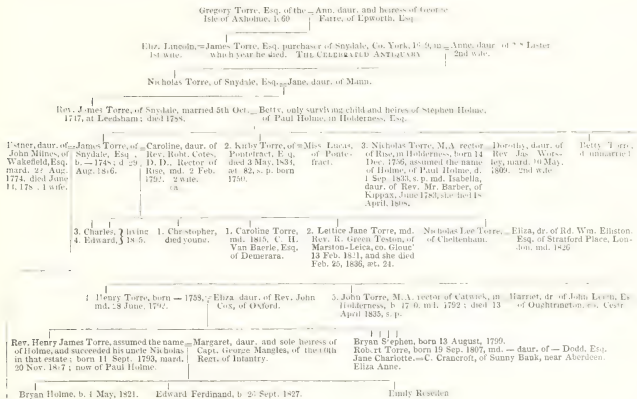
in Winsted, which Rd. Holme held of the said Robert for life, and which Alice, wife of William le Carpenter, held of Richd. Holme; tested by Sir John Meaux, Sir Robert de la Twyer, Sir Jno. Headon, kts., Wm. St. Quintin, of Winsted, &c.; dated at Winsted, 23 E. III.; sign'd Robt. de Holme.—[Meaux. Chart.] R. II. This indenture tripartite, that Sir Richard, parson of the church of Ever, gave to Robert Holme, and Margaret his wife, for their lives, the *manor of Paul Holme*, with its apperts., rendering him service, &c. for the same; except the homage and service of Sir David de Fletewick, and lady Margaret de Eyvill, which Richard had of the gift of the said Robert, to hold to Robert and Margaret for their lives; with remainder to Willm., their son, and male issue; remainder to Robert, brother of Wm., and male issue; with remainder to Richard, brother of Robert, and male issue; and with remainder to Brian Holme, brother of the said three brothers, and son of Margaret and Robert Holme; remainder to the right heirs of Robert, in fee — [Orig. penes nuper H. Holme.]

- (1.) H. IV. Wm. Attenges, of Otringham, grants to Wm. Holme, and male issue lawfully begotten, all the lands, tents, meadows, &c. which Wm. Attenges held, at the date of this deed, in Paulholme, to hold to Wm. Holme, and male issue; with remainder to Richard, brother of this Wm., and male issue; remainder to Brian, brother of the said Wm. and Richard; remainder to right heirs of Wm. in fee.—[F. No. 68, p. 111. B. C. Lib.]
- (5.) 18 H. VI. Thos. ...gheler, of Paulflete, grants to John Holme, and Elizh. his wife, and male issue, all his lands, &c., in Paul Holme, to hold as above, in special tail; remainder to the right heirs of John; tested by Sir Robert Hilton, Sir Jno. Routh, knts., John Constable, of Halsham, Robt Haytfield, &c.—[Ibid. p. 111.]
- (6.) Sir Robert Hilton, John Routh, Sir Stephen Thorp, kts.; John Constable, John Monceaux, John Disney, Wm. de Twyer, Thos. Constable de Halsham, Roos, of Routh, Walter de Flynton, Robt. de Hatfield, Jacobus de Hoton, Brian Atsea, Wm. Cawthorne, Wm. Goxhill, John Fitting, John Gouxhill, Marmk. de la More, Rd. Arnold, John Hastings, John Astyh, Peter Constable, Wm. Redmar, and Robt. Garton, Esquires; testify that Elizabeth, wife of John de Holm, is the true and lawful heir of Sir Edmund Wastneys, knt., namely daughter of Adse, son of Edmund Wastneys; dated and sealed All Sts. Eve, 8 Hen. V. Redmer's Seal a bend, inter 3 fleurs de lis.—[Penes nuper Mr. Henry Holm.] It appears from an inquisition held at Doncaster, 25 November, 4 H. VIII. on the death of Robert Holme, that the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Wastneys, was called *Richard*, and that he left Thorngumbald to *his son John*, whose son Robert succeeded him. That Robert gave a quarter of it to R. Holme, for his life; and also another quarter to his son Robert, for his life; another to his son William, for his life; and another quarter to Stephen Holme, another son, for his life. That this Robert died the last of August, 20 H. VII. leaving his grandson John Holme, his heir, who died S. P. 20 Nov., 23 H. VII.; so that the Thorngumbald estate came to his sisters Joan, aged 16, at her brother's death, married to Ralph Rokeby, Esq.; and Anne, aged 9, at her brother's death, married to Wm. Cheney, his co-heiresses.
- (7.) 2 H. VII. Sir Rob. Constable, Sir John Melton, John Sushell, Esq., Wm. Baxter, clerk, and Thos. Bentley, granted, demised, and confirmed to Robt. Holme, Esq., a. and h. of John, late of Paghel Holme, Esq. and Mariora his wife, one of the daurs. of Sir John Constable, of Halsham, all and singular the lands and tenements, rent and services, &c. in Thorngumbald and Hollym, which they had lately with Sir Rd. Fitzwilliam, knt., and John Auger, late vicar of Paul, ex traditione, of Sir John Constable, knt., to hold to Robert and Mariora, and lawful issue, and in default the above premises to remain to the right heirs of John, father of the said Robert Holme; testibus Sir Jno. Constable, knt., Wm. Constable, John Haytfield, Robert Twyer, John Rosse, Stephen Thorpe, Wm. Rysom, Esqrs.; dated 28 Oct., 2 H. VII. 1487.—[F. 68, p. 111. B. C. Lib.] 6 H. VII. John Holme held here the manor of Paul Holme and 6 messuages, 100 acres of arable, 200 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by knt. service, Ralph s. and h.—[Esch. B. C. Lib. No. 2.]

(8) 11 H. VIII. Wm. Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq., grants to Sir John Constable, of Burton Constable, kat. N. Hilyard, Esq., Matthew Boynton, Esq., Edwd. Roos, John Thorpe, and Peter Hildyard, Esq., his mansion house in Paulholme, with the adjoining orchard and garden, with barns and other outhouses, in Paulholme, and a close called Chapel Dale, in Wm.'s own hand, a close called Yow Marsh, in do., and a close called West Hill, in the tenure of Wm. Swake and John Winttingham; and also a close called West Ings, in the tenure of John Hoggard and Wm. Skeffing, cum perts, in Paulholme, in trust for his wife Catherine, for life; and after to the sd. Willm. and male issue; and in default, to Stephen Holme and his male issue; and in default, to Johan, wife of Jno Rookby, and Ann, wife of Wm. Cheyney, drs. and heirs of Jno. Holme, elder bro. of the sd. Wm. and their lawful issue; with remainder to the right heirs of Rob. Holme, father of the said William; 24 June, 11 H. VIII.—[No. 68, p. 109, B. C. Lib.] 20 H. VIII. Wm. Holme held the manor of Holme, near Paul, of the King, as of the hon. of Alb.; Jno. s. and h.—[Escheats 20 H. VIII.]

(9) *Catherine and others*; one of whom, born about 1620, married Samuel Picard, of Hollym, Esq., who left issue by the marriage Samuel Picard, born about 1660, father of Samuel Picard, born at Hollym, in 1696, and buried there in 1730, who left issue John Picard, born at Hollym, December, 1721, and buried in Hull, Oct. 1801, from whence he removed to Nottingham, the devisee in remainder, under the will of Henry Holme. The only descendant of John Picard, is John Kirby Picard, Esq., the present deputy recorder of Hull. The ancestors of this family are supposed to have come over at the Conquest, using then their proper name of Picard, which has lately been resumed by them.

DESCENT OF TORRE.



James Torre, Esq., of Synedale, and Lieut. Col.; born 1 June 1775; died 28 4, 1818.	Rosellan, dau. of Edw. Whitwell, Esq.; mard. 12 Dec 1801.	John Torre, in the army, died unm. 1804.	4. Hannah Maria Torre, b. 17 April 1782, md. James Favel, of Normanton, and died 24 Feb. 1836.	3. Henry Torre, m. rector of Thornhill, co. Y., born 17 Dec. 1780, living 1841.	1st. Mary Ellen, dau. of Ellis Leconby Holleson, of Stapleton Park, Esq.
James Whitwell Torre, Esq., of Synedale, 1817.	Jane Helena, dr. of Ma. of Henley, co. Sussex, 6 Feb. 1830.	Georl. Beaton.	Henry T. John, both living.	1. Rosellan Emma Torre = T. H. Cobb, 21 Nov. 1727. 2. Mary Ellen, md. 20 April, 1830, = Rev. Charles C. Davies, of Broadstairs, Kent. 3. Charlotte.	2nd. Caroline Sarah, dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye. Bart. has issue.

There were several ancient landholders in this place besides the Lords of the manor, and when such occur in the several lordships, they are arranged in this History under

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—Fulco de Oyry bought in Paul Holme. Temp. H. III. Walter de Sceller, of Paulfleet, held here at his death, in his demesne as of fee, 4 oxgangs of arable, 11 acres of meadow and pasture, for nine gross animals, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., *by the service of finding four men at Paulfleet, for conveying across the Humber the lord and lady of Holderness, for the time being, whenever it shall happen that they shall go from thence to Lindsey.*^a He held also, as above, de Rege, in capite, of the hon. aforesaid, a mess, and 4 tofts and a half, and pasture for one gross animal, 8s. 6d., cum pertis in Paulfleet, by the service of paying to the king's manor of Burstwick, 2s. 11½d, for all service. E. I. Robert, son of Robert Peacock, quit claims to Alexander de Holme, pasture for 20 sheep, and 12 acres of common of pasture, in Villa de Holme, viz. the pasture which Thomas le Ohen, late Lord of Holme, gave to Robert Peacock, his father; tested by Wm. ad Cameram, Wm. ad Grange, &c.—[Orig. B. C. Lib.] 10 E. I. Robert, son of Robert Peacock de Holme, grants to Alexander Holme, and his heirs, two acres of land in Holme field; tested by Stephen de Paul, Rob, Wm., and Alram de Clauso, in Holme, brothers, &c. Circa 30 E. I. Izabel, widow of Alan le Veyle, of Catwick, sister and heir of Philip Peacock, gives to Alexander Holme, lands here; tested by Wm. Gumband, Wm. de Holme.—[Meaux Chart.] 3 E. II. Alexander, son of John, relict of Alexander Holme, was ward in custody of Walter de Haytfield, of Preston, as appears from a deed dated by Walter, at Sigglesthorpe; 3 E. II. 1399. 4 E. II. Wm. de la Chambre held here a mess, 2 parts of 2 oxgangs of land in Holme, near Paul, of the King, as of the hon. of Alb., doing suit at the Wapentake Court of Holderness every three weeks. 11 E. II. Willm, son of John ad Cameram, of Holme, gave relief for his patrimony in Paul Holme.^b 14 E. II. Laurence Holbeck, held of the King in Holme, a moiety of a messuage, and the 4th of an oxgang of land, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., by military service.^c 20 E. II. Henry le Chamberlayne held 1 mess, 1 toft, 1 bovat, 12 acres, and 1 rood of arable, and 3 acres of meadow, in Thornton, in Pickering Lythe, of the King in capite, as of the hon. of Alb., by the service of the 40th part of a knts. fee.^d 11 E. III. Robt le Constable, of Halsham, and Burton Constable, inter alia, held here 2 tofts 26½ acres, and pasture for 11 gross animals, and a rent of 78s. and 10d. in Paulholme, by the service of 6½d. for all services.^e 13 E. III. Simone,

^a William le Gross gave the Abbey of Meaux a free passage at Paul, but which was afterwards regranted by them to Robert, son of Benedict. In the fifth year of E. II. the king issues an order to the keepers of the manor of Burstwick, that they should cause a new vessel to be built for the purpose of making the passage between Paulfleet and Skitterne Mill.—[Cl. Ac. 5 E. II. m. 4.] This shews the point at which this ferry landed their passengers; and it would appear the Lords of Holderness made Paul the place of embarkation, from its proximity to Burstwick, thereby avoiding Hull in their progress into Lincolnshire, and to Thornton Abbey.

^b Abst. Hold. Rec.

^c Eschts. 14 E. II. 132, No. 40.

^d Harl. 708, Fo. 143.

^e Burt. MS. 3 vol.

son of Alexr. Holme. gives to Alexander his brother a toft, lying in the vill of Holme, near Paul; tested by Sir Walter, Vicar of Paul, Wm. Coco, of Holme; given at Holme, St. Botolph's day, 1338. 18 R. II. Beatrix, wife of Wm. Chambers, held in Holme a mess. and 2 parts of 2 bovates of land, &c.^a

Of the Chapel of Paul Holme, returned as dilapidated in the reign of Queen Anne, no vestiges are now left. John Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq., by w. d. 23 September, 1438, bequeathed two torches to burn in the chapel of Paul Holme. Robert Holme, of Paul Holme, by w. d. 1 August, 1503, 19 H. VII., directs that a priest shall celebrate in the chapel of Paulholme, during his wife's life, and after her death for twenty years successively, for the good of their souls.



The Old Mansion, or Manor House appears from tracing the foundations, to have been built in the form of the letter H; one of the towers is still standing, and has been the north wing of a castellated house. It is about 30 feet high, with battlements and small loop-hole windows on each side; the east side is now nearly covered with ivy. On the west front of the tower—Holme, impaling Wastney, are quartered on a stone in the wall, still in good preservation; the building must have been erected after the marriage of Wastneys, (see ped.) Arms of Holme, of Paul Holme:—

Barry of six pieces, or and azure, on a canton a chaplet, gules, studded with four cinquefoils of the first. Wastney:—Sable, a lion rampant. There are roses in the corners of the stone, indicating perhaps that the building was erected in the reign of H. VII. The house stood in a low situation, close to the foot of the Holme Hill, and the tower is isolated in a field; the hill is probably one hundred feet high, a considerable elevation for Holderness, upon which an artificial mound seems to have been raised, in an oval shape, to which tradition has assigned an observatory, for the purposes of communication with Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire. A new house was built in 1837, out of the materials of the old one, contiguous to it,^b but the tower, or cell as it is termed, is left standing.

The manor of Paul Holme extends over Boreas Hill, and Austere Grange in Thorngumbald, a farm of about 60 acres belonging to Mr. Prickett. The Rev. H. J. Holme is Lord of the manor, except about 7 acres, which is in the Paghill division.

Little Humber.—The Monks of St. Martin's, Albemarle, 18 R. II. conveyed, inter alia, all their lands which they held here to the monks of Kirkstall. It contains a farm called Oxgoads or Osgoddes, about 500 acres^c the whole the property of Sir Clifford Constable.

Thorney Crofts, another property in this parish of about 170 acres of land, was sold by the Constable family. The Stovins re-sold it to the late Mr. Brigham, of Bilton, who left it by will to Mr. Godfrey Park, of Catwick, near Rise.

^a Burton's MS. 5 vol.
communications of use to the author.

^b Occupied by Mr. Benj. Iveson, tenant of Mr. Holme, who kindly sent

^c Mon. Angl. vol. I, p. 489.

The Cherry Cok Sands in the parish of Paul, consist of about 1800 acres of land, the property of Sir Clifford Constable. This large tract of land, with Sunk Island, Kayingham, and Ottringham Marshes, and part of Patrington, have all been gained from the Humber by the warping already alluded to, and have been forming of late years at a rapid rate. The whole district of Holderness is a fine agricultural tract of land, the soil generally of a strong clay, varying in its degrees of richness and fertility; yet, perhaps, no part of it in quality surpasses that which has been gained on the shores of the Humber. Drainage and embankments have principally contributed to improve these extensive properties.

THORNGUMBALD.—In Domesday Torne is a soke to the manor of Brocstewic, of two carucates. About the year 1261, 15 H. III. Sir Galfrid Gumbald, knt. attests a grant from Wm. Verder, of Out Newton, to Sir Simon le Constable, knt.^a A deed, dated St. Mathias Day, 48 H. III. of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, recites that Galfrid Gumbaud was one of the executors of Wm. de Fortibus, her late husband, together with Adam St. Martin, and Wm. de la Twyer. These are the first intimations of a family whose residence here gave the second name to Thorne or Torne. 9 E. I. Kirby's Inquest returns the whole soke, 2 carucates of land in Torne, near Hedon, where 48 carucates make a knight's fee, as held by Galfrid de Gumbaud. 33 E. I. Willm. Gumbaud held of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. the *manor of Thorne*, and 1 carucate of land, by the service of the 18th part of a knight's fee, and doing suit at the Wapentake Court of Holderness every three weeks, and paying to Skipscea, Castle Ward 1d. per ann. and 5d. for the Sheriff aid.^b 6 E. II. David de Fleetewick held the third part of the manor of Thorne Gumbaud, of the king in capite, as of the honor of Albemarle, by military service, doing suit at the Wapentake Court every three weeks.^c 9 E. II. the Nomina Villarum has Lawrence Holbeck, Thomas de Newmarche, and Edm. Wastneys, as holders of this place. 14 E. II. Lawrence de Holbeck held of the king in capite, in Thorne Gumbaud, 1 mess. 10 cott. 1 mill, 3 bov. and 3 pis. of another, and 16 acres of land, and 29½ acres also of arable, 32 acres of meadow, 42 acres of pasture, and an annual rent of 1s.^d 11 E. III. Lora, who was wife of Thomas de Newmarket, senr. held of the king in capite the day on which he died, as of the hon. of Alb. a fourth part of the manor of Thorngumbaud, with its appurts. by military service, viz. by the 96th part of a knt.'s fee, and paying per annum to the king for Skipscea Castle Ward, 1d., at the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, and 1½ for Sheriff aid, and doing suit at the Wapentake Court; she held also of the king aforesaid, in his demesne as of fee, &c. by service aforesaid, 1d. per ann. at the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, for all services; one toft and one bovat of land with their appurts. in Ottringham, and that David de Fleetewick, the son of Lora, was next heir.^e By an inquisition, taken 22 Sept. 33 E. III. at Hedon, on the oath of Alexander de Holm, &c. it appears that Wm. Gumbald held in his demesne as of fee, the manor of Thorne, and that Lora, wife of David Fleetwood, and Margaret, wife of Lawrence Holbeck, and Christian Gumbaud, a nun at Sürkwald, co. Linc. and Joan Gumbald, a nun at Swine, are the sisters and heirs of Wm. Gumbaud.^f The manor subsequently became the property of Sir Edward Wastney, of Thorngumbald, and by the marriage of Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Adam Wastney, with John Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq. it passed into that family, and became divided between the two daughters and co-heirs of John Holme, eldest son and heir of Robert Holme. Joanna, married to Ralph Rokeby, Esq.^g and Ann, married to Wm. Cheyney, of Thorngumbald, Esq.^h

^a MS. B. C. Lib. ^b Harl. MS. No. 708, fo. 93. ^c Ibid, fo. 120. ^d Burton's M.S. vol. 3 copy of Escheats.

^e Burton's MS. vol. 3.

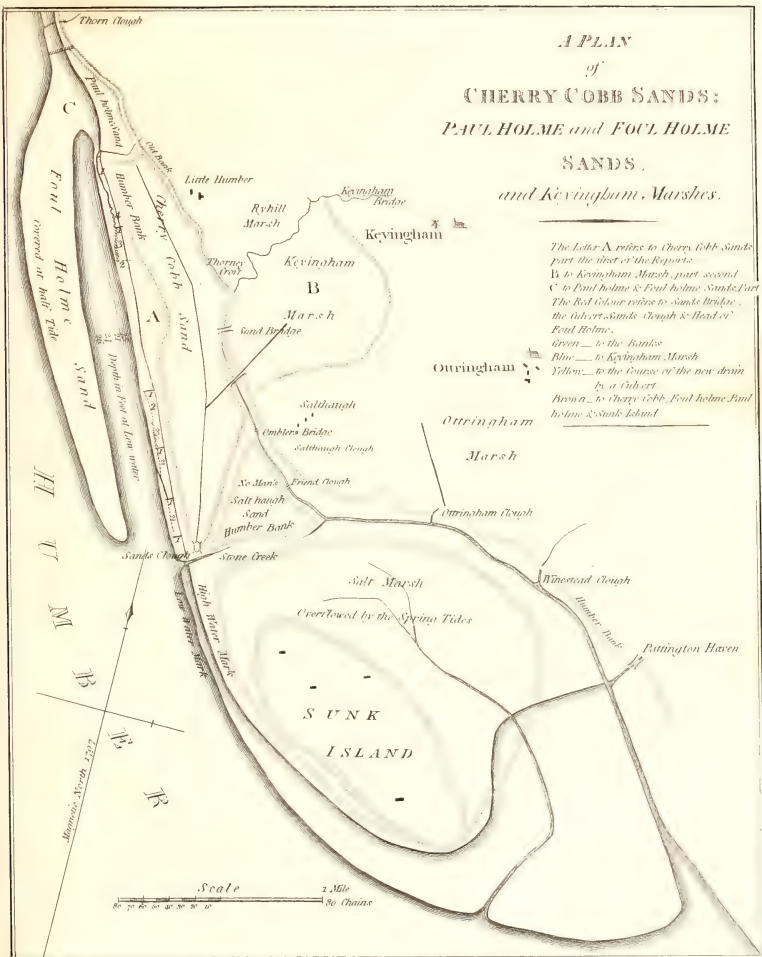
^f Ibid.

^g Ralph Rokeby, brother of Abp. Rokeby, (who died in 1521,) was an apprentice to the common Law, and acquired lands in the East-Riding by his marriage with Ann, daur. and heir of John Holme, of Paul Holme. He had two sons, John and Henry. The daughter of John married the eldest son of Ralph Rokeby, of Morton. She left her son £100 a-year at Sandal and elsewhere.—*Hunter & So. Yorks.* v. 1, p. 201.

^h Vide the pedigree of Holme.

A PLAN
of
CHERRY COBB SANDS:
PAUL HOLME and FOUL HOLME
SANDS,
and Kevingham Marshes.

The Letter A refers to Cherry Cobb Sands part the first of the Reports
B to Kevingham Marsh part second
C to Paul holme & Foul holme Sands part 3.
The Red Colour refers to Sands Bridge, the Culvert & Sande Cough & Head of Foul Holme.
Green — to the Banks
Blue — to Kevingham Marsh
Yellow — to the Course of the new drain by a Culvert
Brown — to Cherry Cobb, Foul holme Paul holme & Sande Island

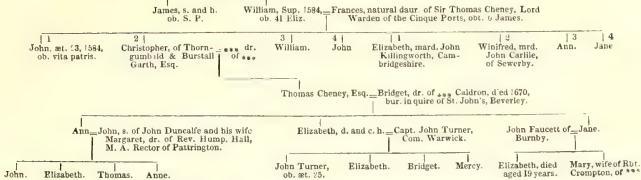


A 1. Stone Altitude ————
A 2. W. non fortified ————

2. Stone Altitude raised ————
1. Stone of Station & Perchwood ————

PEDIGREE OF CHEYNEY, OF THORNGUMBALD.

William Cheyney, of Thorngumbald, died 1 E. VI. = Ann, daur. and co-heir of John Holme, of Paulholme, Esq.



The manor is now the property of the Mauleverers. The common pound has always stood upon the land of that family, and is, perhaps, the only sign of manorial authority. The manor house is occupied by their tenant, Mr. James Wood.

The Chapel was conveyed, by the monks of St. Martin's, Albemarle, 18 R. II. to Kirkstall Abbey, with the advowson of the same, and all their lands here.^a It is now held with Paul. Thos. Sheys, by w. d. 1 October, 1446, gave to the altar of the chapel of St. Mary, 3s. 4d. to buy ornaments for the same. John Garton, of Hull, by w. d. 17 March, 1455, gave £5 to the chapel, and £5 for the road inter Thorn and Hedon.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small antique building, with a tower at the west end; on the north side is a square-headed and a pointed window, each of two lights, cinquefoiled, with a circular-headed Norman doorway, having an engrailed moulding round the arch, placed between five plain buttresses, of two set offs. On the south side there are three buttresses, and a brick vestry; in the west division formed by them is a plain circular headed doorway, and fragments of a brick porch, with a common, round-topped sash window; and a square-headed two light window is placed in each of the other two divisions; the lights are trefoiled. The interior has a very old appearance. The pulpit is affixed to the south wall; and gallery at the west end. The Royal Arms are on the north wall, and on each side of the east window, the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. A small cylindrical granite font, is placed under the gallery. The whole building is composed of rubble, mixed with brick. A new tower was erected in 1768, and it was then new pewed; the township contributing £30, and Capt. Standidge the remainder, being £30 more. There are neither chapel yard nor interments. The fabric is uninclosed, a little removed from the village street. In 1768, Capt. Samuel Standidge purchased about 200 acres of land of John Hobman, Esq., all freehold and tythe free except a modus of 15d. per acre, and tythe of wool, and in the same year built a large and handsome mansion house here. About 200,000 bricks were taken from the ruins of Newton Hospital, for this purpose. Capt. Standidge was of humble origin, but by successful merchandize he rapidly accumulated a large fortune,^b and was knighted by Geo. III. at the request of Prince William of Gloster, who was entertained by the Captain, as mayor of Hull, when his royal highness visited that place about 1796, or 7. He devised the mansion house and property of Thorngumbald to his great grandson, Mr. Slater, who sold it to Edward Sheldon, Esq., nephew of the late Francis Constable, who resided here a short time, and then resold it to Abraham Dunn, Esq., who disposed of it to Mr Butter, the present owner.

Sir Samuel Standidge left one daughter, to whom his large estates descended, married to Samuel Thornton,

^a Mon. Angl. vol. 1, p. 589. ^b With the profits of one voyage to New York, it is said he bought a good farm in the parish of Preston, containing 130 acres, and called by him New York, which singular name it still retains.

Esq. of Hull, merchant, by whom she had issue. She married 2ndly, — Thornton, Esq. by whom she had no issue. Mrs. Thornton had two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Thomas Walton, a shipowner, of Hull, and had 1st Samuel Standidge Walton, of Hull, a Capt. in the East York Militia; 2nd, Rev. Nicholas Walton, M.A. vicar of Sutton; 3d, a daughter, married to Geo. Codd, Esq. late Town Clerk of Hull, &c. &c. The other daughter married Mr. Thomas Slater, a merchant of Hull, and had a son, Samuel Standidge Slater, and other children. The village is long, principally on the side of the turnpike road leading from Hull to Patrington; it has a Calvinists' meeting-house, and one for the Methodists.

CAMERTON in this parish, called Camerington in Domesday, where it is returned as a soke to Brocstewick, of six carucates. 9 E. I. Thomas de Camerton is returned in Kirby's Inquest as holding three carucates, where 48 make a knight's fee. 16 E. I. an inquisition held in Haddon, before Thomas de Normanvill, the escheator, states, that John Camerington held at his death a messuage in demesne here, valued at * * * marks per ann. and three carucates of land, of which nine * * * were in demesne, and with their appurts worth 20s.: and one carucate and seven oxgangs in service, of which William de Camerington held two oxgangs, by the free service of 13s. 4d. yearly. Stephen Pethie held two oxgangs by the free service of 2s. yearly. Henry de Sokeholm held half an oxgang at one penny yearly. John Stot half an oxgang, by the service of 4s. and foreign service. The heir of Alan Manning held two oxgangs of land by the service of 4s. with foreign service. Simon Stankord held an oxgang by knight service. Johan, relict of Stephen Camerington, brother of the said John, held in dower half a carucate of land.* Nicholas de Boothby held here a mess. and 4 oxgangs of land of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of the 90th part of a knight's fee, (no date). 23 E. III. Margery, wife of Robert Boothby, held the manor of Camerington of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of the 16th part of a knight's fee, and doing suit at the Wapentake Court: and 4 tofts and 1 bov. of land, and 15 acres of pasture, and 2s. rent, in Ottringham. John, son of Thomas de Boothby, heir.† Same date, 23 E. III. the king committed to his clerk, John de Botheby, the custody of the manor of Camerington, with its appurts, in Holderness, which belonged to Margery, who was wife of Robert de Botheby, deceased, &c. as of the hon. of Alb. &c., by reason of the minority, &c., to have, &c., paying for the same 100s. per ann., and so, &c.‡ How this manor passed from the Bothebys is not ascertained. In the 34th E. III. John Otterman is found Lord of this place. The next information which occurs is derived from the will of Sir John Constable, dated 2 May, 1512, in which it appears this manor belonged to the testator. In 1559, Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Risby, knight by w. d. 22 Sept. proved 11 June 1562, devises to his younger sons, Ralph and Robert Ellerker, his capital messuage or manor of Riall and Camerton, for life. Here are sufficient evidences of its having been considered a manor, although at the present day it appears there are no manorial rights claimed, nor have any been exercised within memory. The property seems to have been in the possession of the family of Morritt, and the next holder was a Mr Marshall, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Edw. Ombler, a gentleman descended from Wm. Ombler, alderman of Hedon in 1629. Mr. Edward Ombler, of Camerton Hall, born 18 Nov. 1744, married at Aldbro' 1769, Jane, dau. of Wm. Mitforth, of Flinton, gent.; she died February 25, 1818, æt. 75. Edward Ombler, Esq. only child and heir, died 21 July, 1825, æt. 50, and was buried at Kayingham. He left Edward Ombler, Esq. of Camerton Hall, and of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, barrister at law, s. and h.; Geo. 2nd son, of St. John's Coll. Cam., and daughters. The original purchase consisted of about 400 acres. At the time of the enclosure of Ryhill and Camerton, Mr. Ombler purchased other lands there. A handsome mansion house and offices were built by the late Edw. Ombler, Esq., which is surrounded with gardens and thriving plantations. A few cottages complete the hamlet, situated near the road leading from Hedon to Patrington.

* In page 397 the word *former* should have been used instead of *latter*, Ryhill being in the parish of Burstwick, and Camerton in that of Paul. † See Ottringham. ‡ Harl. MSS. No. 708, fo. 272.

§ Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 201.

SKEFFLING,

WITH BURSTALL PRIORY, BURSTALL GARTH, AND WINSETTS.



ACHELING is named in Domesday as a soke to Brocstewick, of two carucates and a half.

And is still a member of the seigniory. The custom of this manor is the same as that of Easington. This township was enclosed in the year 1765, by act of parliament, and the open fields contained by estimation, before this enclosure, 119 acres copyhold in bondage ; 302 copyhold without impeachment of waste ; and 765

acres freehold ; 6 acres held of the manor of Thornton, 134 held of the manor of Burstwick Garth, and 6 held of the manor of Out-Newton. The arable land and pasture paid 4d. per acre copyhold rent by the estimated quantity, that part of the old enclosure, called the Fosses, (being low grounds) 12d. per acre, and the higher grounds about 1s. 8d. The office of penny-grave is executed by the owner of the *fourty* acres in rotation.

PREMISES OF LESS NOTE.—This place gave name to an ancient family, but of which few memorials are left ; the first intimation of their connection with it, is conveyed in the following charter :—William, Earl of Albemarle, to his steward (Dapifer), to the sheriff, and to all his barons, French and English,—Be it known, that I have granted to Simon de Sceftlings, all that exchange, which he made with my men in Sceftling, for ever, &c. these being witnesses,—William Bileth, Ulbert Constable, Wm. his son, and Richard his brother, &c. ; given at Albemarle, but without date.^a This is the charter referred to in the Constable pedigree, p. 227. Simon de Skeffling gives to St. Hellen Burstall, half a carucate of land to the south “ de domini Cat suo” in the territory of Skeffling, with all his pasture of Westmarsh, and his common right there ; and a moiety of all his sheep pasture ; also a moiety of all his meadow, *de Fosse* ; and a moiety of the meadow which were in his closes, in his avena, in the said territory, with the appurts. to the said land ; together with four closes, and services of the men holding the closes ; witnessed by Peter de Melsa, Galfrid de Frybois, John de Rysom, &c.^b Robert de Summatier releases and quit claims to St. Mary, Albemarle, and the abbat and convent there, all the right he had, or his heirs may have, from Philip, son of Roselm, priest, his grandfather, or Richard his son, and father of Robert de Summatier, in Skeffling and Burstal Holme, as well in lands as in meadows, dated 1226 ; tested by Sir Simon de Skeffling, Wm. his son, knts. &c.^c Sir William de Skeffling, knt. attests a grant of lands to John Frybois, of Newton, son of Galfrid de Frybois, to the priory of Bridlington.^d Robert, son of Nicholas

^a Ex Orig. B. C. Lib.

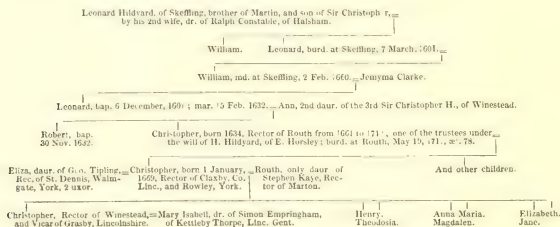
^b Dods. MS. Bodleian, vol. 7, p. 238.

^c Ibid, vol. 7, p. 242.

^d Brid. Reg. p. 234.

de Skeffling, in consideration of a sum of money given to him in his great need, grants to William, the abbat and convent of Albemarle, a mess, and 2 bovates here, late belonging to Sir Hugh Scheffling, and also a toft, late the property of Peter del Hill; attested by Sir Simon Constable, Sir John de Melsa, Sir Amandus de Ruda, Sir John Passmer, Sir Ralph Welwick, Sir Simon de Marflete, knts., John de Otringham, Wm. de Walcotes, Rob. Hilliard, John de Redmar, Wm. de Hoton, John Bur, of Holmpton, and others.^a 16 E. I. Sir Robt. Ros, son of Sir Rob. Ros, Sir Galfrid Gumbald, Amandus de Ruda, Sir John Passmer, knts., witness a grant of a house and lands from Roger le Mareys, of Skeffling, to Sir Simon Constable, of Halsham, and Catherine, his wife; dated circa. 16 E. I.^b 14 E. II. Katherine, wife of Sir John de Danthorpe, of Skefflynge, held one mess. 3½ bovates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 51 acres of pasture here, as of the hon. of Alb. 24 E. III. Ughtred Charlton died seized of lands here; John de Carlton son and heir.^c 21 H. VIII. William Hoton held 2 mess. and 12 bovates of land in this place, of the king as of his manor of Burstwick, by knight service. 21 H. VIII. John Newton held a mess, and 2 closes here of the king in bondage, per copiam curiæ, as of his manor of Burstwick; John s. & h.^d 10 James I. by an inquisition, taken at the castle of York, 29 Sept. 1612, it appears that Marmaduke Langdale was some time before his death seized of a mess, a toft with a croft, and 12 acres of arable in Skeffling. St. John's Coll. Cambridge, has in this lordship 60 acres, supposed to be bought by the college when Dr. Metcalf was Master, in the time of H. VIII.

A branch of the Hildyard family, called of Skeffling, held the manor of Burstall Garth previously to 1650; the following is a short table of their descent:—



The descendants of this branch were settled at Gainsbro' and Brigg.

The Holmes, of Paul Holme and Skeffling, lay impropiators of this place, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, at the award made in pursuance of the act of enclosure, which bears date 25 March, 1765, had a provision respecting the encroachments, or retreat of the Humber. The commissioners awarded a yearly sum of money after the rate of 1s. 6d. per acre, to Henry Holme, Esq., in lieu of all such lands as shall hereafter be gained by the retreat of the Humber; and also an abatement or deduction of tythe rent, in the same proportion, for all lands which shall hereafter be lost by the encroachments of that river.

^a Bundle 5, No. 6, B. C. Lib. ^b Meaux Chart. ^c Hold. Inq. B. C. Lib. ^d Escheats, 21 H. 8, B. C. Lib.

The tythe rents due to Henry Holme, Esq., the impropiator, in lieu of all tythes, great and small, as well as of the new as of the old enclosed lands, are set forth in the said award.

THE CHURCH of Burstall, alias Skeffling, was given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the priory of Bristall, which he made a cell to the abbey of Albemarle, which was yielded 10 Oct. 18 R. II. to the abbey and convent of Kirkstall.

On 15th October, 1466, license was granted to Sir John Linwood, vicar of Skeffling, and to the parishioners thereof, *because the church was translated from the old place, and newly rebuilding upon another foundation*, to have celebration at the high altar in the chancel, which was then completely finished and adorned; also to administer sacrament therein for two years space; within which time it was hoped the church would be wholly finished and adorned, as it was accordingly, for on the 20th June, 1470, a commission was directed to William, Bishop of Dromore, to dedicate or consecrate this parish church of Skeffling alias Burstall, then newly built, with the church-yard thereof.—*Torre*, p. 1551.

Skeffling vel Burstall anciently was a chapel belonging to the church of Easington, till the year 1219, when Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, freed it from all dependance on that place, and appropriated the profits of it to the monks at Burstall.^a About 1272 a composition was made between the abbat of Albemarle and Sir Roger Marmion, rector of Easington, relative to the chapel of Skeffling and Ravenser Odd, by the mediation of Lord Walter Gifford, Archbishop of York, so that the chapel of Skeffling should remain in the possession of the abbey of Albemarle, and the chapel of Ravenser Odd and church of Easington should pay to the abbey of Albemarle, in the name of particular tythes, the sum of 23s. yearly, for ever.^b In 1740 the living was augmented by a benefaction of £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; and in 1757, and in 1807, by a similar sum in each year. The net value of the present living is only £53: the impropiator, the Rev. James Holme, who succeeded his uncle in the patronage.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
7 ides June	1281	Dns. Thos. de Plessinghowe, Pbr.	Ab. & Con. of Albemarl	Resig.
Nones March	1305	Dns. Wm. de Huddleston, Pbr.	the same	
4 November	1316	Dns. Johs. de Skirlaw, Pbr.	the same	
11 Cal. January	16	Dns. Wm. de Huddleston, Pbr.	the same	
13 May	1356	Dns. Johs. Cruys, Cap. Dns. Adam de Esburn, Pbr.	Isabella, dr. of Ed. III.	
4 January	1363	Dns. John Clement, Cap.	Prior & Con. de Birstall.	

^a Archbishop Sharpe's Book, vide sequens, the ordination of Abp. Grey.

^b Meaux Chart.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Vicars.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
		Dns. Roger Ulram, Pbr. Dns. John de Beford.	Prior & Con. de Birstall.	Mort. the same
1 August	1409	Dns. Henry Wall, Pbr. Dns. Wm. Richard, Pbr.	Ab. & Con. de Kirkstall.	
27 July	1476	Dns. John Lynwood, Cap. Robt. Wall, Cap.	the same	the same
19 January	1489	Dns. Xr. Blyth, Cap.	the same	Resig.
14 March	91	Dns. John Smyth, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
27 March	1503	Dns. John Berchard, Pbr.	the same	the same
28 March	1507	Dns. Milo Knipe, Cap.	the same	the same
14 February	1508	Dns Radulph Scott, Pbr.	the same	the same
12 August	21	Dns. John Shanne, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
1 October	1522	Dns. Antony Olyphant, Pbr.	the same	the same
9 April	1532	Dns. Robt. Cleveland, Pbr.	Robt. Creike, by grant from the Ab. and Con. of Kirkstall	Mort.
1 October	1550	Dns. Robert Fawkes, Pbr.	John Smyth and others, by grant from the late Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall.	
17 August	1587	Rev. — Burges,	the same	Death.
1 March	1595	Edwd. Bycliffe.	the same	the same.
27 May	1624	James Harwood,	Henry Viscount Dunbar, Lord Constable.	the same.
	1669	Wm. Mackareth,	Henry Holme, gent.	the same.
	1779	Wm. Potchett, ^a	Mrs. Dinah Holme.	the same.
August 17	1813	Geo. Inman,	Rev. N. Holme.	Present incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS — 6 May, 1382, John Boothby, parson of Bainton, m. w. p. 21 May, 1382, in the church of All Saints, Skeffling. 20 Oct. 1399, Roger de Ulram, vicar of Skeffling. 21 May, 1466, Roger Wall, vicar of Skeffling, m. w. p. 3 October, 1468, before the high altar in the church of St. Ellen. 1567 Robert Bilithe, of Winsetts, in this parish, gent., m. w. p. 21 Jan. 1567, where his executors please.

^a The Rev. Wm. Potchett, clerk, succeeded in 1779, to the perpetual curacies of Easington and Skeffling, and to the vicarage of Kilnsea, which he had for 34 years. It is said, that from a very humble station in life, by natural talent and persevering industry, he obtained holy orders, and was a highly respectable and useful parish priest. In 1762 and 68 he was curate of Aldbro, and in 1764 of Burton Pidsea, and his name occurs at the latter place as curate or vicar down to the 12th June, 1780. He died at Easington, May 13, 1813, in his 77th year. The Rev. Geo. Inman, succeeded Mr. Potchett in all his livings; in 1813 he is J. P. for the East-Riding.

THE FABRIC, as just shewn, was consecrated upon its completion, 20 June, 1470. It stands, unlike the generality of churches, alone, having no houses very near it, and is approached from the village on the north side. It has a venerable appearance, and is, in the beautiful language of Byron, "Despoil'd, yet perfect, spared, and bless'd by time." It consists of a good square tower, nave, side aisles, and a chancel, with a considerable space unoccupied at the west end, displaying the symmetry and architectural beauty of the church. The tower is open to the nave by a lofty arch. On each side of the nave are four pointed arches of the early English character springing from multangular pillars, with good cap mouldings. On each side also, are three clerestory windows. In the south east corner, low down in the wall, is a plain piscina. On the south side of the chancel, in the the wall, about two feet and a half above the level of the floor, are three low pointed arches, divided by two plain pillars, in imitation of the triple sedilia, and bearing a rude resemblance to the splendid sedilia, with pinnacles, crockets, and finials, in Patrington chancel. It is however, tolerably evident, that they could not be used by ecclesiastics, as seats, in their present form. On the north side of the chancel is the large square recess in the wall, known as the aumbry, the use of which has been before described. The roof of the chancel is of timber, and in one of the cross beams is a fine head, beautifully carved in oak, said to be a portrait of a former prior of Burstall, and brought hither on the dissolution of that house, a tradition by no means unworthy of credit. All the windows in the church are square headed, excepting those in the tower, and appear to be of more recent origin than other parts of it. The interior is remarkably clean, and is preserved with that judicious care and well-timed liberality, which generally result from the residence of a pious incumbent. From the west end to the entrance of the church is 45 feet, inside measure; from pillar to pillar 21 feet; the south aisle is 15 feet, and the north 12 feet broad. The pulpit is under the chancel arch. Font at the west end; is of granite, and octagonal. The church yard commands a view of the Humber, with the Spurn lights and Lincolnshire coast.

In the chancel near the north wall is a flag stone, with this superscription in black letters, "Hic jacet Joh'es Bilyth et Cicilia uxor ejus qui quidem Joh'es obiit 16 die Novembris A'o D'ni 1494, and Cicilia obiit 8 die Octobris A'o D'ni 1502." The family of Bilyth were of considerable antiquity here, and continued down to the last generation, when Mr. John Barron, a farmer, married Ann, only child of Mr. Bylith, of Welwick, and mother of Mr. Thomas Bylith Barron, of Welwick, yeoman.

FUNERAL MONUMENTS.—In the nave, on a marble monument,—Beneath this pew are interred the remains of Edward Bee, and Elizabeth his wife. Edward Bee, Esq. Sergeant at Law, descended from the ancient family of Bee, of St. Bees, in Cumberland, ob. May 5, 1762, æt. 72.; his wife was daughter of Robert Little, of Kilnsea, gent. and granddaughter of Robert Overton, of Easington, in Holderness, Esq. She ob. 11 April, 1762, æt. 78. They lived married 49 years, were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not

divided. Arms faded, Bee impaling Little.^a In the chancel are 4 fine marble mural monuments; 1. In memory of Margaret Reaston, wife of Thos. Reaston, Esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, youngest d. of John and Dinah Holme of this place, died July 22, 1781, æt. 59. This monument erected by Dinah Holme. Arms above.—Barry of 6, or and gu. in a canton, a wreath. Crest.—A talbot's head gu. in a mural coronet. 2. Here are deposited the remains of John Holme, Esq., of this place, and of Paul Holme, where his family had resided and flourished for many generations, died July 11, 1744, æt. 71; and Dinah his wife, daughter of Matthew Burgh, of Hedon, died Oct. 11, 1729, æt. 50. Arms—Holme impaling Burgh, argent a cross saltire, sable, charged with four swans of the first—(Crest as above.) 3. In memory of a sincere and worthy man, this monument is erected near the remains of Henry Holme, of Skeffling, Esq., the eldest son of John and Dinah Holme, of this place; whose respectable ancestry and general benevolence made his death lamented by those who knew him; died 23 Dec., 1778, æt. 72.—Arms as above. 4. Here are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Holme, B. D., (son of John and Dinah Holme, late of Paulholme and Skeffling,) rector of Brandsburton and Barmston; he died Nov. 25, 1775, æt. 64. There are two common stones on the chancel floor: 1. Ann, wife of George Sherwood, of Ryson Garth, and niece to Robert Bee, Esq., of Skeffling, died 9 Sep. 1810, æt. 75; also, George Sherwood, of Ryson Garth, d. 20 Nov. 1813, æt. 72. 2. Elizh. Sawyer, dr. of Mrs. Elizh. Bee, obt. 23 March, 1769, æt. 62. In the nave four floor stones: 1. Edward Bee, Esq., Serjeant at Law, and one of his Majesties Justices of ye Peace, obt. 25 Feb. 1666; also Edward Bee, his grandson, obt. 10 Oct. 1699; also Ann Bee, his great, great granddaughter, obt. 22 March, 1722; also Edwd. Bee, his great, great grandson, obt. 21 Dec. 1743. 2. Here lieth John Bee, son of Edwd. Bee, Esq. 3. In memory of Robt. Bee Sherwood, son of George and Ann Sherwood, of Ryson Garth, who died the 28 Sep. 1776, in infancy; also Betty Ann, their daughter, d. 9 July, 1782, aged 12 years. 4. Elizh. Pearson, d. 28 May, 1803, æt. 31. There are a few head-stones in the church-yard: 1. Walter Sharp, of Skeffling, late of Howden, d. June 16, 1806, æt. 67. 2. John Mackreth, son of Rev. Wm. Mackreth, late curate of this perpetual curacy, died 31 Aug. 1796, æt. 22; also Wm., son of the said Rev. Wm. M., died 9 Sep. 1778, æt. 9; also Elizh., daughter of the said Rev. W. M., d. 3 Aug. 1786, æt. 14. 3. Rev. Wm. Mackreth, vicar of Kilnsea, and curate of Easington and Skeffling, buried here Feb. 24, 1779, æt. 46 years.

In the church-yard are the remains of a fine cross, the base and shaft are good, but the transverse stone is gone. A good parsonage house has been built during the present incumbency. On the north side of the church is a modern house of inconsiderable size, now occupied by a farmer, but formerly the residence of the Holme family. The remains of a moat are still visible, indicating the site of an older house.^b The house of the Bee's is a handsome structure, of the era of George I. or a little earlier, and was built by the father of the Sergeant, and completed by the latter. The situation is picturesque, and possesses all the advantages afforded by dark woods and quiet domestic scenery. The largest colony of rooks in Holderness is located here; they are sufficiently removed from the parish church to prevent annoyance to those engaged in the performance of divine service.

Skeffling is situated about four miles from Pattrington.—It is a decent village, Burstall being about a quarter of a mile distant, immediately on the Humber side.

^a See pedigree.

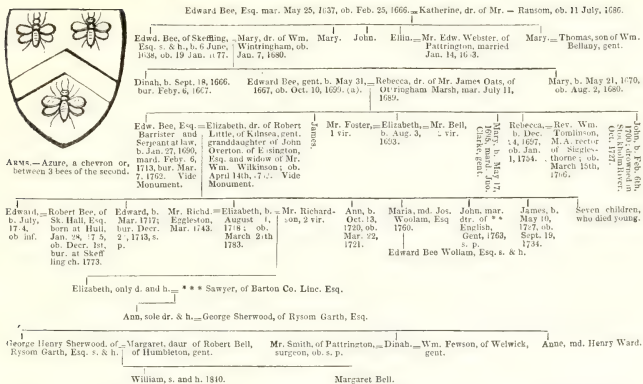
^b See Paul Holme for an account of the family.

PEDIGREE OF BEE, OF SKEFFLING HALL,

From a vellum MS. in possession of G. H. Sherwood, of Rysom Garth, Esq.



Arms.—Azure, a chevron or, between 3 bees of the second.



BIRSTAL, OR BURSTAL PRIORY.—The alien priories were most of them established in this kingdom by the Norman barons, who had a foreign abbey, either founded by themselves or their families; upon which they were accustomed to bestow some of the ample possessions they had acquired in this kingdom. The monks of the foreign abbey, for the purpose of increasing the number of their order, or to have faithful stewards of their revenues, perhaps both considerations influenced them, built small convents, or occupied houses denominated cells in this country, for the reception of such a number of their order as they thought proper, and appointed priors over them. The family of Albemarle, as already stated, had founded a monastery near Albemarle, in Normandy, (see pp. 20 and 23, vol. I.) and granted many churches and tythes in Holderness towards its support. A prior or procurator, says Abp. Tanner, was soon after sent over here, with some of their own monks of the Benedictine order, to look after these tythes and churches in Holderness and Lincolnshire with which the monastery was endowed. The first ordination of this house or cell at Byrstall, is dated at Beverley, in the month of June, 1219, and in the third year of the pontificate of Walter Gray, Abp. of York. After the preamble it sets forth:—That as hitherto the monks of St. Martin had no fit or proper place of habitation in this province, the Abp. grants the chapel of Byrstal, (called St. Helen,) with the great and small tythes of Skeffling, and all other obventions and profits appertaining, for the use of the monks at Byrstal for ever. That the said chapel was in no wise to be subject to the church of Easington; but that the prior of Byrstal should present a chaplain to the dean for the parish church of Byrstal, and remove him at his pleasure; that he should report

^a Edward Bee, of Skeffling, gent., declined entering his Pedigree in 1664, at Dugdale's Visitation, "not liking to be at the charge."—*Mem. in Herald's Coll.*

to the dean the excesses of the parishioners, and follow the chapter; and that the church of Byrstal was to be free from synodals and presentations, and from general interdicts, and that the tranquility of the monks resident here might be assured to them, the Abp. places them under his especial protection, &c.^a As these priories or cells consisted chiefly of foreigners, and who were in constant communication with the foreign abbey, they were supposed during the wars which so frequently occurred, to give intelligence to the enemy; and they are stated also to have greatly impoverished the kingdom by draining it continually of considerable sums, which occasioned their estates to be seized during the period of hostilities, and were again restored in time of peace. Ultimately however they were, by an act of Parliament in 1336, granted to the king.^b

It is stated by Dodsworth^c that Rich. II. in the war with France, seized on this cell at Birstall, and demised it to the prior of St. Cuthbert, Durham, during the war. The said prior and convent by indenture, dated at Westminster, 1 May, 5 R. II. grants power to Friar Thomas, and William Holme, to receive the profits of the priory, save tythe of wool and lamb of St. Cuthbert's own sheep, and saving the pasture of the sheep from last to next Easter, according to the tenor of the king's commissioners made to the said Thomas and William. Charles the 4th of France, by his charter dated in 1394, after setting forth that the abbat and monks of St. Martin had, for the sum of 10,000 livres, yielded up to his beloved cousin, the Duke of Lancaster, their priory of Birstall, in England, granted them his license to buy land of the like value in France; and the said abbat and monks, by their deed dated 18 R. II. 1395, yielded up all their lands, tythes, profits, liberties, &c. in England, to the abbat and monastery of Kirkstall. The following charter gives at one view the whole of the possessions in Holderness belonging to the convent of St. Martin:—

“The abbat and convent of St. Martin, of Albemarle, in Normandy, grant to the convent of Kirkstall, in England, all the manors, lordships, lands, and possessions which they have in the villis of Birstall, Skeffling, Wythornese, Holmeton, Thorn, Rymeswell, Waxam, Frothingham, Holme, Aldburgh Thorp, Estnewton, Ringeburgh, Bewyke, Carleton, Linton, Edderwyke, Colden, Fosham, Pawle, Merflete, Holme, Thorngumbald, Camerinton, Skekelinge, Ryhill, Newton Spitill, et Newton Constable, Newsam, Ravensser, Risom, Little Humber, Brystwyke, of the same manor of Bondburstwyke and Reginmond; and also the advowsons and patronage of the churches of Byrstal, Paule vel Pagla, Skekelinge, Withornse, Outthorne, and Aldburgh, and of the chapels of Merflete, Thorngumbald, Holm, Rymeswell, Frothingham, Newsom, Colden, and Waxham, together with the advowsons and patronage of the vicarages of the churches and chapels aforesaid, which churches and chapels we the aforesaid abbat and convent of the monastery of St. Martin, had and held to the proper use of us and the monastery of St. Martin appropriated. Also certain annual pensions, viz. £20 of the abbey of Thornton; £4 11s. of the Abbey of Melsa; 11s. of the church of Holmeton; 20s. of the church of Colden; 2s. of the chapel of Nuthill; 3s. of the nuns of Grimsby, &c. to have to the said abbat and convent of Kirkstall in pure alms. Given the 10 October, in the 18 year of the reign of Richard the Second.”^d

At the dissolution of religious houses, the remains of the possessions set forth in the above grant, from St. Martin to Kirkstall, is found to be as follows:—

Comput. Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. H. 8. Abstract of Rolls, 35 Henry VIII. Augmentation Office.

Birstall, Skeffling, et Rysome, Reddit' ten' ad Volunt' dismiss' diversis tenentibus...	£40	8	6
Brustwick—Firma Rector'	12	6	8
Kilnesse do.	20	6	8
Paule do.	25	10	0

^a Vide copy of orig. New Monasticon, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 1019, 20, 21.

^b See Fuller's Church History,

p. 303, chap. 6. Groces' Antiquities, p. 54, Preface, more at large on the subject of alien priories.

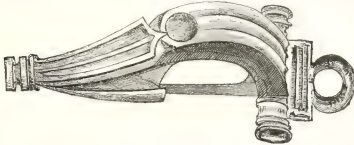
^c Dodsworth, Bod. Ox. vol.—

^d From an Autograph in the chest of Kirkstall Abbey, late in the Tower of the blessed Mary, at York, ex. Mon. Arg. ut supra.

^e New Monasticon, vol. 5, p. 552.

Skefflynge, Paule—Mortuar'.....	£0	3	4
Hompton, Holeynt et Waxham—Lib' redd' divers' ten.....	0	6	6
Withornsey, Outhorne, Hompton, Holeynt et Waxham—Reddit' ten' ad volunt....	7	14	8
Withornsey—Firma Rector'.....	12	6	8
Owthorne—Firma Rector'.....	17	16	8
Withornsey et al'—Firma X mar'.....	3	6	8
Outhorne et Withornsey—Mortuar.....	0	3	4
Aldburgh et Sprotteley—Redd' divers tenentium.....	0	4	0
Aldburgh et Hombleton—Reddit' et firm'.....	12	11	4
Aldburgh—Reddit' mobil'.....	0	2	0
Aldburgh—Firma Rector.....	20	0	0
Aldburgh Mortuar.....	0	3	4
Kirkstall Abl'—Pensiones et Portiones in diversis Villis.....	27	8	0
Hompton—le third Sheafe.....	7	0	0

The Priory of Burstall is swept away by the frightful encroachments of the sea; and from the numerous relics and fragments of other times washed upon the shore below Welwick, it is conjectured that this must have been the site of a populous place. These relics are generally found embedded in a sort of black composition of earth and sand, thrown up after a storm. Numerous remains and Saxon coins, the remains of a brass



fibula, an antient buckle of brass, a large button of lead, with the lombardic letter **A** upon it, supposed to have been an abbat's, and of lead, in token of humility; with many other vestigia of early days, are still preserved as local curiosities, having been discovered here; among which is a Roman fibula, as given in the annexed cut.

BURSTALL, OR BIRSTALL GARTH.—An abstract of a survey of the manor of Birstall, or Burstall Garth, with the rights, &c., late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late king of England, in the right of the crown: taken by Thos. Colborne, Ffyne, Thos. Clark, and Thomas Royse, in May, 1650, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons assembled in Parliament, for the sale of the honors, manors, &c., of late belonging to the said king, queen, and prince.

The quit rents due to the lord of the manor of Birstall Garth, from the freeholders within the said town or parish of Skeffling, holding of the said manor, and payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas, are per an. £0 17 5½. The rents of assize due to the lord of the said manor from the copyholders within the said parish of Skeffling, holding of the said manor by fynes certain, according to the custom thereof, and payable at Lady-day and Micklemas, per annum, £6 10 1½. The court baron and court leete, fynes and americiaments thereof; fynes upon descent and alienation, waves, estrays, deodans, felons' goods, goods of felons of themselves, of fugitives, and of condemned persons, wrecks of sea, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other perquisites within the aforesaid manor, to the royaltie thereof appertaining, estimated "communibus annis," £5. Sum total of the said rents and royalties per annum, £12 7 7.

The Manor House, known by the name of Birstall Hall,^a consisting of a strong stone building, with one large hall, one parlour, one kitchen, and three other rooms below, and six chambers above stairs, with a yard, two

^a Birstall Garth, the seat of the Cheyney's, a family of good standing in Holderness, is no longer in existence.

barnes, and a stable, late in the tenure of Leonard Hildyard, gent., and now of	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	
Barbara, his relict, containing by estimation	2	0	0	..	3	0	0
The close, or inclosed pasture ground, called the North Holme, near the mansion..	38	0	0	..	20	0	0
Ditto South Holme, near the mansion	1	0	0	..	1	10	0
Ditto Horse Lands	11	0	0	..	4	13	4
Ditto Clevill Land	2	0	0	..	1	0	0
Ditto The Fleet	6	0	0	..	2	0	0
Ditto The Leys	19	0	0	..	3	13	8
Ditto The Platts	2	0	0	..	1	0	0
Ditto Parsons Holme	11	0	0	..	4	13	4
Ditto Oxland Close	22	0	0	..	7	6	8
Ditto Ten Acre fosse, at Cockfosse	10	0	0	..	3	6	8
An hundred and twenty-eight lands, or ridges, of arable and pasture, lying dispersedly in the common fields of Skeffling	181	2	0	..	36	6	8

Mem.—Not any estate granted from the crown in the said manor lands, &c, saving a patent dated 1 Mar. 3 Car. I. wherein is granted to Edw. Bee, Esq., the said manor, with all the rights, &c. thereof, to hold for one and thirty years, under the yearly rent of £25 5s. 6d., payable at Micks. and Lady-day, by equal portions, the remainder of which term did by lease or assignment from Wm. Consett, sen., Ann his wife, Hungate Consett, clerk, and Wm. Consett, jun., dated 13 April, 12 Ch. I. come to Leonard Hildyard, deceased, and since to Barbary his wife; but the same are worth upon improvement, over and above the said rent, as by the particulars before recited appears per annum, £75 11s. 5d.

Repayments.—There is a great part of the said manor bounded on the south with the wall or bank of the river Humber, which is, and ought to be, maintained at the costs and charges of the lord of the said manor, the expense whereof at the above review amounted to £20 per annum, com. ann.

Mem.—There is a court belonging to the said manor, kept at the manor house, at the will of the Lord. There is also a court leet kept at the usual times. The tenants of the said manor are to perform their suit of service to the said Lord at the courts aforesaid. The fines of the several copyholders within the said manor upon descent or alienation, is the value of two years rent payable for the premises. There are £5 per annum paid out of the premises in lieu of the tythes, and the same is considered in the values. There is a common with stint in the fields of Skeffling aforesaid, belonging to the forementioned arable land, and the same is valued with the land. There is no wood on the premises.

An abstract of the rents of ye time of ye survey, with ye future value then set upon the said manor

Reserved Rent upon the lease in being.....	£25	5	6
Rents and Royalties per annum ..	12	7	7
The best value of the land per annum.....	88	9	4
Total value of the manor, ult repris*, is per annum	80	16	11*

8 Wm. III. The manor of Burstall was granted by letters patent, (with that of Patrington and several manors), to Wm. Earl of Portland, 1735. The said Earl sold the same to George Crowle, Esq., of Hull, in 1739, again sold it to Thomas Mould, of Hull, merchant, from whom this manor came to Mr. Richard Manchester, of whom it was purchased by Marmaduke Prickett, of Bridlington, Esq. who has taken great pains to prevent further encroachments of the Humber, by jetty work and paving the frontage with sea cobles.

* From a copy of the whole survey, penes nuper, Marmk. Prickett, Esq., which was examined with the original record in the Augmentation Office.

large bolder stones, with an easy slope to the Humber, which has hitherto resisted the fury of the waves. The flats, or clays, as they are called, over which the tide recedes into the channel next the Trinity Sands, is increasing, (1841) and at no distant day it is thought will become firm land. Marmaduke Prickett died 15 June, 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died in 1839, the author of the History of Bridlington Church, Bainwell Priory, Co. Cambridge, and other works; universally respected for his benevolence to the poor and bounty to the church. His next brother, Robert Prickett, Esq. born 11 Nov. 1808, is the present possessor of this manor, and the other estates in Holderness. The family, though long connected with the seigniory, do not appear to have had any settled residence in it.^a

WINSETTS, a small place in this parish, consisting of about 200 acres of land, at one time belonging to the abbey of Thornton. 37 H. VIII. The king granted license to Wm. Leonard and Wm. Simpson, the *whole manor of Wincotes*, lately belonging to the abbey of Thornton, to be held of the king in capite. It appears that this place was a grant of Wm. le Gross^c to the abbey, and which came to the crown at the dissolution. In the same year, 37 H. VIII. the king granted license to Wm. Laurence to sell a moiety of Wincett Garth, to Wm. Bilett,^b and it was continued to be sold off in parcels. The Milners, of Nun Appleton, held lands in this place; and it has become diminished to its present size by these repeated sales. There is an unusually perfect moat remaining, but the present house is modern, being a farm residence only. Mr. Waltham is the present proprietor.

^a See Burke's *Commoners*, vol. 3, p. 624.

^b Burton's MS. Abstracts.

WELWICK,

WITH THORPE GARTH, OR WELWICK THORPE, PLOUGHLAND, WEETON, KELK,
PENESTHORPE, AND ORWITHFLEET.



WELWICK.—These Berewicks are St. John's. In Welwicke four carucates of land to be taxed; and in Wideton to be taxed two carucates of land, and five oxgangs; land to six ploughs. There is in this demesne one plough and a half, and thirty-two villanes, and thirteen bordars, having nine ploughs. There is a church and a priest, and twenty acres of meadow.

Welwick, from springs abounding in the place. It gave name to a feudal family, but of whom very little is known. In the reign of E. I. Sir Ralph Welwick attests a grant of Robert, son of Nicholas de Skeffing, of a mess, and two oxgangs, &c., to the abbat of Albemarle.^a A Richard de Welwick was the 14th prior of Watre, in this county. This manor continued in the hands of the provostry of Beverley until the dissolution, when it reverted to the crown. Sir Wm. Whitmore and Edmund Sawyer, Esq. sold it, in 1622, to Wm. Wright, of Ploughland, Esq. The rectory, with all its tythes, &c. was purchased of Wm. Hinton, Esq. A. D. 1637, for £500, reserving a fee farm rent of £29. 12s. 6d. by Wm. Wright, Esq.^b The manor subsequently passed to the Craythorns, of Ness; the particulars are explained in the account of the family of Wright, of Ploughland, and it was held by the Craythornes until December, 1813, when it was purchased by Col. Maister. The Colonel sold it, in 1821, to Jacob Clement, Esq. of Finsbury-Square, London, and of Lower Clapton, co. Middlesex, from whom it descended to his son, the Rev. J. C. Clement, who is the present Lord of the Manor of Welwick Provost.^c There are two other manors in the parish, viz. Kelk and Weeton.

THE CHURCH is a peculiar, and was of the patronage of the collegiate church of St. John de Beverley. On the 22nd May, 1361, it was appropriated to the provost of that collegiate establishment, by John, archbishop of York, and in the same year confirmed by the dean and chapter, who in recompence of the damage done to the cathedral thereby, reserved to him and his successors, out of the fruits thereof, the annual pension of 13s. 4d. and 6s. 8d. to his chapter, payable at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal portions.^d The rectory, as previously stated, was purchased by Wm. Wright, of Ploughland, Esq. The vicarage is returned in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of the net value of

^a Grants, B. C. Lib. bundle 5, No. 6.

^b Ex information Mr. Craythorne.

^c Communicated by

Jacob Clement, Esq. s. & h. of Oriell Coll. Oxon.

^d Torre's Peculiars, p. 217. See the register of

John Thoresby, A. y. 9. ab. Anno 1352 to 1393,

£104; and that Wm. Fewson, Esq. is the present lay impropiator; Rev. P. H. Wilton, vicar.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
16 Cal. April	1313	Dns. Johs. de Eland, Pbr. Mr. Ws. de Beverlaco Mr. Nicolas de Huggate, Pres.	Archiepis, per lapsum	Mort.
	132-	Mr. Richard Cave, Presb. <i>Vicars.</i>		Mort.
11 July	1587	Gerard Falkes	Elizabeth Regina.	
14 March	1626	Willm. Barley, or Rosely, M.A.	Ch. I. Rex.	Death
13 March	1683	Robert Wilson, A.M. Josias Tookerman	Rex.	the same
15 February	1710	Robert Jellison	the same	the same
9 January	1713	William Holliday	Queen	the same
20 November	1739	John Snaith	Queen Anne	the same
12 June	1770	Peter Atkinson	Rex.	the same
	1781	Joseph Hudson	the same	
4 February	1784	Robert Barker	the same	the same
	1816	C. C. Chambers		
	1832	P. H. Wilton	the same	Present Incumbent.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—1 May, 1446, John Astyn, of Thorpe, juxta Welwick, m. w. p. 10 May, 1446, in the ch. of St. Mary, in Welwyck. 2 October, 1446, Henry Johnson, of Thorp, m. w. p. in the church. 11 February, 1502, Stephen Thorpe, juxta Welwick, Esq. m. w. p. 13 June, 1503, in the church-yard. 10 August, 1533, John Thorpe, juxta Welwick, Esp. m. w. p. 13 August, 1534, in the church-yard, north of the quire. Ult. Feb. 1586, Stephen Thorpe, of Welwick, Esq. m. w. p. 5 October, 1587, in the church earth in the north closet under the blue stone. 11 May, 1660, Francis Wright, of Plowland, m. w. p. in the church among his ancestors. 12 October, 1648, Wm. Wright, of Plowland, Esq. m. w. p. 24 January, 1648, in the chancel beside his father.

THE FABRIC, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, a large chancel, with a low tower at the west end. *Exterior.*—The tower has small angle buttresses of two set offs, with a basement moulding, and terminates in a plain parapet with a vane; a spire, it is thought, once surmounted the tower. A pointed belfry window in each face, of two lights. At the lower part of the tower in the west face is a square-headed window, of two lights, with a drip stone. The south aisle has double buttresses at the corners, of two set offs, and another between them; and a large porch, with a pointed door-way, having a dripstone. The effigies of the virgin and child are placed above the door-way, surmounted by a crocketed pinnacle, with angels' heads, but they

are all broken and mutilated.—(*See cut.*) On the west side of the porch is a square-headed window of two lights, trefoiled, and a small door opening into the west end of the south aisle, which is inclosed, and is the village school room. Two angular-headed windows, of two lights, trefoiled, with a trefoil in the arch, are placed to the east of the porch, and under the eastern one is seen the back of the monument in the interior, while a canopy and water drain, and much ornamental sculpture corresponding with it, are on the outside. At the east end of the aisle is a pointed window of three lights, trefoiled, having flowing tracery, and a dripstone terminating in heads. The north aisle has double buttresses at the corners, and four others of two set offs, and a tablet, on which are three windows, each of two lights, trefoiled, of decorated character, and having drip stones terminating in heads; also a large pointed north door opposite the south door. There are three clerestory windows of two lights on each side of the nave, there have been four on both, but one is blocked up. At the west end, north aisle, a mutilated square-headed window, of three lights, trefoiled; at the east end of the same aisle one of three lights, and cinquefoiled. *Chancel.*—On the south side there are two small buttresses of one set off, and two large pointed windows, of two and four lights each, but much injured. The east end has a large pointed window, of five lights, cinquefoiled, flowing tracery in the arch, but blocked up, having a drip stone and heads, and resting on a tablet. The north side has been similar to the south, but the windows are blocked up. The tower is built of sea cobbles, as well as the chancel; the nave and aisles principally of stone, with repairs of brick and sea cobbles. *Interior.*—The aisles are separated from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on three plain octagonal piers on each side. The arches at the west end are enclosed, one for the school the other for the vestry. The arch to the chancel is large; under it is a screen, having good perpendicular tracery; above the screen the arch is boarded up, and has some sort of water coloured painting. The pulpit is in the centre, under the chancel arch. The Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments under the chancel arch; and Texts from Scripture are quoted on boards on the sides of the nave. The font placed at the west end, on a shaft, is of granite, small, and octagonal. The nave, aisles, and chancel are open to the rafters.*

MONUMENTS, &c.—In the south aisle under the eastern window is a magnificent but defaced monument, (*see plate,*) elaborately executed, slightly resembling in details, and apparently of the same age as the Percy Shrine in Beverley Minster. It consists of a recess, made by a semi-circular arch, supported by figures of angels, and crowned by a rich collection of vine leaves, fruits and flowers. The interior has a delicately ribbed

* The names of Robert Barker Vicker, Barnard Sawyer, and John Wilson, Churchwardens, April 13, 1790; John Cockerline, Carpenter, are placed on a beam of the roof of the nave; the time perhaps the new roof was put on.

roof, and within a stone coffin is an effigy of a woman, in flowing robes, her hands clasped



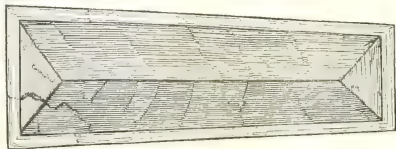
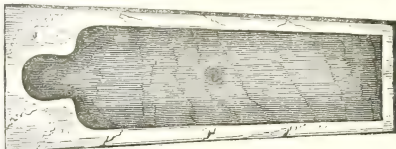
in the attitude of prayer, having a crocketted ogee arch over her head, with figures of angels. On each side of the arch is a buttress, terminating in an elegant tabernacle niche, having crocketted pediments and finials. In each niche is a mutilated female figure; between them are several panels, made by smaller buttresses, and ogee crocketted arches, within which are numerous small figures of angels' heads, &c., arranged in so irregular a manner as to lead to the inference that the monument has not always been where it is now placed, but that it has been moved from its original site, and the parts put together in an unskilful manner, and what renders this more evident is, that the wall of the aisle has been removed for its reception, and that which, now, appears to be the back of the monument, is visible on the outside of the church. The general design is best explained by referring to the annexed plate, taken from a superior drawing executed by the late Wm. Child, Esq. of Easington.^a It will be remarked that the sides of the coffin have a running cornice of trefoils, and figures of winged oxen in medallions. The shields of arms seen against the wall may be thus described:—first, a shield carved with a cross, a spear, a reed, with sponge affixed, a crown of thorns, nails, hammer, two whips, pincers, and a snake, in allusion to the sufferings and death of Christ; second, 3 lions rampant, *Plantagenet*; third a cross fleury, between 5 martlets, *Edward the Confessor*; fourth, 3 crowns, two and one; according to Speed,^b the arms of the East Angles. There is also a water drain contiguous to the monument, seen in the plate to the left, inserted in the wall. It will scarcely be credited, but the lower part of this splendid piece of sculpture is hidden by the backs of pews. There is great difficulty in ascertaining to whom it belonged; the traditionary account is, that the tomb was brought here from Burstall Priory, and that it belonged to one of the Albemarles; but there is no satisfactory evidence of this being the fact. If it were removed from the priory it could not have been placed here, until about 1540. It is certainly not improbable that it occupied a chantry chapel in Welwick church, now destroyed, as the tomb or shrine was evidently approached on both sides; a water

^a The son of this gentleman, who resides at Easington, permitted the use of the drawing, and has kindly sent other communications to the author, for the purposes of this work.

^b Hist. Great Brit.

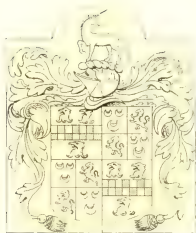
drain with a canopy forming part of the present back of the monument, being visible on the outside. It is deeply to be regretted that all traces of the name of the person to whose memory it was erected are lost. At the east end of the north aisle is a large floor stone, with brass effigies of Wm. Wright, of Plewland, and Ann, his wife, (*see plate*). At the head of this stone is another large one, which has no inscription. At the west end of the north aisle is another large blue stone, which has had a legend and brass effigies of two figures; but all are taken away. On a common stone adjoining—Mary, wife of John Marshall, of Haverfield, d. Nov. 19, 1818, aged 66; and John her husband, 27 Nov. 1828, aged 75. Also two others, Francis Clubley, of Waxholme, d. Sep. 17, 1836, aged 42; and John Clubley of Welwick, Jan. 18, 1840, aged 71. Matthew Webster, May 15, 1826, aged 51. In the centre of the nave a large stone, upwards of seven feet long, to Wm. Sotteler, with a legend round its edges in Latin, and old English characters, translated is—"Under this stone lies the bodies of Wm. Sotteler, and Margaret his wife, who went the way of all flesh, Wm. on the 21st day of December, in the year of Salvation 1498, and Margaret on the 21st Feb., but in the year 1494; may their souls rest in peace." There are seven floor stones in the chancel, all to the memories of the Fewsons, of Welwick and Halsham, excepting one to a child of Harland's, of Kayingham, 11 April, 1823, aged 7 weeks. The annexed

wood cuts represent a stone coffin and its lid, exhumed from the chancel when Mr. Fewson was buried, about the year 1832. Stone coffins of this description were common during the 13th century, but were seldom used except for ecclesiastics of rank and the nobility. In the 14th century coffins of lead, with the bodies embalmed, superseded those of stone. One table and two head stones in the church



yard to W. R. Greenhead, d. August 23, 1828, aged 27, and to others of the family. The lay rectory house and lands adjoin the church. It is a pleasant village, two miles from Patrington, and has nothing particular in it to arrest attention but the church. The Quakers formerly had a chapel here, since occupied by the Wesleys.

THORPE GARTH, OR WELWICK THORPE, was for a long period of years the property of the family of Thorpe. The particulars of this family are best explained in the following table of descent.



HERE LIES INTERRED^E BODIES OF WILLM WRYGHT OF
 PLEWLAND ESQ^E & ANN HIS WIFE WHO AFTER THEY HAD
 LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER^E Y^E SPACE OF 50 YEARES IN THE
 FEARE OF GOD & LOVE OF Men, FINISHED A FAIRE PIL-
 GRIMAGE TO A IOYFVLL Paradise-ANN Y^E 28 OF DEC^R
 IN Y^E YEAR OF GRACE 1618 & Y^E SAID WILLM Y^E 23 OF AVGVST
 ADNI 1621 WHOSE SOVLES GOD HATH IN HIS BLESSED KEEPING
 MEMORIA IVSTI VIVET IN ÆTERNVM.

*Carefully compiled from the Herald's Visitation in the College of Arms, Parish Registers, Wills, and Authentic Documents,
including Dr. Burton's MS. Pedigree of the Family*



William de Thorpe =
(A)

Sir Stephen de Thorpe, knight, d. 1290, of Sir Alex. St. Quintin, and his w. Margery, dr. et co. 15 F. 111. 1 D.

Stephen, s. & h. Matilda, dr. of . . .

(C) Stephen, 21 Sep. 7 H. VI. Cocky, dr. of John Ellerker, of Rushy, Esq.

Robert de Thorpe, s. & h. Margaret, dr. of John Holme, of Paul Holme, Esq.

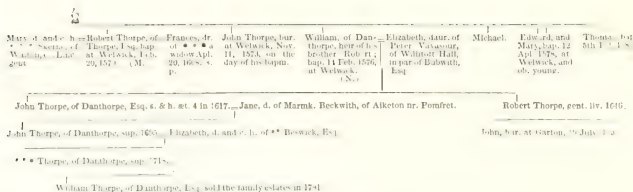
Stephen Thorpe, vicar of Welwuch,
1449. 1 D

Stephen, s. Rebecca, dr. of John Eyre, of Padley, in co. Durlam.

Ans. dr. of Stephen Eyre, of Haslop = Stephen Thorpe, of Thorpe, Esq. = Isabel, dr. of Sir John Constable, of
s. dr. and his w. Katherine, d. 1480, sup. 3 June, 1480, d. 8 H. V. 1. Haslam, kt. = E. 1.

1480, sup. 3 June, 1480, d. 8 H. V. 1. Haslam, kt. = E. 1.

John, c. Eleanor, dr. William, c. h. of Wm. Walsby, Esq. of Ansty, 1538.	Ann, c. of George, Bartholomew, Esq. of Lanchester, 1541.	John, c. of Sir Peter Frothingham, Esq. of Kt.	Alice, c. of Wm. Newton, Esq. of Newton.	Margaret, c. of John Newton, Esq. of Burckwicks.
John, c. Elizabeth, d. & c. h. William Bates, of Howden.	Elizabeth, John Headon, of Marton, Esq. (1.)	Dorothy, c. of Wm. Randolf, Esq. (12.)	Isabel, c. of Mr. Strange, of Selby.	
Anthony, c. Ann, dr. of Wm. 1 Baron S. & h. Eure, s. p.	Francis, c. Isabel, dr. of 2 sons. Bird, Esq.	William, c. of Francis, Dorothy.		
Robert Thorpe, of Bird's Hall, Esq. sup. 1612. Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Daniell, of Beswick, Esq.				
Francis, at 7, 1-12 afterwards one of the Ann, d. of 3 sons. Oglethorpe, Esq. and widow of Mr. Denton.				
Stephen, c. Jane, dr. of Sir Thomas, Esq. and his wife Jane, d. of Robert Fitz Stephen, of Helbeck, Esq.	Ann, dr. of Sir William, Esq. of Hull, of Wm. Thorne, Esq. her after his 2 brothers. 2nd ux. s. p. (H.)	Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Estote, Esq. of 3 sons. Constable, of Frymarsh, 3 ux.	Thomas, c. of Elizabeth, dr. of John Constable, of Frymarsh, 3 ux.	Elizabeth, c. of Peter Frothingham, Esq. of F. Esq.
Ann, dr. of Xper. Estote, Esq. & widow of J. Esq. of Sheffield, Esq. & d. of W. Thorpe.	Christopher, c. of Margaret, dr. of Oliver Thorpe, c. & h. 1 Ryther, Esq. 2 ux.	Arthur, c. of young.	Elizabeth, c. of Richard Huges, of Marbeck.	Robert Hall, of London, c. of Margaret Armourer.
	Richard, hap. at Welwick, 5 Aug. 1665.	William, hap. 23 Dec. 1666.	Ursula, c. of Henry Marshall, of Standin holme, co. York 3rd son of Richard Marshall, of Pickering.	
Stephen Thorpe, c. Frances, dau. of of Thorpe, nrd. & h. Nic. Rudstone, of Barton, Esq. and his w. Jane, d. of Sir William Mallory, knt. of of Studley Park.	Martha, dau. of of Thomas, of Thorpe, Esq. of Richd. Wilkes, of Thorpe.	Thomas, c. of Isabel, dr. of 3 sons. (L.)	Christopher, bur. at Welwick, Sep. 18, 1537.	Frances, c. of William Newton, of Patrington, gent.
	Stephen, hap. 22 Aug. 1566. bur. at Welwick, 5 Oct. 1648.	Roger, hap. 25 Oct. 1568, lived at Skelton, bur. at Welwick, 18 Sep. 1630.	Gabriel, hap. 25 Oct. 1601, bur. 17 Aug. 1636, child.	Mary, hap. 15 Jan. 1604, gent. mtd. at Welwick, 10th May, 1613.
	Christopher, hap. 18 Sep.	Richard, hap. 13 May, 1547.	Martha, hap. 18 Jan. 1589.	



- (A.) William de Thorpe, and Stephen de Thorpe, occur amongst the Knts. and Esqrs. of the East-Riding. 12 E. III. 1338.
- (B.) By inq. p. m. 37 E. III. Sir Stephen de Thorpe died seized of lands at Thorp juxta, Welwick, Penthorpe, &c., and Stephen was his son and heir.
- (C.) By inq. p. m. taken at Hedon, 24 Sep. 1428, Stephen de Thorp died seized of four carucates in Thorp. He confirmed lands in Sewerby, given to Nunkeeling by Sir Stephen.
- (D.) William Johnson, of Thorpe, by w. d. 2 October, 1446, makes a devise to Stephen de Thorpe, vicar of Welwick.
- (E.) Isabel, d. of Sir John C. and his wife Lora, d. of Sir Wm. Fitzhugh, 1th Baron of Ravensworth, and his wife Margery, d. of Wm. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The B. C. pedigree states that this Isabel *was a nun*. She probably became a recluse after the death of her husband, as Isabel St. Quintin, sister of the wife of Sir Stephen Thorpe, who, on the death of Piers Frothingham, of South F. her husband, was confirmed prioress of Nunkeeling, and buried in the church.—Kimber's Bar. vol. 1, p. 443, and History of Holderness, vol. 1, p. 378.
- (F.) In Hopkinson's East-Riding ped. in Harl. MSS. Elizabeth, d. of Stephen F. is stated to have married first Mr. — West, second Mr. — Gates.—Glover is here followed.
- (G.) The name *Rande* is variously spelt in the different ped. In 1584, Rande, of Welwick, bore for Arms "Az. a Chev. betw. 3 Roses gules." The name is still common in the East end of Holderness.
- (H.) By marriage covts. dated 24 May, 18 H. VIII. Wm. s. and h. of John Thorpe, is to marry Ann, daur. of Xpfer. Hildyard, before St. Peter's Day in that year. [Penes Sir Robt. Hildyard, Bart.] Wm. Thorpe, deceased before his father, leaving a son, Christopher, heir of his grandfather. Wm. Thorpe, of Danthorpe, gent., occurs 22 H. VIII.—vide p. 71, probably the same.
- (I.) Christopher Thorpe, of Thorpe Garth, gent., by w. d. 2 April, 1567, desires to be buried at the discretion of his executors; devises his wife Margaret £6 13s. 4d. above her thirds, and gives her jointly with her son Richard, the testators unexpired term in the lease of Staingholme, held of Thos. Hungate, sen., Esq.; to said son Richard, £20 when of age, in ward to his mother, residuary legatee and executor of his Father. To his d. Ursula, £20, to be void if she marries Edwd. Blithe! to his d. Frances a legacy, and being a minor she is left in ward to testator's uncle, Thos. Estoft, of Estoft.
- (K.) Stephen Thorpe, named s. and h. in his father's will, with a legacy of his father's "best Gown and Harness," his own will d. 1586. Entered his ped. at Glover's visitation in 1584. In the Welwick Regr. "Steph. Thorp, Esquyer, burd. 2 Feb. 1586."
- (L.) Thomas, second son by his first wife, a legatee in his father's will, and has the advowson of Hollym and Withernsea for life, with remainder to his brother Stephen and his heirs. In ward to his grandfather Estoft.

He m. at Welwick, 30 July, 1584, Martha Wilkes, and she dying in childbed, was buried there 18 Jan. 1584. He m. second, at Welwick, Jan. 13, 1589, Isabel, daur. of ***** by whom he had surviving issue. In the Welwick reg. of burials "Thomas Thorpe, gent., 13 Decr. 1613, and Mrs. Isabel Thorpe, widow, 21 Dec. 1633."

(M.) Robert Thorpe, s. and h. of Stephen, æt. 14, ano. 1584. "Robert, son of Stephen Thorpe, gent., bap. at Welwick, 20 Feb. 1570. By covt. of sale, dated 8 Oct. 1607, Robert Thorpe, of Thorpe Garth, Esq., agrees with Wm. Wright, of Ploughlands, Esq., for the sale of the manor of Welwick Thorpe, Thorpe Garth, Pensthorpe, &c. and died shortly afterwards, as on the 20 April, 1608, Frances, *widow* of Robert Thorpe, Esq., deceased, confirmed the sale.

(N.) Wm. Thorpe, of Danthorpe, Esq., ob. May, 1620, æt. 46.

Hodgson, in his history of Northumberland, 4to. published in 1840, in the 3 vol. of the second part. p. 336, gives the pedigree of Thorpe, of Welwick, as given by Dugdale; and in the appendix, p. 443, he has also given several notes and additions.

It will be seen from the foregoing notes, that the property in Thorpe passed to Wright, of Ploughland, and it will be subsequently seen in the account of the latter place, that it came to the Crathorns, of Ness. The articles of agreement for the sale of Thorpe Garth to Wright, were witnessed by Sir Henry Constable, Sir John Mallory, Sir Wm. Ingleby, and Wm. Hildyard, Esq., 8 October, 1607. It is a hamlet, but not considered to be a manor; the present principal owners and occupiers are Mr. Burnham, freehold, 92a. Or. 16p., and copyhold of the manor of Patrington, 16 acres; Mr. Clement, (in land,) occupied by Mr. Carlin, 365a. 1r. 17p. Outmarsh, newly embanked, 90a. 1r. 13p. a part of which inland, viz. Clubley close is copyhold of the manor of Holmpton, there were 17s. 7½d. Queen's rents, annually paid to the Lord of Patrington manor, for certain lands sold by the late Col. A. Maister, who was then Lord, and it is presumed they were enfranchised, as no quit rent is now demanded for them; Isaac Dunn, James Dunn, Robert Dibnah, Lady Deerhurst, Wilson, and others, are also proprietors; a part of these lands, viz. those occupied by Isaac Dunn, 4 acres; as well as 64a. 1r. 0p. belonging to Mr. Watson, and occupied by Messrs. Ingram, are copyhold of the manor of Patrington. The boundary line of the lands has been much disputed; in 1839, the parish of Welwick was valued by order of the poorlaw commissioners, but it proved to be useless on account of this dispute, or rather a want of information relative to the boundaries; subsequently a committee was formed,^a who succeeded in ascertaining the valuation, which was ultimately ratified, and is acted upon at the present day. Haverfield House was built about 1779, by Mr. Crathorne, and is now the property of the Rev. J. C. Clements; it is on an eminence, facing the south, commanding a fine view of the Humber and the Lincolnshire shore, and has extensive farm buildings surrounding it, with a rookery. A post and panel built house, always supposed to be Thorpe Garth, formerly stood upon Thorpe Hill, indeed the lands to this day are known by the name.

PLOUGHLAND.—This vill seems to take its name from the quantity of land it contained, viz. a ploughland, hide, or carucate; Thomas Hunby held here half a mess. of the prior of Bolton, as of his manor of Hlumpton, (Holmpton,) by knt. service; and a mess., and a cottage, and a piece of land, called Holme Marr, in Welwick, of the prior of Bolton, as of the manor of Welwick.^b Ploughland was the inheritance of the Wrights for many generations, at different periods they became possessed of Welwick, Welwick Thorpe, Pensthorpe, and Hlumpton, either by marriage or by purchase.

^a It consisted of Messrs. Carlin, Clubley, Marwood, and Little, and much praise is due to them, particularly the latter, for their exertions.

^b Escheats, 21 H. 8.

TABLE OF DESCENT OF WRIGHT, OF PLOUGHLAND.

Sir William Ryther, kn^t, ob. 18 H. VI., Sheriff of York.
Hous. Sher. of York. 18 H. VI.

to read: H₂Mat, das ist so gut wie Null, Weib und Sutter

* = least central of the four; 1 = 1, 2 = 2, 3 = 3, 4 = 4.

¹ John K. Rother, 1150 St. of Gilbert Rother, Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas Ryther, Esq. — Ann. of Henry, 7th Baron
Suff., 1: 62
See also Ryther, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931

$\Gamma_{\text{eff}} = \Delta \Gamma_{\text{eff}} + \Gamma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Higgs}}$ $\Gamma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Higgs}}$ and $\Gamma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Higgs}}$ are the Higgs boson decay widths and the effective decay widths of the Higgs boson into the Higgs boson, respectively.

Mrs. eldest daughter wife of
George S. Smith, Esq., born at
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 1838.

AND THE LATE EDWARD CRANSTON, of Robert Wright, of Philadelphia Hall,
Tremont-st., North, 4 my _____, Cambridge, Wellesley, 18 July, 1894.

Priscilla, dau. of Nicholas Knifton, of Hinton, Sar. Co., wif. of James, 1st
of Sir Wm. Manning, of Sturley, Kent, living in 1585.

Ann. Martini. A few dr. s. East. Timbered
at East Newton, I see nothing
Dec. 11/8, 1891, at the top
end of the north side. Well
was church, with high
bated.

William Wright, of Plymouth, Mass., lived about 20 years before. He married this past 2 at Colver's Visitation. Buried according to Warwick Register Dec. 18th.

John, an unfortunate victim to the
gunpowder Plot; lap. 6 January,
1584, at Welwick, last issue, at
patent Welwick Register.

of the
of the
of the

11

Robt. Wright, of Boston, 18 Sept. 1841, years 45
died at Boston, 13 Nov. 1862

Ann, dau. of Nicholas Germination, of
Sandal, Conn. Labor. Arm.

William Wright, Esq., and I, John C. Wright, Esq., of W. Mills, Conn., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., of Westwick, 14 July, 1896. William Wright died Dec. 18, 1898.

Mary Wright, — Ralph, son of Thomas Catherine, of N. d. & c. h. I sq. married in 1864 according to D. date he was aged 61 in 1865.

Mary, dr. of Robt. Thorn-	Ann W.
ton, of East Newton, 2nd	d &c
Mar.	

Ann W
d & c
$$\text{st. } \frac{\log m - \log n}{3} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{m-1}{3}$$

four Mary, s. p. lations

Frances, dr. of Charles Tammlety, of Sydney Hall, Esq.

Thomas Crathorne, of Ness, Esq. near Malton, and of Ploughland, Thorpe Garth, Welwick, Penesthorpe, &c. &c. and h

Thomas Claiborne, et. al. 1965

Elizabeth, born 8 March 1683, at Welwick, according to Dugdale, also Mary, Elizabeth, Katherine

John, deeds, p. Francis Wright, of Sowerby. Sist

Ann. die I s. n.

Nicholas Wright, Esq. bur. at Welwick, 22 May, 1748.

Francis, of Bolton, cattle Swale, about 1631.	Frances, dr. of * * Beckwith, of Aldersburgh, 1 sq.
--	--

Christopher, a
Sawerby.

1
Francis Wright, — Margaret, born 1 July, 1628, dr. of Gregory Crevke,
181 of Marston, and his wife Ursula, dau. of Sir John
Lizard, of Ganton, knt. She mard, 2ndly, at Wel-
well, 31 May, 1644, with Thomas Lee.

Elizabeth, married Niman Anderson, of Grabels.	Jane, wife of John Pallise of Kirby Wask.
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Grace, wife of Thomas Merdon, of
Castle Livington, son of the Dean
of York.

James Wright, of Ann, dr. of George Meriton, Dean of York,
Bolton, D. D. ob. 29 March, 1479.

Francis, diels, p.	George Wright, of Bolton, and 14, 20, 1902, 16, 1903, 6 June, 1971.	Beatrix, daughter, of James Mathewson, of Arncliffe.
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Thos. Richd. Christopher. Willm. Ann. Grace, and John Blackston, of Old Malton,
Esq

Francis, m. 7 years. Age 1845, ab. 1844.	John's York, 14 Mar. 1721.
--	----------------------------

Richard, aged 1 year
in 1945.

Ann. aged 9 years
1655.

Beatrice, aged
6 years in 1665.

Grace.—John Dale, vicar of Stillington.

Thomas Dade, Vicar of Burton Agnes Mary Norton

William Dade, Rector of Barmston, ob. 1790

* In a rare print, published in 1697, portraits are given of the principal conspirators, with an explanation and reference in Latin. The faces of the two *Wrights* are well depicted, and both are vulgar looking men, with peaked beards and moustaches, wearing high-crowned slouched hats, with a figured band, and feathers. They appear to be about 40 years old, although it is not improbable that the artist has represented them as gloomy, cunning, fanatics, and older than they were; the whole clique is a spirited representation of disloyalty and Jesuitism; Guy Fawkes being a native of Yorkshire, may account for his intimacy with the *Wrights*.

John W. was the early confederate of Catesby, and these two hit upon administering the secret oath to all who should join in the plot which was first conceived in 1603. Christopher Wright was sent into Spain to announce Queen Elizabeth's death, and to further the designs of the popish party; but it was not till October, 1605, that he and Robert Winter were admitted into the secret that the king, &c. were to be blown up with gunpowder. Christopher W. was the first who ascertained that the plot was discovered, and having communicated the intelligence to some of the other traitors, he with several of the party hastened into Warwickshire to Sir Everard Digby's, according to previous arrangement. In their frantic career they seized upon arms and ammunition, and on the 8th November reached the house of Stephen Littleton, of Holbeach, Co. Stafford, Esq. Ignorant of the conspiracy, the Sheriff of Warwickshire sent officers to apprehend them for a common felony; but the traitors concluding that their plot was discovered, and themselves about to be seized, prepared to resist the law, and to defend their lives. In this affray Percy, Catesby, John and Christopher Wright were slain, others were wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. In the Cecil papers, No. 69, is a petition from John Street, of Worcester, dated 1605, to the Earl of Salisbury, stating that he voluntarily pursued the late rebels, and at two shots slew three of the principal, viz. Percy, Catesby, and Wright, and hurt Puckwood sore besides; and claiming £1000, which was promised by the king to him who would bring in Percy alive.—Lodge's Illustr. of Brit. Hist. vol. 3, p. 172. 8vo. 1838.

Francis Wright, the last male heir of the family, by deed in his life time, dated 25 January, 1656, after securing his own life in the estate and that of his heirs, in case he had any, left his lands in Welwick, Welwick Thorpe, Ploughland, Pensthorpe, and Hompton, to Thomas Crathorne his kinsman, his heirs and assigns; he dying without issue, the above Thomas Crathorne claimed the inheritance and obtained it. The family of Crathorne, of Ness, remained in possession of most of the above premises from the period above-mentioned. The old mansion house at Ploughland was occasionally the residence of the younger branches of the Crathorne's, but for many years before they parted with the property it was only inhabited by a tenant. Ploughland was at length sold by Mr. Crathorne, of Ness, to Mr. Taylor about 50 years since, at whose death it descended to his son, who surviving his father but a short time, it became vested in his two surviving sisters; the younger of these Miss Taylors bequeathed her moiety to Mr. Fewson, of Welwick, who sold half of this moiety to Mr. James Dunn, of Patrington, at whose death it passed to his nephew, Robert Dunn, as heir-at-law, who sold it to Mr. Marwood, the present possessor; the remaining half of this moiety was left to Thomas and John, surviving sons of Mr. Fewson, and who are the present possessors. The elder surviving Miss Taylor, who outlived her younger sister, died about 14 years since; her undivided moiety was offered for sale, and purchased by Mr. Burnham, the present proprietor. The Ploughland house of the present day is a farm-house, situated on an eminence, but has nothing particular worthy of notice.

WEETON is a small township in this parish, marked in the map between Welwick and Skeffling, called in Domesday Wideton, consisting of two carucates and six oxgangs; there are no early evidences relating to it. A James Hoton, of Weeton, near Welwick, attests a release of lands from Sir John Routh to dame Elizabeth Constable, of Frismarsh; and he was one of the Esquires, 8 H. V. who testified that Elizabeth, wife of John Holme, was the true and lawful heir of Sir Edward Wastney's. Weeton is a large hamlet, containing nearly 1000 acres of land, and is still considered a manor. The Rev. Henry Askew is the Lord and principal proprietor. Mr. Edward Dawson and Mr. Fewson are also proprietors.

KELK IN WELWICK.—This place is referred to as the gift of Hugh de Capella and Johan Talun his wife, to St. Mary, Bridlington, in the account of Pennisthorp; and also that Kirby, 9 E. I., returns Wm. le Chest-runt as holding, inter alia, lands in this place. In 1321, Walter de Kelk had in exchange a toft and croft of the gift of Robert, son of Richard, of Great Kelk, and half a bovate in Great Kelk. The manor at the present day is in possession of Mr. Joseph Roberts; it has a few manorial rights, but they are small.

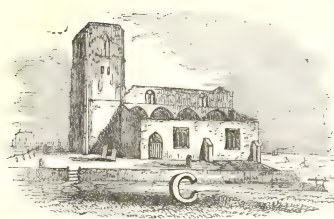
Place *THORP*. Penisthorp or Peningsthorp, which adjoined the Humber, was another hamlet in this parish. About the year 1271, John de Holayn, s. and h. of Johan, daughter of Sir John Frybois, knt. of Peningsthorp, m. H. Herneiss, with his mother, quit claim, two carucates of land in Little Kelk, given by Hugh de Capella and Johan Talun, his wife, to St. Mary, Briddlington; tested by Sir Simon Constable, Sir Wm. St. Quintin, &c. Thus Johan Talun afterwards married to Sir Wm. Boyville, knt.^a Wm. de Malgum and Alice his wife, gave lands, rents, escheats, and wards *here* to the priory of Bolton^b 9 E. I. Wm. le Chestreunt held lands here, *inter alia*, and in little kelk. 11 E. II. John de Holam held here, in capite, *a capital mess.* and 3 oxgangs of land of the king, as of the hon. of Alb.^c 12 E. II. the king took homage of Randolph, s. and h. of John Holym, of Penysthorp, deceased, of all lands and tenements which the aforesaid John, his father, held of the king in capite. 28 E. III. John, son of Randolph de Pensthorpe, held 5 bovates of land, &c. here.^d Thomas Hansey held here a messuage of the king in capite, as of his manor of Burstwick.^e Here is sufficient evidence of a hamlet, or township, called Pensthorp, or Penisthorpe, but at the present day there are only some detached pieces of land which bear the name. In the deed of sale of a close of land (meadow) called Green Close, by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Dunn, lying in Pensthorp, in the township of Welwick, containing 8 acres, it is described as bounded N. and W. by a close of the said Dunn; east by a close of H. Crathorne, Esq.; and on the south by *Welwick Gronths, i. e.* the Humber shore.

ORWITHFLEET, otherwise Withefleet, was another of those places on the Humber destroyed by inundations. Osbert de Frismerk gave to the abbey of Meaux all his lands in Orwithfleet, *in the territory of Pennisthorp*, for 28s. a year rental to him and his heirs; Osbert afterwards became a novitiate in the abbey, and was buried there. John de Frybois, knt. gave with his body the homage and service of Sir Peter de J.tingham, knt. and an annual rent of 12s. of land in Withefleet.^f During the time of William, the 9th abbot of Meaux, the abbey sustained an irreparable loss, in having their men and cattle perish at Orwithfleet.^g In the accounts of the year 1313, 9 E. II. of various losses the abbey sustained by these inundations, Orwithfleet is again called "in the territory of Pennisthorp," is said in the chartulary to have pastured 300 sheep, and contained 46½ acres of meadow, and valued at £9 6s. 0d. per annum; and says the chronicler, the whole was carried away and entirely destroyed, *with other intermediate lands between Orwithfleet and terra firma*. There can be little doubt that these lands were those of Pennisthorpe, in which territory Orwithfleet was situated, and the last remaining portion of Pennisthorpe seems to be indicated by *Green Close* above alluded to, situated on the shores of the Humber.

^a Brid. Reg. p. 125.^b Burt. Mon.^c Burton's MSS. vol. 3.^d Ibid.^e Escheats, 21 H. VIII.^f See vol. 2, p. 313.^g Vol. 2, p. 298.

KILNSEA,

WITH SPURN.



half: Wifestad, half a carucate. To be taxed together twenty nine carucates of land, where there may be thirty-two ploughs. Drogo has now there two ploughs and a half, and twenty villanes having six ploughs, and six sokemen and one bordar. In Fostune there is a church and a priest. Value in King Edward's time fifty six pounds, now ten pounds.

Kilnsea is one of those manors already alluded to,^a in which the abbat of Thornton claimed to have important privileges. Wm. le Fleming, inter alia, had in this place, Kilnless, juxta Ald Ravenser on the Humber, two conigers, with warren in the same, 34 E. 1.

From the earliest times this manor was a member of the seigniory, and is returned in the Nom. Vill. as in possession of the Countess of Cornwall; and one of the places included in the grant to Henry Earl of Westmoreland. It appears that while the seigniory was in the hands of the crown, in the reign of Edward VI., Kilnsea was held by John Gresham, who had license in the sixth year of that monarch's reign to alienate it to John York and his heirs, but it subsequently became re-united to the fee.

The custom of this manor is the same as that of Easington. The lands within the township having been greatly reduced by the encroachments of the sea and Humber, the contents cannot be made out with any degree of certainty, but consist of copyhold land in bondage, copyhold without impeachment of waste, and freehold. The arable, meadow, and pasture, fourpence per acre, copyhold rent. The office of Penny-grave was executed by messuages and parts of messuages in the following order; in

1768 } Two for Galloway in Bilith Garth, the pro-
1769 } perty of John Wray.
1770 Collin Messuage, the property of Mr. Robert
Vaughan.
1771 Carleton Messuage, ditto.
1772 Golden Messuage, Mr. Wray.
1773 Thissledown Messuage, Sir Wm. Milner, Bart.
1774 Leon. Stephenson Mess. Mr. Burgh.
1775 Woodborrow Mess. ditto.
1776 Walker Mess. ditto.
1777 Cock Mess. ditto.

1779 Butt Mess. Mrs. Johanna Hixon.
1780 Gibson Mess. Mrs. Little.
1781 Pearson Mess. Mrs. Bell.
1782 Cock Mess. Mrs. Little.
1783 Storr Mess. Mrs. Hixon.
1785 Gibson Lambert Mess. Mr. John Berry, and
Mr. Vaughan.
1786 Thos. Shepherd Mess. Mrs. Little.
1787 Broken Ovg. Mess. Wm. Milner.
1788 Potts Mess. Mr. Wray.

The amount of the Copyhold rental, Michaelmas 1771, was £27 14s. 1d.^b

^a Vide vol. I. p. 297.

^b MS. of the franchise fee.

THE CHURCH was dedicated to St. Helen, and given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the priory of Birstall, as a cell to the abbey of Albemarle. On the calends of May, 1228, it was appropriated by Walter Grey archbishop, to the said abbey, in which patronage it continued till 18 October, 18 Richard II., and is included in the sale to the abbat and convent of Kirstall with the rest of their possessions; 1st fruits, £6. 8s. 6d.; 10ths, £12. 10s. 9d.; procurations, 7s. 6d. The vicarage of Kilnsea was augmented by a grant of £200. from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1745; and again with a like sum, by the same valuable corporation, in the year 1779 and 1808. Divine service was had in the church until the year 1823, when the present vicar was obliged to discontinue his labours, owing to the dangerous position of the church on the cliff, and its dilapidated state. In 1826 the church was dismantled, and presented an interesting appearance in its fallen state. It had long braved the storms and waves which assailed it, for it was built of stern materials in a hardy age; but at length the sea fowls rested within its hoary aisle, and the swallow found her nest beside the altar of the living God. The huge and massive walls, built by faithful men, not for their own brief age only, but for after times, at length gave way to a restless element, and the old grey tower of unknown strength, the seaman's land mark, was the last portion of the holy fane which fell, and buried in the ocean amidst the tempest's roar, the work of Norman hands. The stone font was removed to the parsonage garden of Skeffling, where it now remains; it is octagonal and devoid of ornament. The annexed view was sketched in 1826,* from which it appears that it consisted of a nave, with aisles and chancel, and a tower at the west end, of perpendicular character; two clerestory windows, a pointed door-way, and two square-headed windows in the south aisle, with two small buttresses. The tower of three stages, having pointed bellfry windows in the upper, and a pointed one in the lower stage at west end, and angle buttresses.

The following singular epitaph was on a floor stone, in the middle aisle. "Here lyeth the body of Joseph Fawthorp Little, who departed this life Oct. 14th, 1763, æt. 23 years and 4 days. His death was much lamented by his father and mother, but it was a joyful day to the tyrants that shortened his days." A hatchment that was in the church was preserved before it fell.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
		Ab. & Conv. de Albemarle, vel.	
7 Cal. October	1274 Dns. Robt. Aunger, Pbr.	Prior Conv. de Birstall	
4 Nones August	1298 Dns. Stephen de Holym, Pbr.	the same	

* By Mr. Wm. Little, of Pattrington.

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
9 Cal. October	1314	Mr. Walter de Fityng, Deaconus.	Prior Conv. de Birstal	
10 July	1316	Dns. Wm. de Hudleston, Pbr.	the same	
11 Cal. January	1316	Dns. John de Skyelagh, Deacon.	Manu.	Mort.
19 December	1314	Dns. Henry de Wath, Deaconus.	Ed. Ab. Alb. in Manu.	the same
Ult. July	1349	Dns. Peter de Lythum, Cap.	idem	Resig. pro Cramburn.
12 August	—58	Dns. Symon de Finemare, Cap.	Izabella Regina Anglia	Resig. pro vicar de Wistow
Ult. July	1364	Dns. Robert de Ryball, Cap.	Prior & Conv. de Birstal	
		Dns. Johs. de Otley, Pbr.	Prior & Conv. de Kirkstall	Resig.
14 June	1426	Dns. Thos. Chese, Pbr.	the same	
2 July	—58	Dns. Wm. Baxter, Cap.	the same	
16 December	1461	Dns. Robert Luke, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
2 October	1472	Dns. Peter Rica, Pbr.	the same	the same
23 February	1491	Dns. Robert Blyth, Pbr.	the same	the same
1 July	1505	Dns. Wm. Fowler, Pbr.	the same	Resig.
27 May	— 7	Dns. Ws. Waterson, Pbr.	the same	the same
13 May	1509	Dns. Robt. Carre, Pbr.	the same	Mort.
23 November	1534	Dns. Thos. Carter, Pbr.	Assig. Ab. & Conv. de Kirkstall	
		Dns. Roger Carter	Willm. Clifton, p. h. v. by grant from the Ab. and Conv.	the same
7 August	1576	Xr. Maisterman, Pbr.	Alii Assignate, viz. John Laiton, of West Layton, gent., by several grants annexed and recited in the Act, and originally from the Ab. and Con. of Kirkstall.	
8 July	—90	Wm. Evers, Cl.	Elizabeth, Queen	Resig.
10 July	1509	Phil. Utye, B. A., Cl.	the same	
18 December	1605	Ambrosius Southerd, M.A.	James, Rex. p. h. v. and vacated by stat. 13 Eliz.	
		Tookerman ^a		Death.
20 June	1711	Alex. Jameson, A. M.	Ths. Saluter, of Catley Com. Cam: Esq.	
10 July	1727	Xr. Coulson	Rex. per laps.	the same

^a On the 14th March, 1626, Queen Henrietta Maria had a grant out of the rectory of Kilnsea and church of Kilnsea.—[Pat. 2, Car. 1, p. 4, n. 3, Rymer vol. 18, p. 690.]

<i>Instituted.</i>		<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Vacated by.</i>
9 November	1769	George Goundril	Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton *	Death.
8 August	1775	Wm. Mackereth	the same	the same
6 May	1779	Wm. Potchet	the same	the same
17 August	1813	Geo. Inman	the same, late of Sheriff Hutton.	Present Incumbent.

Vicarage valued at £82 per annum, (net value.)

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—20 April, 1563, Allan Gallway, of Kilnsea, m. w. p. in the ch. of St. Helen's. Roger Carter, vicar, m. w. p. 16 May, 1576, in the ch. yard. 1593, 9 Nov. Edw. Headon, of K. gent. m. w. p. 5 Feb. in the church. 29 June, 1661, Thomas Scudamore, of K. m. w. p. in the church. 23 Mar. 1624, Edward Maisterman, of K. agricola, m. w. p. 26 July, 1625, in the church-yard.

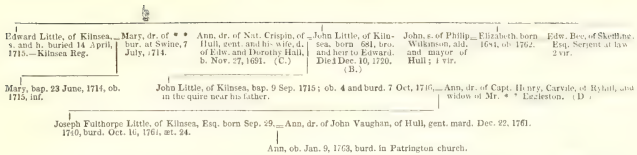
In 1833, the south end of Kilnsea sea bank top 48 yards; large farm-house, front door to the sea 58 yards; middle of the street in Kilnsea to the cliff 47 yards; church-yard gate to the edge of the cliff 25½ yards; remains of the west end of the church only 4 yards; distance of the same west end to the widest extremity of the church-yard 25½ yards; middle of the road entering Kilnsea, below the hill, 17 yards. In 1766 the chancel of Kilnsea church was distant from the cliff 95 yards; suppose the church 30 yards in length, and 4 yards are yet remaining, (1833,) there is lost 121 yards, but the large masses of stone work have preserved the foundations at least 4 yards, so that the waste is 125 yards, or more, in 67 years on each side the ruin. These measurements are from the Rev. Jos. Hatfield, curate of Sproatley. It is estimated by Mr. Little, that from 1767 to 21 May, 1828, when part of the steeple fell, from a memorandum of Mr. Hunter, many years a resident farmer, that the loss annually was nearly three yards.

The following is a table of descent of the family of Little, of Kilnsea, long resident in this parish:—

MEMS.—A lion, facing a chief, the Dexter paw raised and crested.	Thomas Little, of Kilnsea, gent. Ann. dr. of *** burd. at Wetzick, 16 Feb. 1671.		
CREST.—A lion passant, or.			
Edward Little, of Kilnsea, mar. at Wetzick, 17 Dec. 1678.	Eliz. dr. of John Overton, of Easington Hall.	Edward Little, of Patrington, gent. bur. unmd. Over the door of his house at P. * Edw. Little, 1788. (A.)	Mr. John Store, of Patrington, 2 Esq. mar. Jan. 18, 1716, and John Sessions of P. sup. 1717.

* The rectory and tythes of Kilnsea seem to have come into possession of the family of Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton, by sale from Thomas Crathorne, of Nesse, Esq., to Edward Slater, of Hull, merchant, for £300, 1 Oct. 1667; whose widow married Edward Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton, Esq.,* by whom she left three sons, who were half-brothers to Thomas Slater, (also spelt Silator,) who afterwards took the name of Bacon. The eldest of these, Leonard, formerly of Sheriff Hutton, bequeathed all his estates to Edward, his nephew; under whose will the next Leonard derived his title. In the division of Slater Bacon's effects, the rectory of Kilnsea became the property of the three brothers, in exchange for some leasehold estates in the south, and afterwards the sole property of Edward, uncle to the above Leonard. George Lowther Thompson, Esq. grandson of Geo Thompson, Esq. of York, by Martha, sister of the Rev. Sir Wm. Lowther, of Swillington, is the present patron of the living, and lay impropiator.

* This Edward was fifth son of Richard Thompson, of Kilham, by Ann, daughter of Edward Nelthorpe. [See ped. vol. 2, p. 64.]



- (A.) May 26, 1674, Henry Chambers, gent. surrenders 5 oxgangs and 3 quarters in Patrington, to Edw. Little, gent., then of Seathorne. 1686, Mr. Edw. Little, Head Grave. He surr. 24 Oct. 1686, into the hands of the Lady Katherine, Queen Dowager of England, Lady of the manor of Patrington, 1 mess. barns, &c. &c. to himself and his heirs for life, and afterwards to his sister Elizabeth Storre.
- (B.) 1714, April 26, This day my daughter, Ann Crispin, was given in marriage to Mr John Little, of Kilnsea, gent. at the parish church of Hilston; the Lord increase their faith as days.—Family Bible of Nat. Crispin. Mr. Nathaniel Crispin was a wealthy tradesman in Hull, and was joint heir with John C. warden of the Trinity House, of Samuel C. their brother, who died at Wapping co. Midd. Jan. 15, 1668, and is buried in Stepney Church.
- (C.) She married secondly, 13 March, 1722, at Kilnsea, Launcelot, son of Anthony Iveson, alderman of Hull, descended from the Ivesons of Black Bank, near Leeds; died at Hull, and was buried at Trinity Church, March 7, 1741-2. She had by this marriage an only daughter, died æt. 11 months. In 1737, Nov. 16, ten pounds were ordered by the Trinity House, Hull, to be paid to Mr. Launcelot Iveson, for the repairing Kilnsea church steeple, being a very useful sea mark.
- (D.) Captain Carville was a gallant protestant officer, and on Dec. 3, 1688, apprehended Lord Langdale, the Roman Catholic Governor of Hull, and assisted in capturing the town and citadel. Mr. Little's hatchment was in the chancel of Kilnsea church, insinuating Carville, having been there 70 years, and was preserved by Mr. Wm. Little, of Patrington, and is now in his possession.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in this parish from time to time; a few years since a perfect and very beautiful little figure in brass, of Mercury, was picked up, the winged foot, and the bag or purse in the extended hand, are striking objects, and indicate it to be one of the penates or domestic gods.^a The leaden seal mentioned in page 400 was found here, also, and not at Withornsea; it is there described as having the reverse blank, but the name of Pope Martin IV. is conspicuously stamped upon it.

The village is of humble pretensions, being about a mile in breadth at its widest part, which tapers into a narrow neck of land about two miles in length, as seen in the map, which opposes a low barrier to the union of the German Ocean and the Humber, the road which connects it with the Spurn, being often inundated at high tides and stormy weather.^b

^a Penes Mr. Little, whose collections are worth the attention of the antiquary.

^b On the Holderness shore, within the reach of the sea at high water, are various *skerries* of clean *cobbles* or *bolder stones*, as they are termed by the inhabitants. A *skerrie* is a bank or ridge of land, covered with stones of various sizes and colours, they are gathered by people in the neighbourhood when the tide falls, and laid in heaps on the cliffs. Most of the ancient churches in Holderness are built with these stones; they are at present sold for paving, and for repairing roads.

THE SPURN POINT is a low peninsula of gravel and sand, accumulated by the sea and the wind, and laid in its peculiar forms by the united action of currents from the sea and Humber. The materials which fall from the wasting cliffs between Bridlington and Kilnsea, are sorted by the tide according to their weight and magnitude; the pebbles are strewed upon the shore beneath the precipice from which they fell; the sand is driven along and accumulated in little bays and recesses, whilst the lighter particles of clay are transported away to the south, making muddy water, and finally enter the great estuary of the Humber, and enrich the level lands under the denomination of warp. The sand and pebbles which were at first deposited near the place where they fell, are afterwards removed further and further south by the tide; and the cliffs are left exposed to fresh destruction. Thus the whole shore is in motion, every cliff is hastening to its fall, parishes are contracted, churches are washed away, and not unreasonable fears are entertained that at some time the waters of the ocean and the Humber may join, and the Spurn become an island. At present, however, the isthmus stands firm, and though composed only of a heap of pebbles and sand, and opposed to two strong currents, may perhaps be little changed for ages to come. Such is the efficacy of long equal slopes, and a pebbly sand in repelling the violence of the ocean.

In the subsequent account of Ravenser it will be found, that Richard Reedbarrow, the hermit of the chapel of Ravensersporne,^a was the first person who projected a tower as a signal by day, and a light for the direction of mariners by night; to this humane and benevolent individual must be attributed the erection of the first light-house on this part of the coast. It having been represented by masters of ships in the northern trade, "that great losses had been sustained from a very broad long sand that had arisen near the mouth of the Humber," in the year 1676 a patent was granted by Charles II. to Justinian Angell, of London, merchant, enabling him to *continue, renew, and maintain* certain lights that he had erected at the Spurn point. Mr. Angell was applied to as being the proprietor of the only piece of ground that was adapted to the purpose, and who, at the request of these masters of ships, had erected two lights thereon. These ancient lights, however, established by Mr. Angell, was complained of "as being so far in land as to deceive masters of vessels, and that great losses had happened through it." An application was now made (1766) to Parliament by the corporations of the trinity-houses of Depford, Stroud, London, and Hull, for removing the said lights. A case in consequence was submitted to the House by the late Wm. Constable, Esq., concerning his right to the ground on which these light-houses were intended to be built, setting forth that, "Mr. Constable and his ancestors being Lords of the manor of Kilnsea, were entitled to the soil of several waste grounds within the said manor, particularly to a certain piece of ground called Kilnsea Common, or Spurn Point, part of which had been, in the memory of man, left by the river Humber, and over which he had constantly used every act of ownership, without dispute or molestation. That, in the reign of Charles the Second, Justinian Angell had a spot of ground granted to him by King James the First, situated in an Island, or Islands, called Ravensey Spurn, and Coney Hills, and containing together ten acres, about a mile west of the said Kilnsea Common, and supposed to be the remains of Ravenspurn, esteemed a convenient situation to erect light-houses upon; but upon further inspection of the situation, it appearing to be at too great a distance from the sea and incapable of affording the

^a Ravenser sporne,—sporne, a place to make observations from.

necessary advantages, he abandoned the first intended situation, and, without entering into any treaty, or having license or permission from Robert Lord Dunbar, the then Lord of the said manor, and one of the ancestors of the said Wm Constable, took upon himself to erect two light-houses on Kilnsea Common, the acknowledged ground of the said Lord Dunbar, who thereupon brought an ejectment for the recovery thereof, and in Michaelmas term 1634, obtained a verdict at a trial at bar of the court of common pleas; and had possession given him of the said light-houses, of which he granted a lease to Andrew Wardlaw in 1685, for 99 years, at £150 per annum; the said Andrew Wardlaw at the same time giving a bond in the penalty of £1000 for performing the covenant of the lease."

"Soon after this Mr. Angell taking advantage of the indisposition of Robert Lord Dunbar, got possession again of the said light-houses, and kept them until the lower light next the sea was washed away, and the other being now greatly in danger, it is become absolutely necessary that a new one should be erected; for which purpose a bill is depending in Parliament, and it is imagined that such new erections are intended to be made on the said common, called Kilnsea Common, the indisputable property and soil of Mr. Constable, and without any offered compensation to him for the ground, and without his approbation, &c." The case goes on to state that, "Mr. Constable humbly presumes that an attempt so unjust as well as unprecedented, will not be sanctioned by the House, &c. That Mr. Angell has been very well paid for all the trouble he and his ancestors have been put to in erecting the former lights; and that Mr. Constable is very far from desiring to have the benefit of the duties at the expence of Mr. Thompson, who seems to have been a fair purchaser of part of them, and to be now endeavouring at a great expence to assist the public, &c. &c."

An Act was obtained, 6 Geo. III. cap. 31st, the preamble of which sets forth, that John Angell, Esq. of Stockwell, in the county of Surry, was owner of three-fourth parts of the said light-houses, duties, and profits; and that Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton, Esq., was proprietor of the other fourth share. The Mr. Angell having been applied to by the above-mentioned corporations, and also by the said Mr. Thompson, to change the situation of the light-houses so as to answer the ends and purposes for which they were designed, and this application being ineffectual, *it is thereby enacted* that the said Leonard Thompson should be entitled, as soon after the 1st June, 1766, as convenient, to erect two new and sufficient light-houses, with suitable offices, &c. according to such plan as the corporation of the Trinity House, London, should appoint and approve of. This corporation immediately appointed the celebrated John Smeaton to be their engineer, and in the autumn of 1766 he received directions to build two light-houses, the largest to be ninety feet, and the smallest fifty feet high; both to have enclosed lanterns for five lights.^a The foundation for the high light was completed in 1773, and in December following the low light was covered in, but it was destroyed in 1776, and suffered the same fate in 1786; and the old temporary light machine which had been used during the erection of both the edifices was in constant use. Another light-house was erected, and after standing many years was demolished by the fury of the waves. In 1816 the low light-house was re-erected, and in January 1839 this was obliged to be taken down, the sea having laid the foundations bare. The high light erected by Mr. Smeaton, still exists.^b It is a noble circular building, comprising several stories, and the lantern is accounted one of the best arranged in the kingdom. In the centre is a tripod of bronze, supporting two circles, containing

^a Angell's light-house was a strong octagon building of brick, and its light, from being a naked coal fire, unprotected from the wind, was subject to burn with very different and unequal lustre; and it is related by the master of this light-house, that in the storms of 1803 he believed the tower would have been blown down; the tempest made the fire in it burn so fiercely that it melted down the iron bars on which it was laid like lead, so that they were forced, when the fire on this account was extinguished, to put in new bars and kindle the fire afresh.—[See Smeaton's Eddystone Light-house.]

^b Smeaton's Eddystone Light-house, Appendix, pp. 185, 186, 188, 191, 197.

on each tier ten argand lamps, with large silver reflectors behind each light; the windows of the lantern are plate glass, and the frames of a curious metallic composition. The expence of the light which was executed by De Ville, of the Strand, London, was upwards of £2500, it was lighted in this superior manner in 1819. The low light, erected as before remarked, about eleven years ago, is a wooden erection to the east of the high light, it is not improbable that building will share the fate of the former erections, being in a perilous situation on the very verge of the sand hills.

The Spurn was called by the petitioners in 1676, *a broad long sand in the shape of a spoon*, which form it still retains. Mr. Smeaton gives a plan of it in 1786, which includes about 98 acres of ground. The place at present is a collection of low sand hills, with much long *bent grass* as it is termed by the people who dwell near. There are ten cottages for boatmen belonging to the life-boat kept here; a little to the north of the light, on a stone in front of one of the cottages, is inscribed "A. D. 1819, these cottages were erected by public subscription, under the direction of the Trinity House, Kingston-upon-Hull, on ground granted for that purpose by Fras. Constable, Esq., for the accommodation of the crew of the life-boat stationed here, whose services in the arduous endeavour to save from destruction the lives and property of their fellow creatures in the hour of peril, have been fully acknowledged by the liberality of the contributors hereto.—Francis Hall, John Thackray, Wardens." There are three or four other cottages about the high light, and a public-house. The high light has also dwelling rooms; it is walled round, with a paved court-yard, having cisterns either for water or oil. The sand hills are numerous, and increasing in size from the drift sand on the shore, which in strong winds is carried all over the point, and nearly destroys all vegetation except the coarse long grass alluded to, which continues to rise through the fresh accumulation of sand. Off the point are some rocks called the "*Stony Binks*," and in 1820 a floating light was established here by the Corporation of the Trinity House.



LOST TOWNS ON THE HUMBER,

INCLUDING REDMARE, THARLESTHORP, FRISMERSK, POTTERFLEET,

RAVENSER ODD, AND RAVENSER.

IN REDMARE, Ravenchil and Carle had one carucate of land and a half to be taxed, and there may be there one plough and a half.—It is waste. There are ten acres of meadow. Half a mile long, and half broad; value in king Edward's time, twenty shillings. Rotmare is returned also as a Soke to Witforness, of five oxgangs.

In 1350, 24 E. III. Alice, wife of Walter de See, of Redmar, held a mess, six bovates of arable, and one bovat in service in Redmar, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by the service of the 48th part of a knight's fee, paying to the abbat of Meaux 4s. yearly; and a mess and four oxgangs and a half of land in Northorpe; and a piece of land called Lokeholme, in Easington, of the king in capite, as of the hon. of Alb. by fealty, rendering to the king at the manor of Burstwick, 13s. 2d.^a Asketine, son of Jordan de Redmar, gave a toft containing an acre, in the vill of Redmar, and 2 acres of land in Redmar Field.^b Wm. de Redmar was one of the twenty-one Esquires who testified that Elizabeth, wife of John Holme, was the lawful heir of Sir Edmund Wastneys, knt., of Thorngumbald. Wm. Redmar, of Newton, 11 H. IV., attests a grant of lands, &c., from Sir John Routh, knt., &c. to dame Elizabeth Constable, of Frismersk.^c Ralph de Hastings, and Alice his wife, held a toft containing an acre of land, and other 2 acres of land in Redmar, for which John, son of Jordan de Redmare acknowledged he held of the abbey, for which Ralph paid 3s. per annum. The ancient site of this place does not appear to be known with certainty. England, or Ingland Hill, is an ancient inclosed farm, in the township of Owthorne, and with Walkerfield, which is part of it, contains 270 acres of land, at present in the occupation of Mr. Peter Atkinson: in this farm is a field yet known by the name of Redmere. The townships named in Domesday, as adjacent to Redmar, in the commission of drainage, 16 E. III. 1342, (vol. 1, p. 118); and in 1367, 41 E. III. (p. 131,) are all found to adjoin upon this place. It is conjectured to have been included in the parish of Owthorne, which lands adjoined upon the north and east side of it, and together with Withorsea, lay between it and the sea.

THARLESTHORP, or Thoraldthorp, the vill of Thorold; one of the four berewicks belonging to the Archbishop, in Patrington, called in Domesday Toruelestorp. This place, at the very earliest period, is found to be in the hands of the Constable family; Sir Robert Constable, son and heir of Robert, of Halsham, lived to be an old man, and being one of the knights of the Earl of Albemarle, went with king Richard I. in A. D. 1189, to the holy land, and died at Acon; having before he went mortgaged his manor of Tharlesthorp, with his capital mess, called Tharlesthorp Grange, and Halsham, for 160 marks to the monks of Melsa, which all his brothers and nearest relatives confirmed, except William, his next brother, who died before him; leaving his son Robert, who confirmed his uncle Robert's grant, and acquitted the abbey of all foreign service belonging to 5 bovates, where 8 carucates make a knight's fee.—(Thomas being third abbat.) This manor consisted of 372 acres, viz. 321 acres arable, worth 4s. per acre, £G4. 4s. 0d.; meadow, 100 acres, at 4s. 6d. per acre, £22. 10s.; pasture, 152 acres, at 3s. 6d. per acre, £22. 14s.; 13 messuages, (as appears by a rental of the year 1349,) £1. 15s.; total, £111. 3s. This manor of Tharlesthorp, as appears from the accounts of the baker (pistrini) of Meaux, in 1246, yielded to the monks, out of the arable lands, 300 quarters of grain, principally

^a Burton's MS. vol. 3.

^b Meaux Chart.

^c Penes, olim, Lord Dunbar.

corn; in the grange alone there were 500 quarters in the preceding year. In 1277 here were at pasture 1274 sheep, and the soil is represented to have been so rich that the ewes generally brought two lambs; but the whole of this valuable property was devastated, 21 Richard II. A.D. 1397. The grange seems to have gone first, (see page 299.) The abbey had other lands in Tharlesthorpe, Robert Scull gave them the common of pasture in le green here, which is common of pasture of the said vill. Stephen, son of Robert de Thorpe, gave all his lands in Salings here. Peter de Atsee, merchant of Ravenser, who lent the abbey 300 marks, and to whom the manor of Tharlesthorpe was granted for his own and his wife's life, seized the manor, cireter, 1388; and three years after, says the Chronicle, Peter and his wife die —. It is from the marriage settlement of Sir Wm. de la See with Elizabeth his wife, that this place is ascertained to have been in the parish of Patrington, as he subjects his lands in Tharlesthorpe, in the *parish of Patrington*, to his wife's jointure.

The writer in the Chaturary of Meaux remarks, that during the time of John de Ryslay, the seventeenth abbat, that their lands were inundated and devastated in Tharlesthorpe by the Humber, and therefore they saw that an outer wall (bank) would be necessary to protect their own lands; but in doing this they would equally protect those of the stranger in the interior, and therefore in full wapentake it was necessary to explain this, so as to guard against the abbey being put to the whole expense. It appears that notwithstanding this new construction, their lands, by a ship of the bank, again became overflowed. In a dreadful storm in 1377, which lasted two days and two nights, the waves broke into Saltagh, and wasted away all their property at Tharlesthorpe, 25 January, 1393, 17 R. II. the whole in Tharlesthorpe was swept away. Its site may be placed to the west of Patrington haven, on the Ottringham side of Winestead clough.

FRISMERSK, Frismarsh, or Freshmarsh, in contradistinction to Saltmarsh, first occurs in the pedigree of the Constables, called of Frismarsh, whose descent is given p. 437, vol. I. It appears also to have given name to an ancient family of whom all traces are lost. Sir John Frismaris, knt., occurs as witness to a grant of homage and service with John de Hilton, of Winestead, from Robert de Verley to Henry de Pocklington. There were other ancient land-holders here, as well as the Constables; as 32 E. I. Peter de la Twyer held in Frismarsh 4 oxgangs of land. The condition of this place as regards the overflows of the Humber, may be best learnt from some few documents which are left, relative to this distressing subject; the continued irruptions of the Humber, this arm of the sea having been seriously complained of by the inhabitants, an inquisition was taken at Frisemersh, on Monday next after the feast of St. Dyonsius, in the 18th year of Edward III. before Michael de Wath and John Sturmy, commissioners, by virtue of a commission from the king, directing them to hold an inquest, when Galfrid de Belmar, John de Northorp, and ten other jurymen, said upon their oaths; that the inundations of the Humber had so frequently taken place, and continued from day to day, that more than a third part of the lands and tenements whereby the flux and reflux of the tide destroyed. They say also that the aforesaid men of the town had frequently been put to great expense for the purpose of defending the place from these overflows, and that they are not able to continue the same; and that the men of the said town are also subject to taxations and talliages, and with these charges they are not able to protect themselves from the inundations, and the seals of the jurors are attached to the inquest. No relief seems to have been afforded to the inhabitants, as in the rolls of Parliament, 21 E. III. 1347,^a there is a petition in French, setting forth the above grievance, and referring to the inquest so held, and praying that they may be relieved from the taxes and impositions to which they had hitherto been subjected; and that the king taking the premises into consideration, would command that the fifteenths then granted to him in parliament, and other assessments, for the future might be rated according to their goods and chattels, &c. The answer is in Latin, recapitulating the prayer of the petition and the finding of the inquest; and then goes on, "that in consequence of representations we have commanded by our writ, &c. that they, the inhabitants, should not be unduly

^a Rot. Parl., vol. 2, p. 187.

charged in any tenth or fifteenth, or other assessments, for their lands so wasted and destroyed; but that the collectors and assessors of the tenths and fifteenths, granted by the commonalty of his realm in that parliament, having for their information the value of the moveables which they then had in the town, they should assess them accordingly." By which precept the said inhabitants being assessed at 26s. 8d. per annum for each of the said two years, the king sent his mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer, requiring them that in any rate of a fifteenth for the future to be granted, they should not be rated at any greater sum.

The abbey of Meaux had 22 acres of arable land here, valued at 4s. per acre, equal to £1. 8s. 0d. per annum; which now, says the Chartulary, (1396,) is totally lost, not a vestige of it being left.^a The destruction and wasting away of this township was gradual, for although the abbey lands were all gone, Sir John Routh, knt., and John Arnold, of Otringham, demised and released to dame Eliz. Constable, of Frismarsh, and John her son, all their right in the vill and fields of Mersk and le Anorn of Penysthorp, and three bovates in the vill and fields of Hollum, with the advowson of the church of Holmpton, with all they had of the grant of Hugh Holgose, of Ros. Dated 11 H. IV. 1409; no date can be ascertained when the remaining part was overflowed by the Humber, its site is marked upon Tuke's map.

POTTERFLEET, AND UPSAL, are mentioned by Camden as situated in Holderness; the former place is supposed to have adjoined Saltgh, somewhere about the end of the Cherry Cobb Sand; of the latter, no memorials exist.

RAVENSER ODD.

The Burgh of Odd, near Ravenser, was a perfectly distinct place from the latter township, and ultimately became a place of some importance as a port. It was situated at the farthest limits of Holderness, between the sea and the river Humber, and was distant from the main land rather more than a mile. "From the most ancient times the access to it was from Old Ravenser," by a sandy road covered with round yellow stones, and scarcely elevated above the sea. By the flowing of the ocean it was little affected on the east; and on the west it resisted in a wonderful manner the flux of the Humber; that part of the road leading from Ald Ravenser, says the Meaux Chronicle, is passable at this day on horseback or on foot, but the extreme part towards the south, for the space of half a mile is lost in the Humber." It was situated in the parish of Easington, and was distant from it four miles. Between the two places, and almost central, stood the distinct towns of Kilnsea and Sunthorpe, with the manor of Ald Ravenser. Odd, therefore, or Ravenser Odd, is placed by Tuke in his map, to which the reader is referred, in this relative position.

The words of the Chronicle are, "De situ ergo dicte villæ de Ravenser Odd, vestigium minime reperitur quæ quidem villa de parochia ecclesie de Easington existens a villa de Easington quasi 4 milliaria distabat inter

^a Meaux Chart. ^b It was totally destroyed about 1396.

quas villas de Esington & Odd villa de Kilnesey villaq. de Sunthorp et manerium de Ald Ravenser in parochia ecclesie de Kilnsea medio jacere dinoscuntur."

Thus Ald Ravenser is described as being in the parish of Kilnsea; and Odd, or Ravenser Odd, in the parish of Easington. There is certainly something very singular in the history of Ravenser Odd; the short space of a century and a half having witnessed its origin, its celebrity as a sea port, and its final destruction by the encroachments of the sea.^a There is some difficulty in ascertaining whether these two places were considered as distinct ports. It is intended to treat of them as such, and by commencing with Ravenser Odd, it will, perhaps, render the subject more intelligible, and enable the reader to form his own opinion. Odd appears originally to have been an island, formed by an accumulation of sand and stone, and at first only used by fishermen to dry their nets on. The Chartulary among the Cotton MSS. quoted in the preceding account of the Abbey of Meaux, states that Wm. de Fortibus, in 1240, gave the monks half an acre in a place called the Burgh of Odd, near Ravenser, that they might erect buildings for the preservation of herrings and other fish for the use of the abbey, free from all services and exactions; no doubt as a stimulus to improving the place. It is very evident that Ravenser Odd began to assume the appearance of a commercial port in the reign of Edward I. and that it had sprung up as an offshoot of Ald Ravenser. This seems to be corroborated from a complaint made by the men of Grimsby, "That it was an *encroachment* which they state to have been made 30 or 40 years before, by Wm. de Fortibus, at Ravensher." Presuming, therefore, that Ravenser Odd continued to increase in population and importance, and that it is referred to under the several names of Ravensrout, Ravensroad, Ravensrod, and Ravenserodd, &c. Its history, concise as it may be, is given under these several names, by which it appears to have been designated; which includes the time from 1240, the date of what appears to be the first grant, as above mentioned, and the period of its final destruction. The first document which offers itself is 14 E. I. 1286, when that monarch, in consequence of a writ of inquisition, finds that the merchants of Ravensroad are able well and sufficiently to find, at all seasons of the year, good bread and good beer for all persons resorting to the town, and that strangers resorting to the town, led by desire of gain, bring bread and beer in ships to sell, to the disadvantage of his same subjects and merchants, contrary to the custom of towns situated upon the sea. The king's escheator is therefore commanded not to permit this to be done in Ravensroad against the will of the merchants of the said place. These merchants or men of Ravensroad were soon after placed in a superior situation to that of being obliged to resort to the protection of the king's officer against any infringement of what was considered in those days their privileges, as one of the ports on the sea. In the 27 E. I. they obtained a charter from the king, in which they obtained free burghage, and the town was made a free burgh, with all the rights and liberties belonging to the same; that they should have a custodes or warden, who was to be elected, and take an oath to preserve all their liberties, and do all that belonged to that office, that they might devise their tenements lying in the town by their last will; that no sheriff or bailiff, or king's minister, might enter to do or act in the said town, except in default of a warden or custodes being appointed; that they might not implead or be impleaded for their tenures, trespasses, or contracts without the town, &c. &c. They were to have a coroner elected by themselves, also freedom from toll, pontage, passage, pavage, murrage, &c. &c. That they were to have two markets every week within the burg, viz. on Tuesday and *Sunday* (die Sabati), and a fair every year, for thirty days' duration, viz., on the Vigil, the day and the morning of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and for 27 days next ensuing, and all other liberties and customs belonging to free burghage, that they might have the return of all writs, infangtheof and outfangtheof, and all the other privileges and customs to such places belonging, and no person to enjoy these privileges but those who were in scot and lot with them. These being witnesses, the Venerable Father W.

^a Vide Frost's Notices, p. 55, in note.

Coventry and Litchfield, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Henry de Percy, John Tregor, Walter de Bello, Campo, and many others. Dated at Westminster, 1 day April, by the king himself, &c.^a

It should be remarked that the burgesses of Ravensrodd paid £264^b for this charter, when those of Hull paid £100 only for a similar charter, granted at the same time. It was perhaps necessary to neutralize the opposition of the town of Grimsby, and the complaints made by them, as mentioned in the note, that it became necessary to pay so high, for what, no doubt, were considered important privileges, to the newly established port. In the 14 E. III.^c 18 E. III.^d Kaiaage (Kaiagium) was granted to the port, *i. e.* the privilege of Charging for wharfage, for merchandize, &c. to vessels frequenting the place. 21 E. I. Ravensrode is one of the places to which orders were addressed to prevent persons passing out of the kingdom. In 1300 the king confirmed a certain quantity of land, held here by the abbat, to Thornton College, in Lincolnshire; and six marks were paid by the prioress of Swine, for leave to take possession of tenements in Ravensrode.^e 28 E. I. a proclamation was addressed to Hull, Ravenser, and Scarborough, directing that silver money should not be carried abroad. In the several expeditions that were undertaken by Edw. II. against Scotland, vessels were pressed into the king's service as his necessities required, and the several ports in the Humber were called up to supply them. 4 E. II. a summons was issued to Ravensrod to supply a vessel for the expedition against the Scots. Hull and Grimsby are also named.^f 7 E. II. another writ to carry provisions and arms, to be dispatched to Scotland for the king's service and his army; and in the same year a proclamation was issued that the merchants should provide provisions for the English army in Scotland, it is addressed among other ports to Ravensrod and Kingston-upon-Hull.^g 8 E. II. a writ is addressed to the bailiff of Ravensrod to provide one vessel for another expedition, the writ being signed by the king himself at York.^h 20 E. II. a writ is directed, *inter alia*, to the bailiff and commonalty of the town of Ravensrod, for searching and arresting suspected persons.

In the 9 E. II. a proclamation was issued for another provision vessel, commanding the merchants to transport these provisions to the northern parts for the support of the army, and to find security that the provisions were not conveyed to the Scots.ⁱ In the 8 E. II. the burgesses of Ravensrode paid £50 to the king for the confirmation of their charters, and for Kaiaage for seven years. In 17 E. II. a mandate is addressed to this place, as well as Hull and Grimsby, that vessels carrying 40 wine tuns are to be prepared without delay with men and necessaries, to be ready at three days' notice; and that such vessels be not allowed to leave the port, and if absent from port to be retained and prepared on their return, and not to be again allowed to quit the port, &c. and the king to be informed how many of such vessels are then in port, &c. 19 E. II. the king appointed John de Barton and Richard de la Pole to collect the customs of wool within the ports of Hull and Ravensrodd.^j

There being no maritime force in the kingdom, vessels of almost all descriptions, which were of any size, were used when any extraordinary occasion rendered them necessary. In the commencement of the reign of Edward III. a more particular description was given, when vessels were required for the king's service, and they began to be distinguished by the name of *Naves Guerrinae*. Macpherson does not consider that these vessels were of a different construction, but only the largest and strongest of the mercantile class of ships. In

^a The burgesses of Grimsby, as early as the 4th of E. I. had an inquest taken before the hundredors, which states that Grimsby and the surrounding country were then suffering an annual loss of £100 from the forestalling carried on at Ravensrod, as it appears the inhabitants of Ravensrod were in the habit of going out in their boats to intercept vessels on the high seas when on their way to Grimsby with merchandize, and that they resorted to force when stratagem and persuasion failed to induce the crews to change their course, and bring their cargoes to Ravensrodd for sale. Several other grievances are named in an inquest dated 18 E. I.—Vide Frost's Notices. In this inquisition Ravensrod is called in island.

^b Vide Notices, &c. p. 51, in note. ^c Abbre. Rot. Orig. p. 138. ^d Ibid. p. 169. ^e Burton's MS. vol. 5. ^f Rot. Scot. vol. 1, p. 91. ^g Ibid. vol. 1, p. 116, 125. ^h Ibid. p. 129. ⁱ Ibid. p. 129. ^j Abbre. Rot. Orig. p. 40.

1334, 7 E. III. an order was addressed to the men of Ravenserodd, stating that the king had commanded them to provide a ship of war (*navem de guerra*) of the largest and strongest (*de majoribus et fortioribus navibus*) and that as they had been excused from finding one hobelar and six archers, to which they had been assessed for the array of men in the East-Riding, and that they had granted one of the best ships for the king's service; he commands that Wm. de Ferby, of Ravenserodd, should bring his ship called the St. Mary Cogge, of Ravenserodd, reputed to be the best ship of the town, into the port, for the purpose; but William having declared that his ship had been previously sent to foreign parts, and that he was ignorant when she would return, the king commands them immediately to furnish another strong and powerful vessel for the purpose, &c. and proceed to Scotland. In the 7th and 9th of this reign other vessels are required. On the 1st of February James de Kyngeston and John Crabbe are appointed to select 10 vessels of war, (*naves bellicas*) with sailors, &c. from parts on the shores of the north of England, to proceed against the Scots, and this place is named as one to furnish a vessel. In the 10th of this reign a proclamation is issued to array and arm all the defensible men in the maritime towns, for which Ravenserodd has a writ addressed to its bailiffs; and in like manner all vessels on the north of England are appointed to meet at Orwell. A precept was issued in 1344, requiring that a certain number of men were to repair to London to inform the king upon the state of the shipping in the several ports: the bailiff of Ravenserodd is directed to send one "ad informandum Regem super statum Navigii."^a

12 E. III. a writ directed to John de Stonore, John de Molgul, Nicholas de Bolkland, and Hugh de Berewick, and Wm. Langleys, sets forth, that certain malefactors and disturbers of the peace had taken and carried away certain goods and chattels of the king's enemies, the Scots, of no little value, from a vessel lying at Ravensrodde, and have detained and now detain them, to the contempt of the king and his great injury. The parties above-named are to enquire who these malefactors were, who so took away these goods, and to ascertain their price and value, and where those goods are secreted, and to cause all the parties to be arrested, &c. and to return the writ under their seals, specifying particulars into chancery.

It would seem from this order that goods and chattels of the enemy were considered to be the king's property, and not the property of the captors. It cannot be learnt from this document whether the vessel was seized and brought into Ravenserodd, or whether the goods belonging to the Scots were on board an English vessel, carrying on a contraband trade, or what the description of property was, seized under the names of goods and chattels.

It would be in vain attempting any thing like producing evidence, by which an estimate can be formed of the extent or even nature of the trade carried on at this port, it being only from incidental notices that even a glimpse of what was transacting here can be obtained. The 1 E. III. the king appointed Adam de Copendale, and Hugh Taverner, to collect the custom of wool at Ravenserodd, and at Kingston-upon-Hull.^b 5 E. III. the king appoints Hugh le Taverner, and Henry de Barton, for the same purpose.^c 6 E. III. John de Barton, and Henry de Barton, are appointed to levy and collect the same.^d For the better collecting the duties upon wool, it was allowed to be exported from those places only where the king had his staple, and Hull was appointed for that purpose: and the trone, or king's beam, for weighing of the article, was placed in all those ports. An attempt was made in 1324 by the people of Scarborough, to obtain the grant of a beam there for weighing wools, and to have the customs received there. With a view to obtaining this grant, it was alleged that the wools of the Wolds, and of the moor of Blackhouse, were so far from Kingston-upon-Hull, that they could not be carried there without great inconvenience to the country, and to the damage of the king: inasmuch as they were clandestinely shipped at little towns on the sea coast, and conveyed, when the wind was favorable, to Flanders, without being taken to Kingston, and consequently without paying the accustomed

^a Rot Scot. vol. 1, pp. 149, 228, 258, 308, et sequens.

^b Abbre. Rot. orig. p. 40.

^c Ibid. p. 54.

^d Ibid. p. 63.

dues; but this application was made in vain. It cannot therefore be supposed that the appointment of these collectors was for any other purpose than that of levying and collecting the customs of wool, taken from Ravensrodd to Hull, and not that it was a place of such importance as to allow of their being shipped at Ravensrodd.^a In 1296, there were 58 sacks and 10 stones of Scotch wool forfeited to the king at Ravenshere, and forwarded from thence to Hull. In the reign of Edw. III. (Annis incertis,) a petition of the executors of Piers Atte See, and Thomas Tavernere, of Ravensrodd, to the king in council, prays that it would please them, by way of charity, and for the soul of his father, to command the payment or assignment of £39, 19s. 8d. which was due to them from the king, for wheat, barley, and other provisions, supplied to the use of the king's father, in his Scotch war: setting forth also that the wills of the aforesaid Piers, and Thomas, cannot be fulfilled unless the aforesaid debt be paid. The answer is that the treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were to ascertain if there were any such debt, and to discharge the same. There is also another petition from the executors of the personal estate of Peter Att See, in the reign E. II. praying to have some property restored which had been seized by the king's escheator, Robert Romayn, the same reason being assigned, the non ability of the executors to discharge the bequests in the will of P. A. ^b In 20 E. III. an inquisition taken at Ravensrod, on Thursday, in the feast of St. Laurence, when Nicholas Gower, Amand de Frothingham, Peter de Grymsby, were to inquire concerning the impoverished state and destruction of the town of Ravenserod, and all the circumstances relative to the same, who assembled by the king's commission, Galfrid de Redmar, Hugh de Hoton, Thomas de St. Martin, Stephen de Newton, John de Northorp, John Rolland, Roger Rolland, Nichs. de Thorn, Peter Percy, William Burke, Walter * * * *, and William, son of Hugh de Hoton, Junr. who say upon their oaths, that two parts and more of the tenements and soil of the town by the flux of the water of the sea, (aque Maris,) after inundating the said town, are beaten down and carried away; and that the said town by the flux of the water aforesaid, is daily diminished and carried away. They also say that many inhabitants of the said town have withdrawn themselves, their goods and chattels, as the dangers there continue to increase from day to day, who were, previously, accustomed to bear the burdens of the said town, and are gone to dwell elsewhere; so that there does not remain a third part of the inhabitants with their goods, who are in any manner able to sustain the present charges, or to pay and support the tenths and talliages hitherto assessed upon the said town, to which inquest the jury affixed their seals.^c

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY.—This chapel belonged to the church of Easington, and the losses sustained by its destruction are stated under the account of that church. In 1355 the abbat of Meaux was directed to gather up the bodies of the dead which had been buried in the chapel yard of Ravenser Odd, and which by reason of inundations were then washed up and uncovered, and bury them in the church-yard of Easington.—[Torre's Minster, p. 1555.] The Meaux Chartistary, under the head "*Processio diminutione taxarum*," has 24 messuages belonging to the abbey, worth £13. 16s. per annum, in *Odd*, in a corner of the lordship of Holderness; and that these messuages and the town was washed away by the Sea and Humber, and that the tenths were continued to be exacted, and sometimes fifteenths; on reference to the account of Easington church, it will be seen the abbey was relieved from these imposts.

^a See Frost's Notices for a full account of this subject. ^b 1 Rot. Parl. vol. 1, p. 407; vol. 2, p. 358.

^c Inq. ad qd. Dam. 20 E. III. No. 23, in Turr. Lon. asservata.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—Alexander Cocks, of Ravenser-odd, by will^a there dated, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. James, in the year 1327, gives his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the chapel yard, (cemetrio capelle.) He gives his best animal for his mortuary, and six shillings and eight pence to provide wax to burn about his body on his burial day. To the poor he leaves 30s.; and 40s. more to be expended on the convening of his friends. To the fabric of St. Mary, at Ravenser-odd he bequeaths 6s. 8d.; to William, the chaplain thereof, 2s.; to seven other chaplains celebrating in the said chapel, 12d. each. To his son and heir, Peter, he devises all his tenements in Kingston-upon-Hull, and a place in Ravenser-odd, with the buildings thereon, as it lyes in length and breadth between the tenement of Thos. Coas, on one side, and that of Galfrid Champion on the other. To his son Thomas he gives a place in Ravenser-odd, with the buildings thereon, and a rent of 15s. yearly issuing out of the tenement in which Laurence Lygeard now dwells; and another yearly rent of 4s. and 6d. out of the tenement of Gilbert the Priest, with a windmill in Hull, given to the testator by Walter Grave. To Alexander, his son, he leaves the tenement in Ravenser-odd now occupied by the testator, and a place with buildings opposite to it, with a messuage on the Humber, given to the testator by John, son of Hugh Cocks. To this said son Alexander he gives two (seldas) in Kirk-lane vall, his lands in Out-Newton. To his sister Emma he leaves 30s. yearly out of two seldis, at the bridge foot of Whitby, for her life. To his son Thomas and his heirs he gives the reversion of a yearly rent of 4s. 6d. The residue of his effects he leaves to Alice his wife, appointing his sons Peter and Alexander his executors.

John Togge, of Kingston-upon-Hull, by w. d. Saturday after the feast of St. George, [Ap. 23, 1334,] gave his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary the Virgin, and all Saints; to his wife Catharine, and to Alice his daughter, he leaves his whole tenement in Hull, and in *Ravenser Odd*, and all his goods, moveable and immoveable.^b Alex. Coke, of Ravenser Odd, grants and confirms to Robert de Bridlington, a burgess of Hull, a tenement in Hull street; 29 May following, Peter gives letter of attorney to William, son of Bernard Scott, of Ravenser Odd, to deliver seizin of the same.

It is stated that the inhabitants of this place, who were driven out of it by increasing inundations, went to Drypool, being determined to fix their residence at that place, and build warehouses for their merchandise on the eastern bank of the Hull; but meeting some impediment to this project, they settled in the town of Hull.

ALD RAVENSER.

Ald Ravenser, Ravensesse, and in later years as it is called Ravensburgh and Ravens-spurn, was situated on the main land in the parish of Kilnsea. It is called a manor, and although no traces of it are found in Domesday, it is probable that when the survey was taken it was included in the latter place. The first mention of this place is in a grant of Stephen de Thorpe, of Ottringham, who gave a yearly rent of one mark, issuing out of a carcuate of land in Ravenser, held by Alan Banel and his son, in villenage; confirmed by Wm. de Fortibus, 3rd — to the abbey of Meaux.

^a Records in the Council Chamber at Kingston-upon-Hull, a book indorsed, B. B. 2, p. 20.

^b Council Chamber Hull, B. B. 2, fo. 20.

In the 25 H. III. 1241, The king granted to Wm. de Fortibus. Earl of Alb. free warren in his demesne lands in Pocklington,* and that he and his heirs may for ever have one market, every week, at his manor of Ravenser, and that he may also have a fair every year, of fifteen days' duration. The witnesses to this charter or grant being T. de Clare, Earl of Gloster; Henry de Boun, (Bohun,) Earl of Essex; Wm. de Valence; John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and others. In 1256 Henry III. granted a charter to the burgesses of Scarbro', by which it was conceded that no port or quay should be made between Scarbro' and Ravenser. 9 E. I. according to Kirby's Inquest, the heirs of Ingram de Risom held in Ravenser two carucates of land, where 48 make a knight's fee. In 1298-9, 26-27 E. I. Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, gives a petition from the men of *Ravenser* for the grant of a charter to the town of *Ravenserodd*, stating that they are willing to pay the sum of 300 marks for such charter. This charter was granted to the town of *Ravensroad*, as appears in the preceding account of that place, and the fine itself, £264, was paid by the men of *Old Ravenser*. This is one of the circumstances which has served to confound the two places, and to represent them as one. It is to be presumed, that in the infant state of the New Port it would require assistance from its parent, *Old Ravenser*; and as it is found that many persons bearing the same names, are spoken of at the same time, as of Ravenser, and Ravenserodd, indiscriminately, it perhaps is not assuming too much that the merchants of the old were speculators in the new formed haven. Grimsby it appears was greatly opposed to the new burgh of Ravenserodd; but nothing is heard of rivalry or contention between the two places Ravenser and Ravenserodd. That *Old Ravenser*, itself, was at the same time also considered a port, although perhaps declining in prosperity, is evident from the compotus of the executors of Thomas de Normanville, bailiff of Holderness, where an account of 73s. and 3d. is rendered for the rent of assize of the toll of the *fair*, the tolls of the *market*, and *port* there. 31 E. I. an inquisition was held to enquire if the king had any bailiwick in the warren of Ravenser; what the issues were; and if the king could dispose of the same without injury to others. The jurors say there is no bailiwick of the warren of Ravenser in the king's hands, because there is not any warren. They say also that the king has two coningers, (coningeras, rabbit warrens,) viz. one warren on the west, and one on the east, in Easington and Kilnsea, adjoining *Old Ravenser-upon-Humber*; with warren in the same in the hands of the king, which he may grant to others without injury to any one. The coninger on the west is worth 26s. per annum, or 6d. per week; and the little coninger on the west is worth 13s. or 3d. per week, &c." This is one instance among many alluded to in this work, of the fee of the Albemarle escheating to the crown.—See page 39, vol. 1.

Old Ravenser must have been in the reign of Edward the First a place of some little importance, as it was called upon to send members to Parliament.

EDWARD I.

A. D.	A. R.	TESTE.		A. D.	A. R.	RETURN.		OBSERVATIONS.	PERSONS RETURNED.	PAGE	NO.
1304	32	12 Nov.	Burstonwick.	1305	33	16 Feb.	a Westminster, on Tuesday in fifteen days of the purification (prosequed by the next writ.)	a Original Writ for the County of Yorkshire, extant.	Petrus atte See. Wilhelmus Paillev.	113	17
1305	33	12 Jan.	Spalding.	1305	33	28 Feb.	b Westminster, by Prorogation, Sunday next after the feast of St. Mathias, the Apostle.	No Writs, de expensis for this Borough enrolled.			

EDWARD II.

A. D.	A. R.	TESTE.		A. D.	A. R.	RETURN.		OBSERVATIONS.	PERSONS RETURNED.	PAGE	NO.
1313	7	26 July.	Westminster	1313	7	23 Sept.	Westminster, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.	Original writ for the County of York extant. For the Borough of Ravenser, the writ was returned to the bailiff of the liberty, who did nothing therein.	.....	105	33

* See p. 33, vol. 1.—One of the manors of the Albemarle.

EDWARD II.

A. D. A. R.		RETURN.	A. D. A. R.		RETURN.	OBSERVATIONS.	PERSONS RETURNED.	PAGE.	NO.
1224	19	20 Oct. Westminster	1225	19	28 Nov. Westminster, in eight days of St. Martin.	Original writ of the County of York extant. Return made for York and Scarborough; and that there are no other Cities or Boroughs in the County of York.	.....	337	13
1226	20	3 Dec. Sedbury.	1227	20	14 Dec. Westminster, in fifteen days of St. Andrew,—prolonged, &c.	Original writ for the County of York extant. Return upon a schedule appended to the writ.	Thomas le Taverner. Johannes Wyt. (a)	57	30

In the reign of Edw. III. in the second Parliament, at Westminster, Brown Willis has, in his account of the disused boroughs, Thomas le Taverner, and John Wyt, returned; and at the eleventh Council at Westminster, Robert de Sterneton, Hugh Atte See, and Will. de York. It appears there were places which sent to councils, but never to parliaments. Ravenser having ceased to send to parliament, was still requested to send to councils: and the frequent mention is made in the Scotch Rolls of deputies summoned from various ports to appear at councils, to give returns of the state of shipping, &c.; in which men from Ravenser were summoned. There is no doubt the above is one of those councils to which these deputies were assembled.

In the 3 E. II. a circumstance occurs of no little importance as an historic fact, and the difficulty which seems to offer itself is, whether the remonstrance made by the merchants, was that of the merchants of Old Ravenser or of Ravenser-Odd. It has been stated that Ravenser-Odd obtained the name of New Ravenser;^b if such be the case it increases the difficulty of separating the transactions of the two places during the time that Ravenser-Odd was in existence, for it is only to that period that any doubts can arise upon the subject. Old Ravenser was a place of celebrity before the new port sprung up, and so continued long after its destruction. The several events, therefore, have been assigned to each place respectively, as the names Ravenser and Ravenser-Odd occur in the several documents; the term *New Ravenser* not having been met with in any instance. It appears that Peter Atte See, and John his son, Walter de Cakhowe, John de Bradele, Thomas de Stammelmer, Richard Trunk, and John Trenthemer, burgesses and merchants of *Ravenser* had been plundered of their goods and merchandize, to the value of £461. 14s. 8d. by the subjects of the Earl of Holland; and upon complaint being made by Edward I. restitution had been promised, but not performed. These merchants applied, either personally or by their agent, to the Dutch Government, and a letter of remonstrance was written by Edward the Second to ensure a proper reception, and to insist upon a final remedy for the depredations;^c a proof that men of wealth were engaged in trade here, and that they possessed influence enough to interest the monarch in their favour. 4 E. II. A. D. 1310, a summons was issued to the mayor, barons, and bailiffs, of the port of Dover, to provide a vessel to proceed against the Scots; the same summons, and in the same form, is addressed to Ravenser and Hull. These vessels were to assemble at Dublin and Drogheda. 9 E. II. in the Nomina Villarum Ravenser is returned as a liberty of the king, and Ravensrode a borough of the same. Here they are both referred to under their respective names. 16 E. II. a commission of array was directed to Alex. Cock and John Atte See, in the Wapentake of Ravenser, to assemble all the defensible men between 16 and 60.^d The enquiries in the preceding inquisition, 31 E. I. are to ascertain if Old Ravenser be a Bailiwick; here it is designated a Wapentake, and Peter Atte See is called of Ravenser. 1 E. III. Martil Morkell held the day in which she died, one cottage, with its appurts. in Ravensore, of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb., as in burgage, and by the service of 6d. for all services, payable at St. Martin and Pentecost. 12 E. III. a protection was issued by the custos of the kingdom, (the king being on the continent) for Robert Rotenheryng, who

^a Palgrave's Writs, vol. 1, lxi. and lxxix.^b Frost's notices, p. 54, and 5.^c A copy of the orig.—Vide Thompson's Ocell. Promont. p. 155, et sequens. ^d Madox. Exch.

had loaded a vessel with corn and other provisions at Ravenser, and whose ship, which was called the *Radegunde*, of Ravenser, was to convey her cargo to the town of St. John, of Perth, to the Castle of Coupre, in Fyf, Strevelyn and Edinburgh, for the use of the garrisons. The protection is addressed to all admirals, bailiffs, and king's ministers, and all others his faithful subjects. But there were other conditions attached to this protection : that the said Robert was to give a guarantee to the bailiffs of Ravenser, that the vessel was to deliver her cargo at these places, and not to the king's enemies, the Scotch rebels ; and further that the custodes and constables of these castles were to certify that such provisions *were sold* to the garrisons named, and not to others. From which it would appear it was a speculation made by *Rotenheryng*, for supplying these places at a risk of profit or loss to himself.^a It appears that Stephen Thorpe, of Welwick Thorpe, held in Ald Ravenser, 18 E. III. by an inquest, dated Thursday next before the feast of St. Gregory Pope, 6d. rental issuing out of a carucate and a half of land held of the king in capite as of the hon. of Alb. by fealty and service of paying 6d. to Skipsea Castle Ward, &c.^b In this year, 1344, letters were addressed to the bailiffs, not only of Ravenser, but of Ravenserodd, requiring one man, well versed in naval affairs, to be returned for each of those places, to attend a council in London, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the maritime force in the country, one more convincing proof that both places were considered ports at one and the same time. It will not be at all necessary to go further into this part of the subject, as Ravenserodd was nearly destroyed 20 E. III. and the subsequent relation of circumstances can, from their dates, belong, only, to Ald Ravenser.

26 E. III. John de Sutton, Thomas de Seton, Wm. de Skipwith, John de Wilton, were appointed to view the banks, &c. upon the coast of Humbre, betwixt the town of Hedon and Ravensere ; so also were Sir Robert de Hilton, knt. Illard de Uflete, John de Bilton, Peter de Grymsby, and Will. de Hoton, for those within the precincts of Holderness, from Ravenser to Wistede.^c 34 E. III. Sir Thomas de Meaux and Sir John Monceaux, knt. John de Boothby, clerk, and others, were appointed to view the banks, &c. from Hull Brigg to Ravenser. But the means used for stemming the violence of the tides in the Humber were very inefficient, as the continued destruction of places upon its shores are fatal proofs. 33 E. III. Peter Cok, of Ravenser, held one messuage here, with its appurts., as of the hon. of Alb. 45 E. III. Margaret, widow of John Skyre, and daughter of John Coates, of Ravenser, and Catherine, another daughter of John Coates, of Ravenser, release to Richard Feriby, of Paul, a toft and an oxgang in Winsted, dated at Paulflete, 45 E. III.

2 Richard II. Ingleram de Courcy, and Izabel, his wife, daur. of Edw. III. held Old Ravenser as a part of the seignior, for the term of their lives ; but were deprived of it for reasons stated p. 68, vol. I.

One of those events which sometimes tend to render a place conspicuous, occurred here about 4 July, 1399, 22 R. II. The Duke of Lancaster, afterwards H. IV. who had hovered about the coast of England, at length effected a landing here, when Richard was in Ireland. The Earl of Northumberland, and his son, with Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and others, immediately joined him with some troops, and the people flocking to his standard, he soon assembled a force of 3000 men. The events of this period are faithfully recorded in the histories of the times. Shakespeare has immortalized this sequestered spot, as well as another in Lincolnshire, which was honored by giving name to this Prince as the place of his birth :—

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg.

^a Scot. Rot. p. 539.—In the Scotch Rolls there are many summonses and writs to Ravenser, and Ravenserodd, to find vessels, and other transactions addressed to both places, which can easily be referred to ; enough for the sake of example being here given.

^b See Welwick Thorpe.

^c Dugdale's Embk.

Collins says, that when the discontented nobility, gentry, and commons of the nation invited Henry, Duke of Lancaster, from his banishment, John Pelham^a stood firm to his old master, and landing with him at Ravenspur, attended on him till he obtained the crown in the same year. A recluse, who had resided here some years, had begun to build a chapel without the king's license. Rymer^b has given this license, which was afterwards obtained in favor of Matthew Danthorp, the hermit, as he is designated, and who at the same time obtained the king's pardon for commencing the building without his permission. And further, "we have given and granted to the same Matthew," says the instrument, "the aforesaid place, to hold to his successors, hermits of the place aforesaid, together with the chapel aforesaid, when it shall have been built and finished: and also sea wrecks and waives, and all other profits and advantages accruing upon the shore for two leagues round the same place, for ever; save always and except to the chief lord of the manor, his royal fishes, when the same shall there be found, &c. &c." In 1413, (Cal. Rot. Pat.) there is a renewal of the grant for building the hermitage, at a certain place called RAVENSCROBORNE, *at which the king landed on his last coming.*

It certainly is a singular coincidence of circumstances, that Edward IV. who had been previously driven from the throne, on his return to England for the purpose of deposing Henry VI. should have been by stress of weather, driven into the Humber, and obliged to land at the same place the Duke of Lancaster had previously disembarked when he came to dispossess the ill-fated Richard II. of his crown. On the 12th March, Edward came before Cromer, in Norfolk, where he sent on shore Sir Robert Chamberlaine, Sir Gilbert Debenham, and others, to understand how the people stood affected. They found, that by reason of the vigilance of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and the great preparations he had made, it was unsafe to land in these parts; wherefore they steered to the northward, and a storm arising that night they could not land till the 14th, which they did at Ravenspur, and places adjoining. The king lodged that night in a village, two miles from the place of his landing. Holingshed further says, that six or seven thousand men, who had been gathered from divers places, chiefly under the command of a priest, and of a gentleman called Martin de la Mare, on purpose to have stopped his passage, took occasion to assist him. Stowe says the Holderness men rose against him, whose Captain was Sir John Westerdale, a priest, after cast into the Marshalsea, at London. Grose, in his Treatise on Ancient Armour, states that the first introduction of land-guns into this kingdom, was in the year 1471, 49 H. VI. when Edward IV. landing at Ravenspurge, in Yorkshire, brought with him, among other forces, 300 Flemings, armed with hange-gunne. This is an earlier date than has been generally assigned for this event.^c A successor of Danthorpe, a poor hermit of the name of Richard Reedbarrowe, who had witnessed the destruction of vessels entering the Humber, and the loss of life which had accompanied these disasters, had commenced the erection of a tower or beacon, as a guide by day and night to mariners who navigated this entrance. Unable to complete what he had begun, and prompted by those feelings which had so far carried him onward in a work which was designed to guard his fellow man from danger and from death, he petitioned "the wyse Commons of Parliament," as he designates them, as follows:—

"To the Wyse Co'tes of this p'sent Parleme't. Beskith your pov'e Bedeman Richard Reedbarrowe, Hernmyte of the Chappell of our Lady and Seint Anne atte Ravensersporne. That Forasmuche that many div'ses straïtes and daungers been in the entryng into the River of Humbre out of the See where ofte tymes by misaventure many div's Vesselx, and Men, Godes, and Marchaundises, be lost and p'ished, as well as by day as by night, for defeaute of a Bekyn that should teche the people to hold in the right channell; so that the seid Richard havyn compassion and pitee of the Cristen people that ofte tymes are there p'ished, and also of the Godes and Marchaundises comynge into Humbre to make a Toure to be up on day light and a redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be light gevyng by nyght to alle the vesselx that comyn into the seid Ryver of Humbre; the

^a Collins Peerage, vol. 2, p. 89, 4to Edit.

^b Fœd. vol. 6, p. 89, Rot. Pat. 1 H. IV. p. 1, m. 5.

^c See Fosbroke on the subject, p. 823.

wich Toure may not be made nor brought to an ende withouten grete coste, help and relevyng of the Shipmen, Marin's and Vesselx comyng that weye; and atte the diligent pursuute of the seid Richard, it was preid by the Co'es of the Parlement holden last at Leycestre, to makyng of the seid Toure, to have L'res Patentz of our Sov'aigne Lord the Kyng for to take and Resceyve of ever Vessell laden of xvi tonnetite and over, xiiid. and of ev'y of c tonnetite viiid. and of ev'y vessell of lesse tite iiiiid. as ofte tymes as thei comein, to endure by x yere; wich is yit the desire and fulle wille of all Marchuntz, Shipmen and Maryn's longyng to Hull, as by here L'res Patentz thereof made oppunly appiert. That it like to your high and wyse discre'cons, to pray to oure Sov'aigne Lord the Kyng, by assent of his Lordes Sp'uelx and Temp'elx in this p'sent Parlement beyng to graunte by auctonte of the seid Parlement to the seid Richard by his L'res Patentz to endure by x yere to have and to resceyve of ev'y vessell laden of xvi tonnetite and over, xiiid. and of ev'y other vessell of c tonnetite viiid. and of ev'y other vessell of less tite, iiiiid. as ofte tymes as thei come into Humbre, by the handes of John Tutbury, Thomas Marchall, John Fitlyng, Robt. Holme and Wm. Robynson, Marchantz and Maryn's of Hull; and that the same Monoie resceyved in fourme aforesaid, be dispended and disposed by the gov'nauce disposicion and ov'site, of the said John, Thomas, Robt. and William, in and for the makyng and accompliment of all Marchants, Maryn's, Vesselx, Godes, and Marchaundises, and of the Kynges Custumes and Subsidies of the same Godes and Marchaundises there comyng and for Seinte Charite.*¹⁸

The answer to this petition was successful. Letters patent under the great seal were issued, empowering the mayor of Hull, for the time being, and John Tuttebury, Thomas Marchall, John Fitlyng, Robert Holme, and William Robynson, merchants and mariners of the said Town of Hull, or to those whom they may assign, for the construction and completion of the said tower; to take for all vessels of 120 tons, and upwards, coming from the Sea into the river Humber, xiiid. ; for a vessel of 100 tons, viiid. ; and for vessels of less burden, iiiiid. &c. &c. This may be considered the example which has been followed in later years, of erecting light-houses on the spurn, which have been already described. The splendid cross which is supposed to have stood originally at Ravenspur, from whence it was removed to Kilnsea, and from thence, to preserve it from being washed away by the sea, to Burton Constable, and subsequently to Hedon,—(See wood cut, page 177.) it is conjectured was in the first place erected either to commemorate the landing at Ravenspur of the Duke of Lancaster, or of Edward the Fourth. Lancaster was certainly extremely popular; Edward was not so, but appears to have met with a reception from the men of Holderness by no means pleasing to him or his companions. He was therefore not very likely to honor a place which had so little honored him, by commemorating an event which would leave few, if any, pleasing recollections to him. The architecture of the cross will not perhaps assist any decided conclusion on the subject. Little more than sixty years had elapsed between the arrival at Ravenspur of the two monarchs, and the florid style of the fifteenth century, may be referred to the reign of both. It has just been stated, that a grant for re-building a hermitage at *Ravenescrobourne*, was conceded in 1413; and may not this place have taken its name from this identical cross, having been erected to commemorate the landing of the Duke of Lancaster. The beautifully sculptured head of this cross, as well as that found at Leven, have somewhat similar groupes of figures, and the cross on one of the shields of each is similar, and if it be heraldic, corresponds with that of Nevil; Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, was one of the firm supporters of Henry IV. which seems to warrant the supposition that the cross now at Hedon, was erected to commemorate the landing of Lancaster at Ravenspur.

At what period Old Ravenser was destroyed by inundations cannot be ascertained. Leland mentions that "the Ryver Hull kepith yn the March of Holdernes to the very mouth of Hulle Haven, and thens the Marche of Holdernes is to *Ravenspur*." From

* Rot. Parl. vol. 4, p. 364.

which it is conjectured its site was in existence in his time ;^a indeed, “in digging some few years ago,” says a gentleman perfectly competent to give an opinion, “on a place within the present Spurn Point, called the Old Den, we found Ashlar Stone, chiseled and laid in lime ; seemingly the foundation of some building of note ; the heads of the piles also having been found. The old den is a singular ridge of gravel, full half a mile long, and not more than seventy or eighty yards broad, and raised about three feet above the mud banks by which it is surrounded. The shape of this ridge is half a circle, the open side facing the shore, and a channel, since my remembrance, between it and the shore, but the north-east end is now warped up. Thirty years ago the bay formed by this singular ridge was the best anchorage, for small vessels, in the Humber, and has been at some former period an excellent port.”^b

^a Heden in 1552.

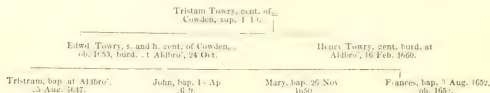
^b Kindly communicated to the author by Wm. Child, Esq. of Easington

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

VOLUME I.

Page 2, *line 22*, "deluvial," read "diluvial." P. 14, *l. 18*, "Whittaker," r. "Whitaker," et passim, where this respected name appears. P. 18, "Albermarle," r. "Albemarle," Mr. Dade has invariably throughout his own written MSS. used the *r* in every case; but it cannot be found so used in Dugdale, Vincent, Brooke, Nicolas, printed copies or original deeds: the error has been subsequently corrected. P. 15, *last line but 2*, "Terrius," r. "Terricus." P. 21, *in note*, "Odericus," r. "Ordericus, et passim." P. 22, *in note*, "Maddox," r. "Madox;" "Guil," r. "Guillelmus." P. 23, *in note*, "Claudius, CV," r. "C. v.;" "Scaccaria," r. "Scaccarii;" "Du Carel," r. "Ducarel." P. 25, *l. 2*, The pipe rolls, 5 Step., are now proved by Mr. Hunter's publication of them to belong to 31 H. I. 1130. P. 26, *in note*, "Nicholas," r. "Nicolas." P. 27, *l. 21*, "1194," r. "1195"—Dugdale's MS. additions. P. 33, *l. 11*, He was starved to death, and was buried at Meaux.—Dugdale's MS. additions. P. 33, *in note*, The Society of Antiquaries have subsequently published a fac simile engraving of this piece, in the *Vetusta Monumenta*; and that it is supposed to have been part of the surcoat on the housings of the Earl of Alb., who lived in the reign of H. III. P. 35, *in note*, "Vetusta testamenta, 1780," r. "read before the Society of Antiquaries, by Sir Joseph Ayloff, Mar. 12, 1778, pub. by Nichols, 1780." P. 37, John de Eshton, vide *Collectanea Topographica, &c.* vol. 6; *in note*, "Wann," r. "Warin."—1780, vide supra. P. 46, *l. 16*, "Senescollo," r. "Senescallo;" "infirma," r. *in firma*." P. 45, *l. 35*, "ad non," r. "ad nos." P. 50, *l. 20*, "Sequalem," r. "Sequelem." P. 51, *in note*, "Sir William," r. "Sir Henry." P. 56, *l. 7*, "Ughed," r. "Ughtred." P. 70, "25 Feb., 1290," r. "1390." P. 96, *l. 3 from bottom*, dele the words after 1724, "married to." P. 110, *l. 17*, "Missales," r. "Missali;" *l. 19*, "suppellidilia," r. "supertunicales." P. 111, *l. 12*, "manuall," r. "manual;" "Casula Abba," r. "Alba," with a comma after Stola; "Pax," r. "Pix;" "Antiphinium," r. "Antiphonium;" "Sacramentaria," r. "Sacramentarii;" "Thurubulum," r. "Thuribulum;" *last line but three*, "Parishioners," r. "Rectors."—It is the invariable custom of Rectors to this day, to maintain all these things, and always was, except desks, forms, and honest ornaments. P. 139, *l. 29*, "14 Geo. III.," r. "41 Geo. III." P. 146, *l. 4 from bottom*, "Sheffling," r. "Skeffling." P. 156, *l. 30*, "apponed," r. "appointed." P. 159, *l. 5*, "Corps," r. "Corpses." P. 164, on a reference to vol. 2, p. 326, the descent of this manor will be found to be wrong in both instances, with respect to the Mauley's.—See also Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 12. P. 166, *note*, "Thomas," r. "Robert." P. 171, *l. 21*, These two paragraphs relating to Fitz William and Tanley, which should be *Tansley*, have no connection with this place, although so arranged by Mr. Dade; they belong to Adwick le Street, near Doncaster.—Vide Hunter *in loco*. P. 176, *l. 33*, "held from," r. "held free from." P. 178, *in note*, "Sir Jas. Cullen," r. "Sir John Cullum." P. 182, *l. 5*, "Compton," r. "Crompton." P. 195, "Argent," r. "Azure."—Arms of De la See. P. 198, The Boynton Pedigree, *Gen. 27*, dele "Sir Wm. Boynton died 1706;" there was no issue, and he could not be Sir Wm., when his father died in 1731: dele "was High Sheriff of Yorkshire;" and transfer it to the husband under him: dele "is," and add "died 1761."—The long note to (z), added after Topham, has no connection with it, but relates to persons in the reign of Henry VIII.—*Gen. 28*, dele "of Norton, near," and *r.* "of Bridlington, Esq., Norton, near Malton;" the old seat was sold previously.—Sir Griffith died in 1788, and his wife died 14 May, 1815, having re-married John Geo. Parkhurst, of Catesby Abbey, co. Northampton, by whom she left two daughters.—*Present Generation*, The title should be given to the three brothers. 1st. Sir Griffith married Anne, sister of the above John Geo. Parkhurst; she married 1805, and is now living. 2nd. The widow of Sir Francis re-married in 1837 Walter Strickland, Esq., of Cokethorpe Park, Co. Oxon; and again a widow in 1840. 3rd. Sir

Henry, born 18 Mar. 1778, the present Baronet, married Miss Mary Gray, of Bridlington, and has issue — Boynton, Esq., their apparent, married 2 June, 1833, Louisa, daughter of the above Walter Strickland, Esq., and living s. p. in 1840; 2. Charles; 3. George Charles Hebblethwaite; 4. John; 5. Caroline; 6. Louisa; 7. Bella; 8. Julia; and others. P. 200, *last line but 4*, "was," r. "were." P. 206, l. 11, "Botevant," r. "Botevant;" l. 17, "1707," r. "1507;" l. 17, "1577," r. "1517;" l. 24, "1550," r. "1559." P. 225, l. 7, "chesnuts," r. "chestnuts." P. 240, *Pedigree of Brooke, first line of it read "Gateforth."* P. 241, *in the Pedigree of Oswaldston*, "Theodosia O." married to Gab. Brooke, bap. 2 August, *should be "Anne O.;"* "for Pierson Firmaw, Esq.," r. "Firman;" had issue Lieut. Col. Firman, now residing near Doncaster, married Miss Briggs, and has issue; in last line of pedigree, Catharine married Hutchinson, and has issue a daughter, married to Rev. — Robson, her cousin; and Theodosia O. since the death of her father, now of Gateforth, has re-assumed the name of Brooke, by the king's license. P. 245, l. 1, "Dissolutiones," r. "Dissolutionis." P. 251, l. 18, *read "William Walbanke Childers."* P. 259, l. 5, *delete "male."* P. 265, l. 27, "Cobbage," r. "Cabbage." P. 268, *Pedigree of St. Quintin*, "Copley of Bailly and Sprotborough," r. "of Bailly and Sprotborough." P. 269, "Doroty," *in two places*, r. "Dorothy." P. 280, l. 12, "gebone," r. "gobone." P. 280, l. 31, "Super tumbam sic reperitur," *are words of the narrator, and not part of the inscription.* P. 281, l. 7, "quus die," r. "cujus aie," (short for animæ.) P. 281, l. 10, "dolibus," r. "dotibus." P. 283, Dr. Watson died at Great Wilbraham, near Cambridge, and being excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose office fees he would not pay, he was put into the grave by stealth, at midnight, on his coffin was put T. W. B. St. D. æt. 80, died 3 June, 1717. P. 285, l. 8, "College," r. "Hospital." P. 286, l. 14, "antideluvian," r. "antediluvian." P. 293, l. 5, "Tolist," r. "Foliot." P. 295, l. 30, "L. B." r. "L. L. B.;" l. 31, after 29 June, *add obit.* P. 297, l. 15, "Itinuant," r. "Itinerant." P. 306, l. 7, "Coquet," r. "Colquit," called Colfitt. P. 308, *last line*, "bezantie," r. "bezantée." P. 310, l. 27, After "5 October, 1397," *add this chantry was in existence in 1839; 12 R. II. as John Folk, vicar of Scarbro', ten' pro' quadam capellano in Eccles' Sci' Egidii de Goushill 6 Mess. 1 Bov' terr' in Searbeurg at Gousill et divers' terr' in Hornseburton, rem'd' idem Johs. (Inq. P. M.)* P. 320, l. 13, "relinquished," r. "relinquished." P. 327, l. 14, "Coates," r. "Cotes." P. 327, l. 31, "Betham," r. "Metham." P. 346, l. 24, "Scuteville," r. "Stuteville." P. 364, l. 19, "jure hereditario," r. "hereditario;" l. 25, "quodraginta," r. "quadráginta." P. 365, l. 21, after "Theresa," *add "dr. of Mr. Arneman;"* l. 22, *read "Benj. Blayds Haworth;"* P. 371, l. 9, "moities," r. "moieties." P. 371, *Pedigree, after "see his will,"* r. "p. 3. p. 15." *Add The Toury's, of Little Cowden, were extinct before the death of Robert Toury, Esq., the benefactor.*



P. 373, l. 29, "Lord day," r. "Lord's day." P. 376, l. 14, "Hasthney's," r. "Wastney's." P. 383, See Hodgson's History of Northumberland, p. 2, vol. 2, p. 201, 4to. 1832, for the descent of Creswell.—Arms of Creswell should be Gules 3 plates, charged with a squirrel sejant of the field; i. e. Gules or plate is argent.—(Yorkshire Visitations.) P. 386, l. 7, *after "Robertus,"* r. "Owst." P. 390, l. 27, For high treason, i. e. against the republicans and rebels of the day. P. 392, l. 21, "Coucher Book," r. "Couchy." P. 396, l. 10, "Chomley," r. "Cholmley." P. 396, *last l.* "Rosses," r. "Roos's." P. 399, *note*, "Gebony," r. "Gobony." P. 402, l. 18, "32 Jas. I." r. "23." P. 403, *last l.* "Behowing," r. "Bedhowing." P. 409, *Pedigree*, "Cope of Bramwell," r. "Bramhill." P. 409, l. 6, "Lord of Sheffield," r. "Lord Sheffield." P. 411, l. 20, "Deprivation," r. "Death." *after "Thomas Fothergill,"* and *after "Russell,"* r. "Resignation." P. 411, l. 22, "Coates," r. "Cotes." l. 23, "H. V. Russell," r. "H. Vane Russell." l. 24, "Samuel Alderson," r. "Sam. Hurry Alderson, resigned." *Last line of Pedigree*, "Reason," r. "Rawson." P. 414, l. 7, "Sir John Dawnce," r. "Dawney." P. 415, l. 23, "Gigglewick," r. "Giggleswick, et passim." l. 19, "Torr," r. "Torre, passim." P. 419, l. 12, Mr. Bentinck, the present rector, is also a prebendary of Westminster, (1809,) grandson of William, 2nd Duke of Portland, and only son of Lord Edward Bentinck. l. 32, "Immanuel," r. "Emmanuel." P. 420, *third l. from pedigree*, "5 April, 1514," r. "1451." P. 424, l. 7,

Geo. Acklam, Esq., Capt. Royal Navy. P. 427, l. 10, "Rev. Tomlinson," r. "Rev. William Tomlinson." P. 429, l. 33, *dele* "to be," *before* "appropriated." P. 431 and 2, *Pedigree, draw an issue line from* "Marmk. æt. 24, and dr. of Nicholas Yarbrough."—Marmk. Constable, of Wassand, Esq. who espoused Mary, daughter of Tnos. Worsley, Esq. of Hovingham, had issue, 1st. Marmaduke his heir; 2nd. Thomas, in holy orders; *Charles heir to his uncle*: Marmaduke, who m. 1807, Octavia, daughter of general Hale, by whom he had no issue, she died in 1824; Sarah, who died S. P. in 1789; Rachel Mary Anne, m. in 1808, to James Salmond, Esq. who died S. P. in 1821; Frances Elizabeth, m. in 1814, to the Rev. Wm. Bentinck, prebendary of Westminster, &c.; Mary, m. to Jonathan Acklam, Esq. of Wiseton; Rosamond, who died S. P. in 1801; M. Constable, who died in 1762, aged 58, and was succeeded by his eldest son; Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, Esq. at whose decease, without issue, in 1812 the estates devolved upon his nephew, the present Rev. Chas. Constable, of Wassand; N. B. The Wassand Constables have at various periods filled the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire, from Robert de Lacy Constable Cestriæ, in 1206, to Robert Constable, Esq. in 1701.—Twenty-eight members of the Constable family were high sheriffs of Yorkshire. P. 432, *last l.* "tent cum pert," r. "ten' cum pert." P. 432, l. 12, "1 Ann and dimid," r. "1 ann' et dimid," (one year and a half.) P. 434, l. 2, "Sepulchram," r. "Sepulchrum." P. 437, draw a line of descent from Robert Constable and Jane Lawson. *Dele issue line to* Jane. P. 439, l. 1, "Balborough," r. "Bailborough." P. 440, l. 10, "toto," r. "tota." P. 441, Arms of Hustler Arg. on a fess azure, between 2 martlets sable, three fleurs de lis, or. P. 442, *last l. Pedigree,* "mard. to Rt. &c." *insert* "daur. of." P. 448, l. 15, "Mortrem," r. "Mottram." P. 449, l. 6, "3 Ap. 1810," r. "1310." P. 454, 4th descent, *add* "High Sheriff of Notts." *and for* "Munday," r. "Mundy." 5th descent, r. "R. A. died æt. 64, May, 1754; his second wife, Elizabeth, died 24 May, 1772, æt. 70." 7th descent, John, Lieut. Col. died 1 June, 1806; Mrs. Dalzell, died 14 May, 1817; for "son of Lord Canworth," r. "of the Earl of Carnworth," she had Robert; Alexander, the restored Earl in 1826; and a daughter; Dorothy Acklom, died 28 July, 1762. 8th descent, r. Ann Elizabeth A. married 9th May, 1797, Christopher Neville, Esq. Capt. R. N. now of Thorney Abbey, Co. Notts, and died 11 June, 1813, by whom she had two sons; 2nd. Mary married her cousin, Capt. Geo. Acklom, R. N. who died at Wassand, and was buried at Sigglesothorne, S. P.; 3rd. Lucy, married her cousin, Rev. C. C. of Wassand. For "Robert Evatt Acklom, merchant," r. "Lieut. Col. of Dragoons," married Miss Froggat, has two sons and one daughter living, 1840; Geo. A., R. N. married his cousin Mary A.; R. A. Esq. married as stated; *and add*, "sister of the 1st Earl of Bandon," she died 19 Mar. 1840; and Mr. A. died 24 Dec. 1842; had issue Esther, sole heiress, married Lord Viscount Althorpe, now Earl Spencer, and she died 11 June, 1818, S. P. P. 478, *Pedigree*, "Bork," r. "York." P. 479, l. 9, "Rectory," r. "Rector." P. 484, *last l. but one*, "Kelk," r. "Keld," who was town clerk of Beverley, and left two daughters, the eldest of whom married Peter Cotes, Esq. son of Dr. Cotes, of Rise, who built the house then at Tickton; and the younger married to Dr. Foster, M. D. Beverley; all living 1840.

VOLUME II.

P. 4, l. 9, *for* "Abdborough," r. "Aldbro'." l. 12, *dele* "William," *before* "Leonard." P. 5, l. 17, *for* "Giggleswick," r. "Giggleswick et passim." P. 9, l. 11, *after* "Arch. Ebor," *dele* "Ph. and Mary." l. 13, "17 May, 1664," r. "1646." P. 9, l. 13, In 1631 Mr. Edmund Estofte, minister of Aldbro', and in 1659, Mr. Richard Langdale, preacher of the word, at Aldbro', occur in the register book. P. 9, l. 17, Vacant from 11 April, 1686, &c.—As the Rev. Benj. Hardy, vicar, perpetually occurs in the register book, and seems to have resided and taken an active part in all the parish affairs from 1684 to 1705, the statement of the vacancy appears singular. In the parochial division, *for* "Dowthorpe," r. "Danthorpe;" *for* "Esternwick," r. "Etherdwick." P. 13, l. 32, *after* "James Bean, Esq.," r. "ob. 23 June, 1767;" *and after* "James Bean Lee," r. "ob. Sep. 12, 1777, æt. 19." P. 14, l. 3, *for* "Filton," r. "Flinton." l. 36, "Loryman," r. "Lorimer." P. 18, l. 19, *before* "Queen Mary," *add* "King William." l. 18, *after the Latin inscription, follows* "Wm. Medley, 1722." P. 18, l. 26, "Killingholme," r. "Killinggraves;" and see p. 47 for a more correct statement. P. 19, l. 20, "W. R. Thoresby," r. "Ralph Thoresby." l. 22, "Britannia," r.

"Britannia." P. 24, *Pedigree*, "Louth," r. "Routh." *Ibid.* "Daniel, of Beswith," r. "Beswick." P. 24, *Pedigree*, John Moore, of Bewick, Esq. married and had a son Richard, bap. at Alkboro', 29 Dec. 1653; and in the burial register of that church occurs, Richard Moore, Esq. 24 Sep. 1712. P. 25, l. 20, "small argent," r. "small mullet argent." P. 26, Thomas Elyngton, of east Twyford, in Willesden, Co. Midd. Esq. by w. d. 10 July. 1666, devises his manor of *Fosham*, in Yorkshire, his manor of Deincourt, &c. to his s. and h. Edward Elyngton.—(Streetfield History of Kent, p. 1, folio.) George Wright, the ancestor of Geo. Wright, held the manor in 1657, and by w. d. 11 Oct. p. 20, March 1660, devises it to his s. and h. Geo. Wright.—(Vide vol. 1, p. 161.) P. 36, l. 22, "Radshaw Pearson," r. "Bradshaw Pearson;" also "Chapman, jun." r. "Clapham." P. 38, *dele note repeated*, 6 line from *pedigree*, "a blue," r. "or Blue." P. 45, *Pedigree*, "circa, 1306, 7," r. "1506, 7." P. 51, *Pedigree*, "Christr. buried at Carlton," r. "Garton." P. 53, *Pedigree*, Marm. buried 1658, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Appleyard, of Burstwick Garth. P. 54, after "John Gode," insert "1346, Sir Henry Sampson."—(See p. 55.) P. 55, "Robert Dumber," called "Dombler." P. 30, after "Champleyn," insert "1562, Wm. Maxwell." l. 14, "20 Oct. 1617, Tetlowe," r. "1607;" he was buried 12 July, 1612, at Garton. l. 17, before "Mr. Thompson," insert "Christopher Sollitt, vicar, 15 Feb. 1682, and 1686." "Parish Reg." r. "William Aked." P. 56, l. 9, "John Gower," r. "Christopher;" (vide p. 51.) P. 63, l. 2, "Dowthorpe," r. "Danthorpe." P. 64, *Pedigree*, "Henry Blakiston," r. "Brother of Sir Wm. Blakiston, of Gilside, Co. Durham." r. "Catterall," r. "Catterall, of Crooke, Co. Lanc." "Geo. Howard, of Norfolk," r. "3rd son of the Duke Norfolk." "1770," r. "1720, 1." after "Wm. Thompson, ob. 1756," r. "Clerk;" and add Sir Beaumont Hotham, knt. the seventh Bart., married Frances, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thompson, and sister and heiress of Wm. Thompson, Esq. and was mother of three Baronets, and of the first and second Barons Hotham. P. 66, l. 13, *dele* "T. H." before "Xpfi. Sollitt." l. 24, "Rev. William Aked." P. 68, l. 9, "Ann," r. "Anna Dixon;" she was daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Dixon, and married Cap. R. G. Daunt, and died about 1823. P. 69, l. 25, "1374," r. "1734." P. 70, l. 5, "Mr. Dixon became vicar," r. "curate." After large house, read "now, James Shutte," *dele* l. 3, "Celebs."—vide the monumental inscription for James S. the son, who died unmarried. P. 71, l. 14, "William, son and heir," r. "brother." P. 74, l. 3, Turidenham.—16 R. II. Sir John de Todenham, Esq. of Todenham Hall, par. of Wisbeach, Co. Camb. ob. seized of 20 bovates, &c. in Elstanwick, in Holderness, held de man. of Cotyngham.—(Inq. P. M.) l. 39, for "16th year," r. "61st year." P. 75, l. 1, after "azure," r. "this branch of the family, &c. but." l. 38, "his," r. "her decease." P. 77, l. 19, "Ganham," r. "Canham."—(The family remains here to this day.) P. 78, l. 19, for "Towie," r. "Towle." P. 80, *Pedigree*, draw a line of descent from Isaac Storr and Ann, his first wife, down to Joseph Storr, of Burstwick, who married Rachel, daughter of John Raines, not Rains. P. 86, l. 27, "Subchanter," r. "Succenter," thrice in this page *dele* "Esq." P. 88, l. 22, "Chaney," r. "Chaney."—In 1652, Eliz. Chaney held 1 oxgang and 1 quart in Monkwise, late John Chaney's.—(Roos Mans. Court Roll.) P. 93, *Pedigree*, "Mericle" r. "Merevale;" and for "16 Feb. 1823," r. "1832." P. 94, "10 Oct. 1588, Geo. Holder," r. "Holden." P. 94, Anthony Stephenson, rector, was an old man when ejected in 1662, but in good circumstances. He was well skilled in physic, which he administered to the poor gratis. He died at Roos. (Calamy.) The living was then worth £150 per annum. P. 94, John Shore, or Shawe. P. 97, l. 20, "feiri," r. "fieri." l. 30, "in York," r. "Yorkshire." P. 98, l. 12, "Wm. Baxter, ob. 1781," r. "1817." The Rev. Christopher Sykes has resigned the rectory of Roos; and the Rev. Charles Hotham has been instituted, and is engaged in enlarging and beautifying the church with great taste, at a cost, it is said, of two thousand pounds. P. 102, add Charles Loughton, of Howarth Grange, near Rotherham, gent. made w. 24 July, 1638, and by Inq. 24 Oct. 14 Ch. I. it was found that he held, inter al. the manor of Ostwick, in Holderness, de Rege in Capite, ut hon. de Alb. and Chas. L. his son and heir.—(Hunter's So. Yorkshire, vol. 2, p. 36.) P. 130, l. 25, "Mich," r. "Nich." "St. Michael's," r. "St. Nicholas." P. 132, l. 13, "St. Michael's," r. "St. Nicholas." P. 133, l. 12, "St. Mich." r. "St. Nich." "St. Michael's," r. "St. Nicholas." P. 134, l. 11, "St. Mich." r. "St. Nich. &c." l. 32, for "Broone," r. "Broomwell." P. 153, *ibid.* P. 147, l. 21, "Robert," r. "Robert." P. 153, l. 12, "Edm. Furton," r. "Turton." P. 154, l. 27, "Berkly," r. "Berkeley." l. 36, "Grey," r. "Guy." l. 41, "Methen Allured," r. "Matthew." P. 161, l. 14, "Standish," r. "Standidge." l. 21, "Tiekil," r. "Tickell." l. 27, "folowing," r. "following." P. 161, The chapel of St. James' was situated in a field in the sheriff highway.

Sir Samuel Standidge had no house or garden in Hedon.—See *Thorngumbald*. The church of St. Nicholas stood in a field situated at the east end of Fletcher Gate. P. 163, l. 10, "Subdeacon," r. "Subdean," and add, no jurisdiction, except the patronage. l. 23, "Compart," r. "Cammerton." "Goody," r. "Godly." P. 171, l. 14, "Sediliās," r. "Sedilia." P. 173. The present vicarage is not built upon the site of the old vicarage, but a house at present occupied by the parish clerk. P. 174, l. 4, for "co-heiress," r. "co-heiresses." l. 19, "Gvg," r. "Guy." P. 175, l. 22, "Tuston," r. "Turton." P. 175, last l., "Sutton," r. "Sutor." P. 178, l. 16, "Custwyk," r. "Owstwyk." P. 180, last l., "Standish," r. "Standige," P. 185, l. 15, "2 May, 1326," r. "1526," l. 25, after "John Revell, M. A." add "Childron Arnold, Feb. 15, 1650," P. 185, l. 15, dele "Dr. Pearson," who was never vicar; add "Richard Sissison, M. A. lecturer, of Holy Trinity Church, Hull, from 1692 to 1711, when he became vicar of Preston. He was living here in 1749. l. 29, below "Rex. per lapse" add "Sub-dean of York, the present patron." P. 187, l. 2, "die Lund," r. "Lunæ." P. 188, note (b), "Prulkley," r. "Bulkley." P. 189, l. 4, "22 June, 1818," r. "1828," l. 5, "3 May, 1853," r. "1835." l. 8, "Eliz. Lesson," r. "Sissison." P. 191, l. 9, "Bacon Morrill," r. "Morritt." P. 193, l. 7, "Sepulchre," r. "Sepulchre." P. 195, l. 8, "1737," r. "1377," l. 16, "inflicted," r. "infected." P. 196, l. 5, after "Butt," and before "We," add "if." l. 28, "Riston," r. "Winestead." P. 203, l. 35, after "Matilda Wade," add "Dame Johanna Skirlaw, prioress." P. 203, before "Uxor," add "jure," and dele "Matilda."—Sir Edm. Trafford, m. for his second wife Mildred, d. of Thos. Earl of Exeter, and widow of Sir Ralph Read, knt. P. 209, l. 3, dele "he was lapse," and place "Abp. by lapse, (under patrons.)" P. 210, l. 4, "Kirk Wabler," r. "Warbler." P. 214, after "monumental," last l. add, "vide wood cut, p. 49." P. 215, l. 2, "Sep. 1786," r. "1786." P. 222, l. 6, "Wrlter," r. "Walter." l. 37, "1400," add "acres." P. 233, "Baronet," r. "Banneret." l. 19, "Brian Pulmer," r. "Palmer." l. 26, dele "Frances, ob. S. P." P. 237, "Camden," r. "Camden." P. 254, *Pedigree*, "Marmk. L. of Danthorp," r. "Dowthorpe." P. 255, last l. but 2, "He died in 1798," r. "March 25, 1773, et. 65." P. 257, l. 1, It was Isaac, the son of Isaac Webster, Esq. of York, of whom C. E. Broadley, Esq. purchased Dowthorpe." P. 257, l. 24, r. "Fenley, et passim," as in the pedigree of Maister, which see vol. 2. p. 445. P. 264, l. 1, "William Skirlaw," r. "Walter," in list of patrons. P. 265, l. 7, dele "Arch," before "Bishop." P. 266, l. 23, "in resident," r. "resident." P. 268, in note, "Sir E. Ellis," r. "Sir Henry." P. 273, l. 38, "Lord Vist. Down," r. "Downe." P. 279, l. 16, "Plumtree," r. "Plumpton." P. 280, l. 11, "Biggs," r. "Briggs." l. 14, "Vicar," r. "Rector." P. 288, l. 11, "if swear," r. "if any swear." P. 292, l. 39, "thought," r. "though." P. 293, l. 28, "as a proof," r. "as a further proof." P. 294, l. 6, "1660," r. "1160." P. 297, l. 29, "Abp. Robert," r. "Bp." P. 300, l. 9, "1266," r. "1256." P. 301, l. 10, "1359," r. "1310." P. 304, l. 34, "series," r. "service." P. 306, l. 42, "Bellarmia," r. "Bellarmia." P. 317, last l. but 1, after "College," r. "Cambridge." P. 320, l. 6, "heredebus," r. "heredibus." "Elemasinam," r. "Elemosinam." l. 8, "opposui," r. "apposui." "Hic," r. "Hiis." l. 17, "In 1760," r. "1678." l. 23, "Smithson," r. "and Smithson." P. 322, l. 11, "requeisiet," r. "requeisiet." P. 333, l. 8, "Per," r. "Pbr." twice in note, "Skywith," r. "Skypwith." P. 347, in note, "Ashe's," r. "Akes." P. 357, l. 9, read the latter name having been absorbed in the former. P. 360, in note (a), "Rev. John Dixon," r. "Jonathan." P. 362, l. 12, "St. Mattw." r. "Sir Mattw." P. 363, note (1) "Pemberton," r. "Pembroke," note (3) "Adam," r. "Thomas Appleyard." "Calimanea and," r. "Calimanea or." P. 367, 6 line from bottom, "She the 30 day of Sept. 1730." P. 373, line 24, "Palmer," r. "Palmer." Geo. Palmer, 3rd son of Nicholas Palmer, of Naburn, Esq. near York, and his wife Susan, dr. of Sir Robert Waterton, knt. He married Ann, dr. of —Lacy, of Foulton, co. York, Esq. and was living at Easington, 1584. P. 376, line 5, "Burstwick," r. "Burstall," line 9, "Palmer," r. "Palmer." P. 378, line 12, r. "at length addressed a letter on the subject to Col. Fairfax, &c." note (4) "Stafford," r. "Strafford," note (6) "to his wife," r. "to his reputed wife." P. 383, l. 24, "at Scarborough," r. "Hunmanby near Scarborough," l. 26, "Dr. Smabridge," r. "Smallridge." P. 468, in *Ped.* "High Sheriff co. Lincoln, 1817," r. "1829." P. 469, "T. B. Thoroton, High Sheriff co. Notts, 1829," r. "1817." P. 474, last line, "his son Christopher," add "who bequeathed them to his natural son, another Christopher." P. 479, l. 3, "Sic pata" r. "fata." P. 480, "Sir D'arcy Hildyard, knt." r. "Sir Robert D'arcy H. bart."

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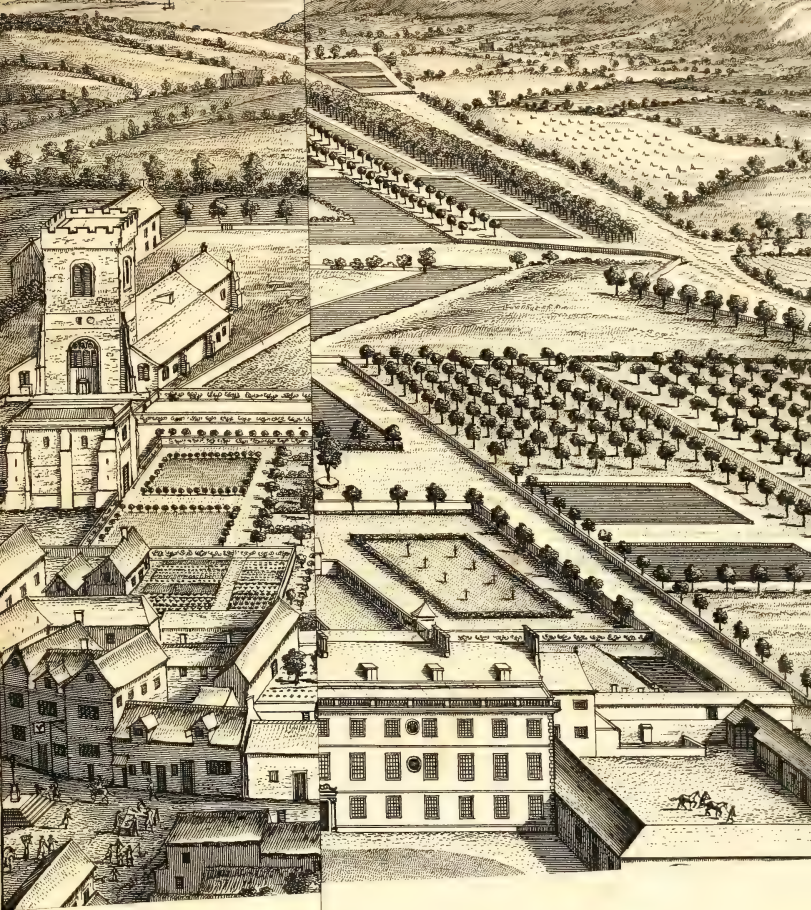
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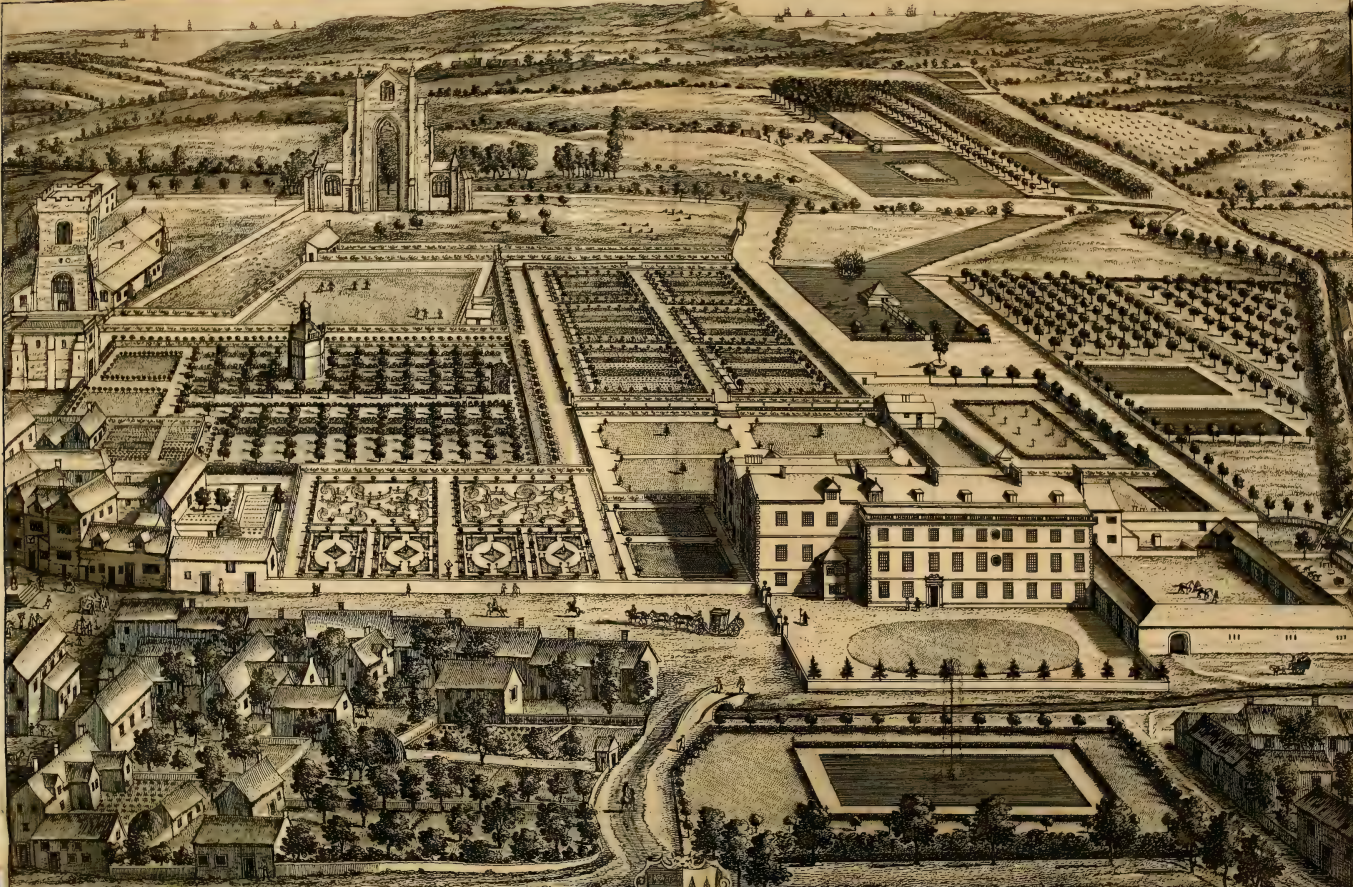
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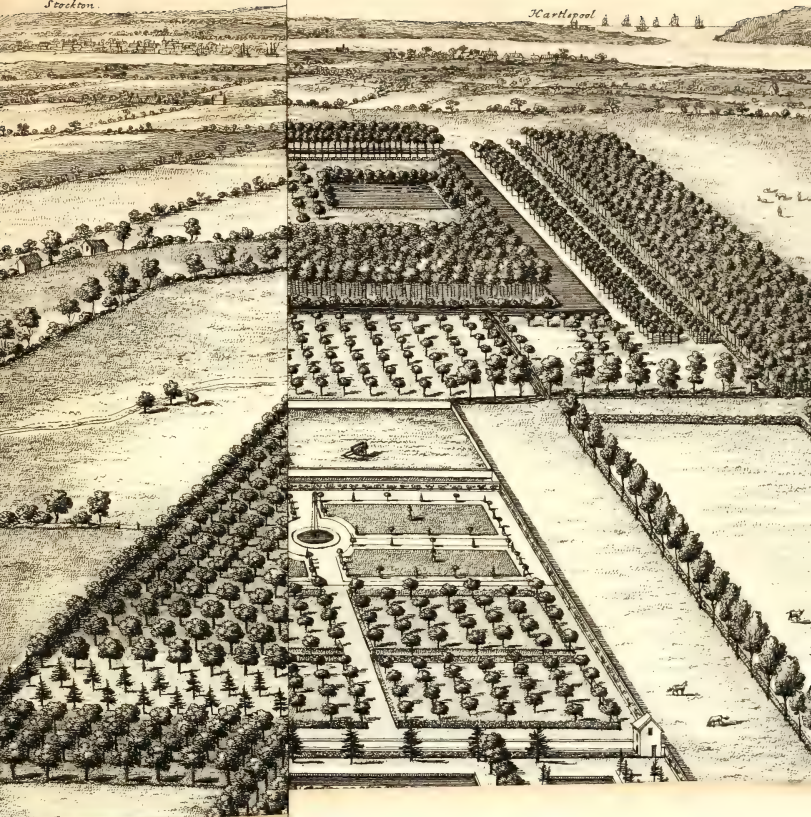
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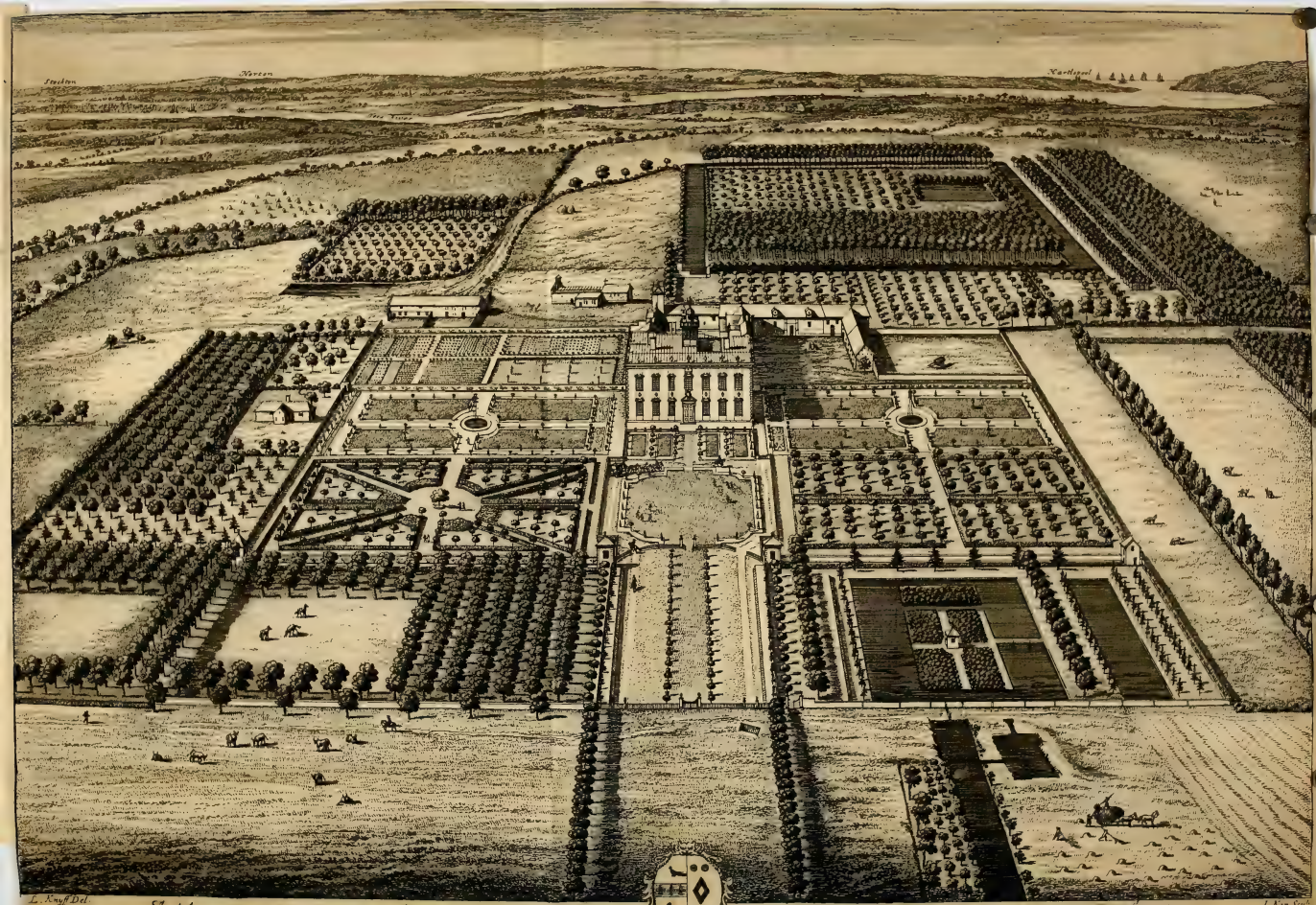
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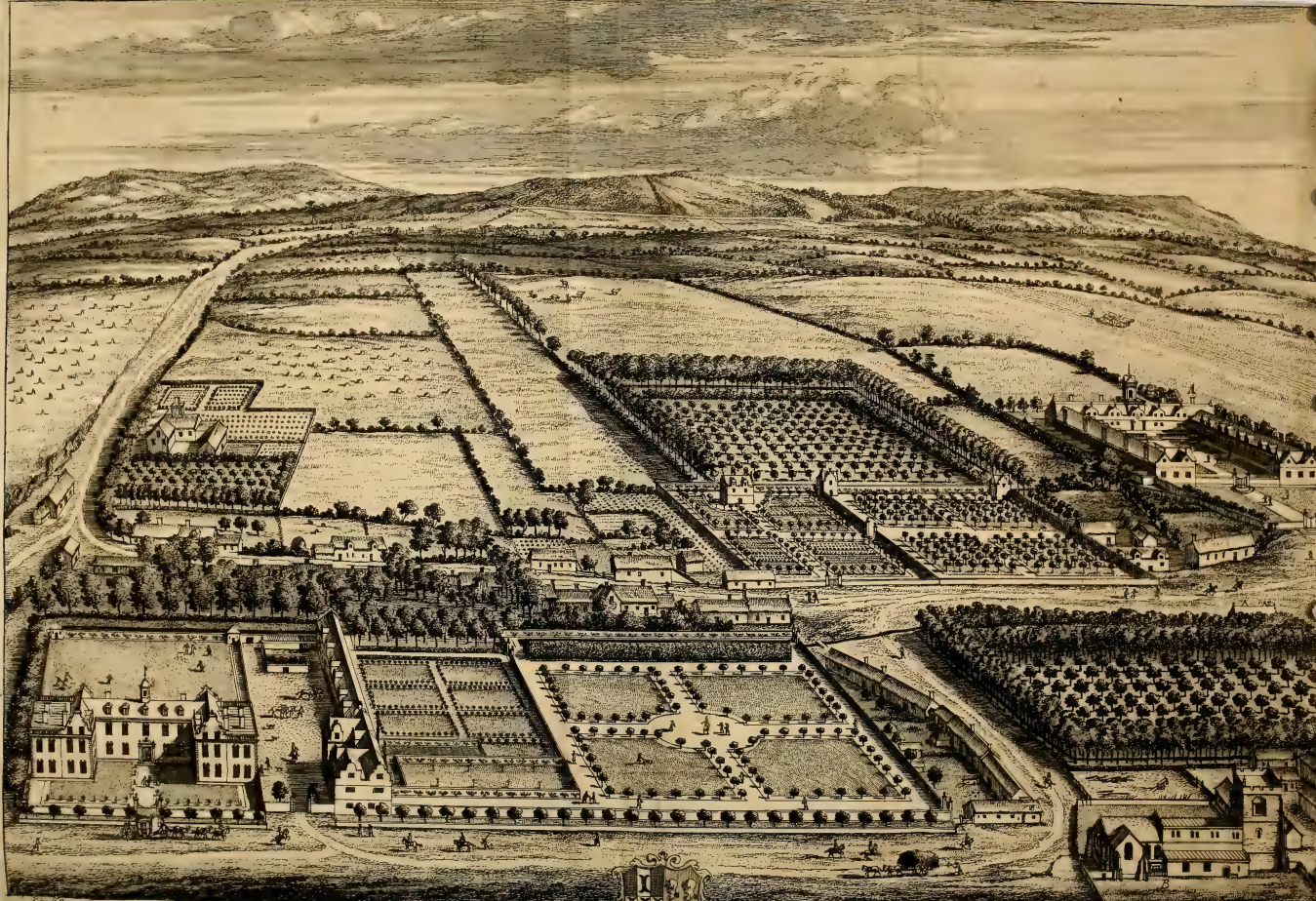
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